



# Salesian Bulletin

No. 6 — JUNE — 1906

♣ Vol. V. ♣

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

*Sanctus*

DA MIHI

ANIMAS CÆTERA TOLLE

# CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION OF THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS

FOUNDED IN FAVOUR OF

*THE ORATORY OF THE SACRED HEART*

AT THE CASTRO PRETORIO IN ROME

TO WHICH IS ATTACHED THE CELEBRATION OF

SIX MASSES DAILY IN PERPETUITY

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

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## ADVANTAGES.

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



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

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

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

# The Salesian Bulletin

Organ of the Association of Salesian Co-operators

"Oratorio Salesiano" Turin, Italy.

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## THE FIFTH CONGRESS

The eve of one Salesian Congress in the New World brings us to the dawn of another in the old. Our Superior General himself comes forward to give us the details of its origin. I have good news to give you, he says to the Directors of the Co-operators. On June 4th one of my most cherished hopes will be fulfilled; for on Whit Monday Card. Ferrari, Archbishop of Milan, will solemnly open the new Church of St. Augustine, which is almost completed in connexion with the Salesian Institute in that town.

In order to mark this occurrence, a memorable one in the story of the Association of Co-operators, the Milanese Committee, in deference to the expressed desires of many influential persons and with every encouragement from the Cardinal Archbishop, proposed that I should convoke at Milan the Fifth international Congress of Co-operators, and I eagerly agreed to the proposal.

I hope that by it our Association, following out the intentions of its Founder, may perfect its methods of rendering ever more and more fruitful the works undertaken by us, especially those on behalf of youth.

In our next issue we hope to give full details of the proceedings.

# FOR THE NEXT SCHOLASTIC YEAR

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After the August holidays the First Scholastic Term commences at  
**THE SALESIAN SCHOOL, SURREY LANE**  
BATTERSEA, LONDON, S. W.

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Of the higher sections some fifty pupils are taking the Oxford Local and College of Preceptors' examinations in July.

The principal object of the school is to provide, at a moderate charge, a classical education for those boys who desire to study for the priesthood. Boys who have no vocation for the ecclesiastical state are prepared for any other career they may wish to follow.

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The Curriculum embraces the usual subjects of study essential to a liberal education.

Boys are prepared for the Preliminary, Junior and Senior branches of the Oxford Local examinations, and for the College of Preceptors examination.

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At the end of each term a report on the conduct of each student, together with the result of the terminal examination is forwarded to parents or guardians.

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The religious education receives the most careful attention. The diocesan inspection is held every year. The report for 1905 was as follows: *It was a pleasure to examine the boys of this school. They are taught so thoroughly, and evidently very much appreciate their religious instructions.*

F. G. WILDERSPIN.  
*Diocesan Inspector.*

# A RÉSUMÉ



HALF-WAY in the course of the year it may not be out of place for the reader to retrace his steps a little, and see if he has learnt the lesson proposed to him by the Head of the association—Our Superior General—in his annual letter, or if he has followed correctly the remarks upon it, which have been put forward in the issues of preceding months.

The main point which our Superior General wished to bring home to his readers was the ever-increasing need for the members of the association to follow up their first efforts and to enable the society to keep in vigour those works it has already in hand and to meet the demands continually made upon it in many ways. Following on this appeal of his, it was decided to send to all our readers a copy of the Co-operator's rules and register of membership, as some of them were only receiving the *Bulletin* and not definitely enrolled.

In explaining the purpose of this step it was afterwards pointed out that the readers of the different *Bulletins*, for instance those receiving the French, Spanish, Portuguese, or German are considered as forming various departments of the whole body of Co-operators, and their support goes mainly to help on the work in their own particular province or provinces. Well it will now be evident to all that no other province could depend on the efforts of our particular readers than the one which has the London House for its centre, and which in fact should now be the object of all communications, offerings, applications, etc. In the same issue (that of March) in which these suggestions were made our words were emphasised by a message direct from Don Rua himself, who while in our midst, and face to face with our difficulties repeated his earnest appeal to the readers of the English *Bulletin*.

The next issue supposed that the readers

had become acquainted with the somewhat new idea and some supplementary information was offered. The development of other provinces as the result of co-operation was put forth as an example, and indeed the work of some of these is well worth taking a lesson from. One is just now before us. Our Superior General recently made a visit to the Houses of the Society in Portugal. The brief account sent out is interesting reading and perhaps instructive as well.

The account, after its preamble goes on to say: On his departure from England the Very Rev. Don Rua continued his journey to Portugal passing through France and Spain. In the north of Spain he made a brief stay at Vittoria passing then through Santander, Salamanca and Bejar and at each place his arrival was the occasion of enthusiastic demonstrations. He then entered Portugal to which country he had mainly intended to devote this visit. At Ermisinde he was met by the Provincial of the Portuguese Houses by whom he was accompanied across country to Braga. The station and its vicinity were filled with an expectant crowd prominent among which were the members of the provincial chapter, the Rectors of the Seminaries, the students from the school of the Holy Spirit and the government school of St. Peter, the band from the institute of St. Joseph, our own school of St. Cajetan and its band, and a large gathering of Co-operators. All this goes to show how widely known Don Rua's name was, and how all the city almost, was interested in the work which he represents. The chief persons of the town were present at the gathering on the following day.

From Braga our Superior General went on to the school at Vianna do Castello, and as this town is near to the Spanish frontier and our school at Vigo, he resolved to go slightly north

again and visit that house. Passing afterwards through Oporto he journeyed on to Lisbon the capital. Though the train steamed in at half past ten at night a large gathering awaited his arrival. It was two days before the date fixed for the grand opening of the new Institute of St. Joseph, but these were quite filled by paying and receiving visits from Co-operators and by a short journey to the agricultural school at Pinheiro.


On the evening before the opening day the bands from two other Salesian schools came to Lisbon to join in doing honour to the Apostolic Nuncio Mgr. Joseph Macchi, whose patron's feast was being kept on the following day. A pupil from the school read an address for the occasion. Our Superior General sat at the right of the Nuncio, amid a gathering of the elite of the clergy and laity of the city. On the following day Don Rua said the community mass at which several boys made their first communion, and Fr. Bertello, who had accompanied him from Turin sang the High Mass. The Apostolic Nuncio presided at the repast which followed and at two o'clock the new Institute was opened to the public when a vast throng flocked into its corridors and halls, its workshops and porticoes. But the solemn inauguration was now to take place and the titular Archbishop of Mitylene, the titular bishop of Trajanopoli, the civil and religious authorities, Co-operators and benefactors assisted at it. It was opened by the reading of the following telegram:

*The Very Rev. Don Rua,  
Superior General of the Salesians.*

*The Holy Father while thanking you for the good wishes on his patronat feast, invokes the powerful protection of St. Joseph on the new Professional Schools, and sends a special blessing to the Salesians and their Co-operators.*

With these good wishes from the Pope the new Institute was declared open. It is indeed a worthy testimony to the generosity of the Lisbon Co-operators and gives our confreres the opportunity of doing much more good to the young generations.

From this account we gather first that the efforts of the Co-operators have succeeded in establishing schools and Institutes in many parts of Portugal and that they could afterwards replace the school at Lisbon by a completely new Institute, fitted with everything that a modern professional school may need. It will further be clear that the province receives the continued support of its own Co-operators who have been able through this to establish firmly several centres which will take an ever increasing part in the religious training of the youth of their country and to promote the interests of religion in every possible way. That is exactly what Don Bosco looked for in his Co-operators, and what his Successor would impress upon our readers when he says to them: *Come forward and develop the work in England more and more.*



## Prodigies of Charity.

### 1875 — The First expedition of Salesian Missionaries. The Departure.

*In the August of 1877 our holy Founder penned the opening words of his first issue of the Salesian Bulletin. Almost his very first words to the Co-operators were: "A monthly Bulletin is mentioned in your rule which will treat of what has been done, or is going to be done to further the accomplishment of the end we have in view. By the year 1877 Don Bosco already had many things to place under the heading of what has been done, as well as many in view which were as yet in the other class which the future was to accomplish.*

*The marvellous results obtained in the Oratory, even in its very infancy, prompted in many generous souls the desire of foun-*

ding like centres of christian training in their own town or district. Hence before Don Bosco issued his first Bulletin many towns had schools founded on the lines of the first one at Turin, and many hundreds, nay, thousands of Co-operators had, at one time by united effort, at another by indivi-

to have its limit in view. This occurrence was the departure of the first Salesian Missionaries, an event which had been made possible only by the generous co-operation of the associates.

While these foundations were being established in many parts of Europe, the name



Don Bosco and the Argentine Consul with the First Expedition of Salesian Missionaries.

dual generosity joined him in his charitable undertakings.

These schools and institutes were truly "Prodigies of charity," under which title the chief of them have been reviewed serially in other editions of this periodical. One however of these "Prodigies of charity," should not be passed by, as it is of interest to the whole association; and that is not the foundation of any single institute, but an occurrence which proved to be the foundation of hundreds of institutes and schools, whose outcome, already vast, does not yet appear

of D. Bosco and the report of his providential mission were spreading far and wide. The natural outcome of this was repeated demands from many quarters and from persons in high station for similar foundations in their midst. His burning zeal had already determined Don Bosco to co-operate directly in the conversion and civilisation of the savages, and he was considering what part of the missions should be preferred when the Argentine Consul visited Turin. This gentleman had been greatly impressed by the methods of instruction and training in use

in the Salesian Institute at Varazze, near which he had been staying, and he went to Turin to talk over with Don Bosco the beneficial results that might be obtained from the same system, in the countries whose interests were confided to his vigilance. He wrote over to America and replies immediately came with pressing invitations, which set the movement on foot.

The first appeal was from the parish priest of St. Nicolas in the province of Buenos Aires, who having laid the matter before his Archbishop, Mgr. Aneyros, wrote over in October 1873 to the Consul and to Don Bosco in the most cordial terms.

Before proceeding further it should be noted here, that three proposals had been laid before the society; the conversion of the native tribes in the Indies, in Australia or in Patagonia. Patagonia was decided on. But as it was well known that many missionaries had previously made unsuccessful attempts to penetrate these tribes, Don Bosco thought of opening schools and settlements in the countries on their borders, to instruct their children in them, to learn their language and customs and thus to establish peaceful and friendly relations with them. It would therefore be necessary to open a House in Buenos Aires, but the offer of a School in St. Nicolas was very opportune.

The time for the departure has at last arrived. The chosen missionaries number only ten. At their head is Fr. John Cagliero (now titular Archbishop of Sebaste and Vicar Apostolic of northern and central Patagonia), and Fr. Joseph Fagnanc (now Prefect Apostolic of Southern Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego), who went out as Superior of the new school at San Nicolas.

But before sending away his sons from the Oratory Don Bosco wished to obtain for them that most envied of all privileges, to prostrate themselves at the feet of the Su-

preme Pontiff, and to receive his paternal blessing. And Pius IX. who had already given Don Bosco so many and striking proofs of encouragement in this new and important undertaking, received the chosen missionaries with extreme kindness.

On their return they were received by the Archbishop of Turin, who gave them his pastoral blessing in his private oratory, and a souvenir to take with them to their far-off missions. Nothing now remained to be done but the parting ceremony and blessing in the Sanctuary of Our Lady Help of Christians. This took place at 4 o' clock in the afternoon of Nov. 11th 1875. The church was crowded with priests and clerics, ladies and gentlemen. The missionaries were in reserved places in the Sanctuary, and Don Bosco himself gave the discourse for the departure. A profound hush lay over the whole building as he addressed to his sons the words of a long farewell. After benediction and the singing of the Veni Creator Don Bosco said the prayers prescribed by the church for those who are undertaking such journeys, and gave them his blessing.

But the most touching part was yet to come. This was the many farewells of their superiors, relations, friends and pupils who pressed around on all sides to get a last word or parting embrace, and it was a difficult matter for them to make their way to the carriages which were to convey them to the station. But at last accompanied by Don Bosco and the Argentine Consul they took their seats in the vehicles and were soon at the station, whither they had been preceded by the whole college of Valsalice which gave them a last send off. Amid these scenes of enthusiasm our first band of missionaries set out, little thinking indeed what vast results were to be the outcome of that evening's initiative.



## AN IMPORTANT INDULT to daily communicants.

**T**HE ordinary conditions for gaining a plenary indulgence till now in force included *Confession* and *Communion*. To those however, who had adopted the pious habit of making a weekly confession, it was granted, that this confession would satisfy the condition for gaining the indulgences that it might be possible to gain during the week.

Now, all those who daily approach the holy table are dispensed from the obligation of weekly confession as appears from the following.

### DECREE.

#### of the Sacred Congregation of Indulgences.

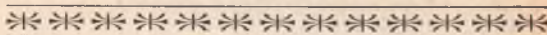
His Holiness Pope Pius X. most earnestly desires that the praiseworthy custom, so very acceptable to God, by which the faithful, in a state of grace and with a right intention, approach daily to Holy Communion, may become more general and may lead to more virtuous lives. For which reason, graciously and gladly receiving the petitions of many persons addressed to him through the Most Eminent Cardinal Casimir Gennari, he has justly determined to grant a special favour to all those who follow or desire to follow the practice aforesaid.

Pope Clement XIII. of happy memory, by a decree of this Sacred Congregation of the 9th day of December, 1763, granted to all the faithful, "who, striving to purify their souls by frequent confession of their sins, were accustomed, unless they were legitimately hindered, to approach the Sacrament of Penance at least once a week, and were not conscious of having committed any mortal sin since their last confession, the privilege of gaining all Indulgences without the actual confession which otherwise would be necessary for gaining them: this concession, however, being in no wise applicable to the Indulgences of a Jubilee, whether ordinary or extraordinary, or to other Indulgences granted in like manner; for which, besides the other works enjoined, sacramental confession must be made within the time prescribed." Now, however, to all the faithful who being in a state of grace and having a right and devout intention, are accustomed daily to receive the Holy Sacrament of the Altar, even if they once or twice in a week omit their daily Communion, Our Most Holy Father Pius X. grants that they may avail themselves of the above-mentioned Indult of

Clement XIII., of happy memory, without the weekly confession which in other circumstances is still of obligation for rightly gaining the Indulgences that occur during the week. His Holiness, moreover, has graciously declared that this privilege will hold good in future times. Anything to the contrary notwithstanding.

A. Card. TRIPEPI, *Prefect.*

D. PANICI Archbishop of Lavdicea. *Sec.*



## INDULGENCES

which may be gained by the Co-operators.

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.

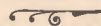
### Every month.

1. On any one day at the choice of the associate.
2. On the day the monthly exercise of a good death is made.

### In the month of July.

1. The Feast of the Most Precious Blood. July 1st.
2. The Visitation of Our Lady. July 2nd.
3. Our Lady of Mt. Carmel. July 16th.
4. Whenever 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.

*The complete list of indulgences and privileges may be found in the issue of January 1905 or in the Co-operators manual. It must be remembered that the present Holy Father in granting these spiritual favours laid it down as an obligation that Co-operators should never omit their daily Our Father, Hail Mary and invocation to St. Francis of Sales.*





## BOLIVIA

### An excursion into the inland territory— Two missionaries in serious danger.

La Paz.

Very Rev. Don Rua,

send you a short account of a journey undertaken by our Provincial Fr. Santinelli and the writer to the inland territory of Bolivia, in order to examine the possibilities of founding a mission school there.

We had thought of making this journey next May, but being urged by the President of the Republic we decided to start at once, as the weather seemed favourable.

Leaving La Paz at day-break we had reached by evening a small village some seventy miles distant where a generous family gave us hospitality. The following day was Sunday so we did not resume our journey till two o'clock in the afternoon. Our evening stop this time was at the village of Sorata, neath the shade of the giant mountain *Illampu*, one of the largest and highest peaks of the Andes. The hospitality shown to us here was a cause of some embarrassment to us for we had pressing invitations from the Sub-prefect of the city and from the Fathers of Mercy, who have charge of the Parish and schools. To satisfy both we accepted some refreshment at the Sub-prefect's and spent the night with the Fathers of Mercy.

Before leaving this village we secured the animals which were to convey us as far as the little post of embarkation up the river. Our portable altar was put into use next morning, and after Holy Mass we continued our ascent, crossing the peak of Llachisani, about 9,000 feet high, at two o'clock in the afternoon. The evening saw us at the Indian village of *Ingenio*, and there we pitched our tents for the night.

On resuming, our road became more dangerous but this was made up for by the splendid panorama which rolled itself out before our eyes. It was a veritable sea extending beneath us; the illusion could not have been more perfect as the thick fog rose from the virgin forests which we were approaching. A curious stone house, open to the winds, was the object of this day's march. It is named *Tolapampa*, and we reached it in the early evening. The mild climate of these regions however gave us no fear at the thought spending the night under this stone covering, previous to our entering the forest, for dense woods lie between this spot and *Mafiri* where the river navigation begins. The next day and night were spent in the woods, but on the following day we encountered miles of plantations of sugar, coffee and bananas so that we knew the village was not far off. It stands nearly 2,000 feet above sea-level, with a mean temperature of 66 degrees, but is not healthy owing to the marshes which surround it and give rise to malarial fevers all the year round.

Here we left our steeds and embarked on a shaky raft managed by some Indians. Not far down on the opposite bank of the river is a gum factory owned by a well known gentleman of La Paz. Having been directed there, we were received with every mark of esteem and spent three days at the house for a rest, and to get our things ready for the journey down stream. In a few days the vessel which was to transport us to *St. Bonaventura* (capital of the inland territory) was ready. It consisted of three small rafts or canoes joined together and was termed by the Indians a *callapo*.

Having taken leave of our benefactors who wished us a pleasant journey, we took our places in this new kind of vessel; and having hoisted a small flag amidst detonations of dynamite and the cheers of all present, with our six brave boatmen we began to descend the rapid stream. The journey, indeed, could not have been more poetical, with the picturesque forest at each side, presenting ever new and enchanting views. The stream, as I have said, was exceedingly swift and consequently dangerous, but we were not alarmed trusting, after God, in the skill of the boatmen, well acquainted with every part of the river.

Two hours had passed without any mishap, when the poor callapo was caught in the whirl of a rapid. The feeble craft twisted round and one end was completely covered with the rushing waters: at the same time your unfor-



Bolivia. — A Callapo aground

fortunate correspondent, precipitated from the *Callapo*, sank to the bottom of the rapids, whilst the frail bark capsized, throwing all into the river. The boatmen speedily came to the surface and at once went to the assistance of poor Fr. Santinelli who was struggling beneath the *Callapo*; with their help he emerged from the water and scrambled on to the capsized boats. But meanwhile, what had become of me? Not seeing me, Fr. Santinelli cried out in terror "Mary, Help of Christians, save him!" and turning to the boatmen, "Make haste", he implored, "seek and rescue him!" But I, beneath the waters, had lost all hope of escaping and knowing nothing of what was happening on the surface, resigned myself to the Will of God, expecting every moment would be my last. Meanwhile the bark had proceeded about eighty yards, but the brave boatmen, knowing the river thoroughly, guessed where to find me, and speedily extended to me a long oar which I, though half unconscious, by a natural instinct seized, and with a slight effort of which I was still capable, I succeeded in rising to the surface. Then the robust arms of the boatmen laid hold of me and drew me into the boat half dead. When I came to myself, I saw Fr. Santinelli at my side, pale with apprehension fearing that I was irrecoverably lost. Together we gave thanks to the Lord for our miraculous escape; The date of the wreck was the 23rd August,

at eleven o'clock in the morning, the ninth anniversary of our banishment from Ecuador.

It is unnecessary to mention that all our baggage and provisions were irreparably lost. What therefore, could we do? Without a change of garments or any food, we decided to return whence we came. We embarked on a *balza*, a third part of the *Callapo*, and with three boatmen we began the difficult ascent of the stream, which is effected by dragging the boat with ropes from the shore, fording the river from one side to the other whenever the shore disappears beneath the rushing waters.

Towards nine o'clock in the evening, after an agony of several hours, and after running many serious risks from the darkness, we arrived at the base of *Charopampa*. Leaping on shore we kissed the ground in gratitude to the Lord.

Soon after we were met by the friends who had seen us set off that morning with such joyful expectations. Seeing us in such a deplorable state they wept with compassion, whilst they rejoiced that we had managed to get back at all. I cannot describe the loving attentions lavished upon us. They all hastened to offer us various garments, each wishing to secure the preference.

Having rested for two days, Fr. Santinelli decided to resume his journey alone. On the



Bolivia. — Transporting gum.

other hand, not feeling well, by Fr. Santinelli's desire and advice, I returned to La Paz, where I arrived suffering from tertian fever which has lasted more than two months.

Here I must stop, leaving Fr. Santinelli, to continue this account, giving you the news of his journey as far as the Port of S. Bonaventura.

I conclude by recommending myself to your prayers, remainnig ever

Your devoted Son in J. and M.

JOSEPH M. REINERI,  
*Missionary.*

## INDIA

### The first Salesian Conference. The work of the Missionaries.

Tanjore, Southern India, Feb. 6, 1906.

*Very Rev. Don Rua,*



I have the pleasure of announcing that last Sunday (Feb. 4) the first Conference of Salesian Co-operators took place in India.

Having noted the cordial welcome given us by the good Christians of Tanjore and their active sympathy, I decided to make known to them the Pious Union of Salesian Co-operators in which they might be enrolled. So that none might be excluded I begged the parish priest to speak of it in church and he willingly consented. He spoke of Don Bosco, of the Salesians and their Co-operators, and invited those, who wished for further information on the subject, to the Conference which, as I have said, took place on Sunday, February 4th in the room which is used as a School. About forty persons attended, almost all the heads of the Christian families of *caste* in the city. The women did not attend, as here they undertake no work out of their own homes; and the *pariahs* also were absent, as this class is not admitted to meetings, where there are men of *caste*.

After the usual prayers and a short reading, the Rev. D. A. H. Coelho, parish priest, of Tanjore and our very good friend made a speech in *Tamil*.

He spoke of the duty incumbent on every christian to labour for his neighbour's welfare especially in a city such as Tanjore, where idolatry reigns, for out of 75,000 inhabitants hardly a tenth part are Christians... He spoke of the work of the Salesians and their Co-operators, how suitable the Salesian Institute was for Tanjore for doing good to the Christians as well as for the conversion of idolaters. He then invited all to join the Pious Association and observe its rules, especially that relating to the instruction of the ignorant, and consequently of so many infidels, in the truths of our holy Religion, and also of the obligation of giving

good example, that powerful means, as he said, of attracting so many poor idolaters to the faith by the lustre of their virtues.

After the Conference, those who wished to join the Pious Union of Co-operators were enrolled and I am glad, to enclose a list of the first forty Indian Co-operators, being full of hope, that, with the addition of many Christians in the neighbouring towns, their number will go on increasing.

Thanks be to God, we are all well and there is plenty of work. We are in the midst of many idolaters. On all sides are to be seen pagodas, some of which are remarkable as architectural monuments. There are four very large and much frequented; the number of the smaller ones is over a hundred. In every street, at every corner one sees collections of idols of all shapes and kinds: some are veritable monsters, horrible to look at, and yet they are adored by so many poor creatures.

At present we are very busy studying the language; we have already the charge of the parochial school attended by 130 boys, where several good masters teach in *tamil*. The boys have a catechism lesson every day, and in the evening after school all go to the Church to make a visit to the Blessed Sacrament. About thirty-five of these pupils are Pagans.

In our Orphanage there are already thirty boys and we hope to have more as soon as we are able to enlarge the premises. How necessary this is! Every day I receive fresh requests for admission and I can assure you, they are all cases most deserving of pity. Here, in general, there is much destitution; the earth is very dry so that when there is no rain, as has happened this year, there is no rice harvest and then famine reigns... The Orphanage is absolutely indispensable.

We have also the Festive Oratory which is attended by all the school-boys. In the morning they assist at the parochial Mass, during which they hear a Sermon from the parish priest. In the afternoon, after a little recreation, they have an hour's catechism, given by the new Co-operators and the elder boys; then they go to Church where the Rosary is said and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament is given. In general the boys are very docile and obedient.

His Lordship the Bishop of Meliapur, who invited us to his diocese, wishes us to undertake the training of the Catechists. These are good Christians, who after about two years' preparation in a house for the purpose, are sent to help the parish priests and missionaries in their labours. Their help is indispensable; they give catechism, take care of the church, lead the

prayers etc. etc. We shall see what we can do ; it is certain we already need a larger staff.

We have also opened the first technical school: and for three days we have been hearing the sound of hammer and anvil.

I conclude, recommending myself, my confreres and our mission to your prayers and those of our brethren and benefactors.

Your obedient Son in C. J.

G. TOMATIS, Priest  
*Salesian Missionary.*

## THE MISSIONARIES ON THEIR WAY to China.

(Fram Fr. Louis Versiglia's letter).

From Genoa to Naples — Autograph letter  
from the Pope — Sunday Mass on board.

On board the "Princess Alice." Jan. 18th 1906.

Very Rev. Don Rua,

I hasten to write a line so that it may be posted when we touch at Naples about ten o'clock tomorrow. Last evening we took possession of our cabins, having supper and spending the night on board.

This morning we landed to say Mass and make our spiritual exercises at the Church of St. John, which is close at hand.

After our return to the steamer, Fr. Albera accompanied by Fr. Bussi and other confreres, relations and friends came to bid us a last farewell.

The preparations for sailing did not begin on the steamer until nine o'clock and these went on for some time, prolonging those moments one cannot describe, but which you may easily imagine. May God reward our good Superior for his charity and kindness, and for his precious and encouraging advice.

It was a few minutes before ten when we started. I will not linger on the farewell salutations prolonged whilst the vessel remained in sight. Even when we were no longer able to distinguish individuals one had only to wave a handkerchief, to elicit at once a corresponding salute....

It is already ten hours since we weighed anchor and all is going well. One can scarcely realize that one is on sea : if this continues we shall indeed thank God and the forethought of Superiors ; for the vessel is of colossal dimensions and it seems as if neither wind nor wave could affect it. In fact though a wind is now blowing

which renders it unpleasant to remain on deck, the steamer proceeds quietly and smoothly. But the meals are a serious matter !... at all moments there is a fresh one. In the morning at 6, at 8, at 10, then at midday and again at 3, at 6, and at 7 in the evening there is something ! By this alone one sees we are amidst the people of the north.

All our party are well ; Fr. Fergnani, who has promised to keep a diary, turns to the piano from time to time and the German waiters, as soon as they see him, cry out, "Italian music... Italian music !"



The Bolivian forest. — Gum transport.

I conclude so as to be ready to post this at Naples. Later I will send you further accounts according as circumstances permit.

Naples, Jan. 19th, 1906.

A little earlier (or perhaps with this) you will have received another letter posted at Naples, but I must again take up my pen to describe this morning's visit.

Having celebrated Mass for the first time on sea, our hearts were full of gratitude to our Lord for His loving condescension, when almost unexpectedly though indeed kindly promised, the visit of our dear Fr. Conelli, bearer of a precious autograph letter from the Holy Father almost drew from our eyes tears of joy. I can assure you that both I and all our confreres were much touched. Between the Pope, Fr. Conelli, the firing of an English cruiser entering the harbour with the corresponding salute from the Italian admiralty, the medley of songs and sounds arising from a hundred boats around

our steamer, the sight of Vesuvius etc. etc. Fr. Fergnani was quite confused and he tells me he will recount it all in the *Diary*.

At two o'clock we resume our journey : from want of time we could not visit our Neapolitan confrères, but Fr. Crippa brought us the good wishes of the Superior and the rest....

Port Said, Jan. 23rd, 1906.

Nearing Port Said I take up my pen to send news of our journey, which has been good, with the exception of a slight headache, or sickness suffered by one or other of us, but now quite a thing of the past. So far all three have been able to say Mass without any difficulty.

On Sunday, the 21st inst, with the Captain's leave a Mass was said in public for the very few Catholics on board ; I say *very few*, for there were only seven gentlemen and two ladies present ; nevertheless it was something and we thank God for it. The Protestant service was, of course, much better attended, almost all the rest being present, let us hope in good faith.

Being amongst Protestants, for the most part Germans (scarcely more than one or two speak French), we have little opportunity for exercising our sacerdotal ministry, and we regret we cannot imitate our first confreres on their journey to America. But Although in the midst of Protestants, we are most kindly treated both by the waiters and the passengers. With these last I have had some conversations in English and they seemed much pleased to hear that we were on our way to China in order to found there a School of Arts and Trades, and cordially wished us success. I do not give you the details of our journey as we are preparing an account for the *Bulletin*.

## Diary of the voyage.

From Genoa to Naples (336 knots).

*Thursday, Jun. 18, 1906.* — The little band of the first Salesian Missionaries to China had been at the House of Sampierdarena since Tuesday, ready to start as previously arranged. at 11 o'clock on the 17th of this month.

But the vessel *Princess Alice* was behind time. However in order to make acquaintance with our floating home which was to shelter us for the next four weeks, we went on board to spend the night, though it was not leaving the harbour. This morning we landed to say Mass, and a short time before weighing anchor, Fr. Albera, Spiritual Director of our Society, arrived with many of our relations and friends.

Before bidding us good-bye he handed us

two written documents : one from himself, the other from Fr. Cerruti, whom we had the pleasure of seeing yesterday. It was a farewell full of tenderness.

About 10 a. m. we cast off the last rope. The band struck up, and slowly, almost insensibly, amidst sharp and long whistling, we steamed ahead. It was a solemn moment. On these waters, from the same port, though in a different direction the first Salesian Missionaries sailed for America. Since that memorable day how many others have followed them and what wonderful work has been accomplished ! And we, too, are the first to start for China, in the Farthest East. We are few and weak, but we are comforted by the thought that God chooses the most useless instruments, so that all the glory of His wonders may be rendered to Him alone.

The sky was cloudy : but towards evening the shores of Gorgona first and then those of Capraia came into sight and between them but further off, the rocky coast of Corsica. The lighthouses of Portoferraio and of other busy places in the isle of Alba shone out through the darkness. Here and there we passed a rock, a cluster of lights, a ship's light and then darkness made us descend to the saloon for supper.

Thus we passed the first day, as well as possible. An excellent beginning for the rest of the voyage....

*Friday, Jan. 19th.* This morning we rose early, whilst our magnificent floating palace was still wrapped in profound silence, hearing nothing but the murmur of the waters through which the vessel was passing, like unto the sound of a mill-wheel, and went down to the refectory, a small room near the large dining-saloon, where we could remain together as if at home. It is a fine room, almost luxuriously furnished, and therefore well adapted for a chapel. I may say there are few small churches so clean as ours. How consoling it is, in this peaceful morning hour, to behold, coming down into our hands, Him Who has created the heavens and spread over the face of the earth the boundless waters.

From Naples to Port Said (1110 knots)

We have an ardent longing to behold again some corner of land, and that was a part on which God has showered superabundantly the blessing of beauty. It is a pity that the usual rain shrouds so many marvels in a grey mist. But on approaching Naples the fog disperses, whilst the sun comes forth triumphantly.

So we see Ischia, with its white villages scattered along the shore, above which rise wooded and rocky heights ; the more lowly Procida, less

remarkable except for its magnificent castle. On the opposite side the rugged Cape Miseno plunges straight into the ocean. In front of us is Capri, then Sorrento, Castellamare, Naples !... But Naples is not to be seen. The mist again enshrouds everything. But, soon, as if by the hand of a magician hidden behind the Castle of St Elmo, the misty veil is lifted and by degrees we discern the cupolas, the buildings the rose-coloured houses, until we reach the harbour, brilliant and noisy.

Even the mist, in which Vesuvius was enveloped, slowly rolled away, allowing us to gaze on the peak of Monte Somma on the sides of which could be seen a double fringe of smoke, remains of the recent eruption and at the top the sulphurous fumes agitated by the wind.

We had scarcely anchored when from the depth of our cabin we heard a joyous concert, abruptly interrupted by loud sounds resembling a cannonade. What could have happened ?

The steamer's band was celebrating its approach to the city with a joyful march. The crew were all on deck listening and applauding, when thundering echoses caused us to turn to one side whence loomed forth, dark and terrible, an English armoured cruiser.

From its sides flashed a light... a detonation ! then a cloud of smoke enveloped the hull. More flashes, more thundering crashes. It was, in fact, a most interesting spectacle. Scarcely had the ironclad *London* ceased firing, when our admiral accompanied by the *Sicilia* and another vessel replied to the thunderous salute with a no less deafening politeness, repeated again and again from the curving shore of the city opposite.

Whether it were the misleading effect of this same echo, or that, in reality, the guns of the fortress united with those of the cruisers, I know not, but the result was to produce for the moment the impression that we were assisting at a naval engagement.

I was hiding my head in the midst of this uproar, when we saw a priest making his way towards us in a small boat.

— "It is he, it is he !"

He had given us notice of his coming ; but we had hardly thought it possible. He came on board, radiant, displaying a large roll of cardboard with a pleasant air of mystery.

After salutations : "Guess, guess what it is." he repeated.

We knew not what to answer.

A few moments later, when assembled in fraternal discourse in the solitude of our own cabin, he showed us a large portrait of the Holy Father with the following autograph inscription :

"To our beloved Son Fr. Louis Versiglia and to his equally dear Companions of the Pious Salesian Society, with the most ardent wishes that their apostolate in China may be crowned with perfect success, we most cordially impart the Apostolic Blessing.

From the Vatican, Jan. 19, 1906.

PIUS PP. X.

Fr. Conelli could not stop long and his departure left us a little sad ; but to continue the diary :

From Sicily to Candia.


At two o'clock in the afternoon our vessel proceeded on its peaceful way. If between the island of Capri and the point of Campanella one turns round to look back he has before him one of the finest scenes in the world, the charming Gulf of Naples, making an almost complete circle ; for a few moments you can take in the whole at one glance. The encircling band of white and peaceful dwellings which, situated on the hills perfumed with orange blossoms, descend to the lovely shore, begins at Sorrento, where on a rock may be seen the house where Tasso was born ; Castellamare comes next, followed by Miseno, Portici, Naples, and looking back to Miseno, one sees Procida, Ischia, the circle ending with Capri.

Similar beauties of scenery awaited us in the Lipari Isles and at Messina, when we would gladly have greeted our Confrères, but we sailed past during the silent hours of the night.

*Saturday Jan. 20th.*—This morning we awoke in the Ionian Sea. The sea was very grand but somewhat rough. A strong wind was blowing which, encircling the Sicilian shore with white breakers, scarcely allowed us to distinguish from time to time Etna's smoking crater. Towards the base of this terrible volcano both our eyes and our hearts were turned, for how many dear friends are there at Randazzo, Bronte, Catania, S. Gregorio, Pedara, all Salesian houses surrounding the fertile slopes of Etna.... We sent a greeting on the wings of the wind to those confrères and friends,

*Sunday, Jan. 21st.*—The solemn sound of a religious march reminds us that this is the Lord's day. The splendid sea is calm and through the limpid air, perfumes from the neighbouring land of Greece seem wafted towards us. We are now close to the island of Candia. Who can express what we experienced whilst offering the Holy Sacrifice, being so near the land and on the waters sanctified by the presence of the great Missionary of the Gentiles, the apostle St. Paul? We humbly implored his protection for our Mission.

To be continued.



## 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.

**P**ILGRIMS flocked in large numbers to the Church of Our Lady Help of Christians at Turin during the novena in preparation and on the feast itself May 24th. Special arrangements were made with the railway companies for the convenience of those visiting the Sanctuary, and from the 30th to the 24th a constant flow of devout worshippers was seen, who offered their petitions before the powerful Queen of Heaven. Many extraordinary favours are invariably obtained on this feast-day and indeed the vast crowd that assembles in and around the Church for Divine Service is almost a miracle in itself. The details of the celebrations must be held over to our next issue.

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### From the Annals of the Sanctuary.

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#### THE MONTH OF MAY.

**1878.** The Sacred Congregation of Rites, on the 18th of May, approved the form of the *Blessing in honour of and with the invocation of Our Lady Help of Christian*, which had been submitted to it by Don Bosco, and inserted it in the appendix to the Roman Ritual. It is to be noted that of all the forms of blessing registered in this Ritual, the only one explicitly approved in honour of Our Lady is just this one of Our Lady Help of Christians. Even before it had been approved, Don Bosco had obtained many remarkable favours through its use. During the days of the novena and the celebration of the

feast devout persons in endless procession may be seen applying at the Sanctuary for this blessing on themselves, their families and their undertakings.

**1903.** 17th May! On this day His Eminence Cardinal Richelmy in the name of His Holiness and with papal authority crowned the miraculous picture in the Sanctuary. The echo of that glorious triumph of religion and of devotion to the Mother of God has not died away, and will continue to resound as long as her devotion lasts. In memory of the great event, a plenary indulgence was granted by His Holiness Leo XIII. to those who should visit the Sanctuary between the evenings of the 16th and the 17th and fulfil the ordinary conditions. This day is considered as the herald of the Feast-day which follows close upon it.

May 24th. This date, right on since 1869, has been a continual anniversary of remarkable favours and the occasion of renewed fervour and piety to numbers of the faithful. The devotion that has spread from the Sanctuary to all parts of the world has everywhere been productive of the same progress in the piety of the faithful, and of innumerable favours both spiritual and temporal.

On the 24th of every month special commemorative services are held in the Sanctuary and some fixed intention is proposed to the prayers of all the Co-operators. On the 24th of last month special prayers were offered for the exaltation of Holy Church, in whose behalf Our Lady Help of Christians has given unmistakable proof of maternal solicitude.



# GRACES and FAVOURS

**Chicago** (U. S. of America).—I wish to return public thanks to Our Lady Help of Christians for the recovery of my child through her intercession after promise of an offering and publication in the *Salesian Bulletin*.

April 15th, 1906.

F. D.

**Kilmoganny** (Ireland).—I enclose an offering for a Mass in thanksgiving for a favour received through the intercession of Our Lady Help of Christians.

April 25th, 1906.

A. N.

**Owaneco** U. S. of America).—I send you a small offering for a Mass in thanksgiving for numerous favours obtained through the intercession of Our Lady Help of Christians.

April 19th, 1906.

A. F.

**Chicago** (U. S. of America).—I promised Our Lady Help of Christians to send something to you in her honour if I obtained a favour I asked. The petition being granted I hasten to fulfil my promise and ask you to publish it in the *Bulletin*.

April 1906.

A. G.

**Longford** (Ireland).—Enclosed please find an offering in thanksgiving for favours obtained through the powerful intercession of Mary Help of Christians.

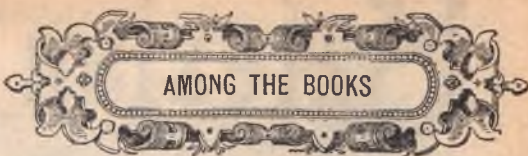
May 10th, 1906.

A. Co-operator.

**Clare** (Ireland).—Kindly publish a favour received through the intercession of Our Lady Help of Christians in whose honour I enclose a small offering in thanksgiving.

May 10th, 1906.

C. Mc.



*In giving notices from time to time of books published by the Catholic Truth Society, it may be well to point out that one of the things most recommended by Don Bosco was the spread of Catholic literature; and to ensure this he established the Catholic Readings—monthly issues, instructive and interesting in character, and specially catholic in tone—which are regularly published by our printing presses in Italy, Spain and America. Very often the publications mentioned here from time to time would be of service in this direction to our Co-operators.*

1. The problem of evil, by the Rev. Sydney Smith, S. J. Sixpence net, cloth; threepence, paper.
2. Meditations on the Passion (Second Series), by the Right Rev. Oswald Smith. O. S. B. Sixpence, net.
3. The Affections in Mental Prayer. by the Rev. W. H. Cologan. One penny.
4. In the net, or, Advertisement by Libel, by Dom Norbert Birt, O. S. B. One penny.
5. Lady Mary Percy (1572-1642) by O. S. B. One penny.
6. The death-beds of "Bloody Mary" and "Good Queen Bess" by R. H. Benson. M. A. (One penny).
7. The truth shall make you free. by F. Boothman M. A. (One penny).
8. The Scarlet Woman, or, the methods of a Protestant novelist. by James Britten, K.S.G. One penny.
9. Catholic Education and the Duties of Parents. by the Bishop of Clifton. (One penny).
10. Saint Bertha, Virgin and Abbess, by O.S.B. (One penny).

**Catholic Truth Society**

69, Southwark Bridge Road

London, S. E.



London. The Salesian School.

Elsewhere in this issue is a notice of the Salesian Schools at Battersea. It is put in a month earlier than customary that it may reach parents and others well before the time of deciding on a school for their children or protégés. Although the prospectus lays down that arrangements can be made for acceptance of pupils at different parts of the term it will need no word from us to convince parents that a complete year's work, commencing from the opening of the first term, gives a much better promise of a successful year, than one which has dropped a term or a part of a term.

The boys' examinations will be over in the first half of July. The reports sent to the parents cannot of course inform them of the results of the public examinations, as these results are not published till the latter half of the holidays; these however are forwarded to each boy as soon as they come from the centres. Briefly reviewing the year's work it compares very favourably with its predecessor. The average number was about one hundred and thirty—a slight advance on last year, and those who did well at the previous local examinations were prepared for a higher test. The date of the religious examination was not to hand at the time of writing. Last year's report is given with the notice of the school and is, we venture to think, a guarantee that the religious instruction receives the special care which its importance demands.

In every Salesian House the feast of Our Lady Help of Christians holds a high place in the first rank, and whatever can add to its importance and solemnity is always carried out. The Church of the Sacred Heart, served by the Salesians at Battersea kept the feast on the Sunday following the 24th. and although the chief services never lack splendour of ceremonial

and the accompaniment of well-rendered music, both these were at their best on that occasion.

The feast had been appointed as a day of General Communion in order to obtain special protection for the cause of the Catholic Schools which is now in the balance. At the High Mass the preacher was the Rev. T. Giltinan who, apropos of the great struggle for religious teaching, spoke on the blessings of Christianity and our debt of gratitude and love to Our Blessed Lord.

In the afternoon a large number of the parishioners joined with their co-religionists from the neighbouring parishes, in a combined demonstration against the injustice of the Education Bill. The Catholics of the mission had been well to the front in the great Catholic London demonstration held a few weeks previously; now they were insisting on their rights and striving to deepen the impression which the former immense gathering produced all over the country.

The power and mercy of the Mother of God were the theme of the evening's discourse by the Very Rev. Fr. Provincial, and these two characteristics of Our Lady so ably treated by him are nowhere more clearly proved than in the wonderful favours obtained by invoking her under the title Help of Christians. A procession in honour of Our Lady and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament closed the feast-day.

The Fifth General Congress.

Under the presidency of His Eminence Cardinal Ferrari the fifth Congress of Salesian Co-operators will be held in Milan in the early part of June. The purpose of this Congress is to co-ordinate the acts of preceding ones and to consider the changes and additions called for by the exigencies of the times. The fact of the International Exhibition being held at Milan

during May and June will give great numbers the opportunity of taking an active part. Special prayers were also offered during the novena before the feast of Our Lady Help of Christians in the Sanctuary at Turin, for the success of this important undertaking, and to place the whole movement under the protection of our heavenly patroness.

Milan is already one of the great centres of Salesian work. Its Cardinal Archbishop is an active Co-operator and a promoter of whatever can advance the work throughout his diocese, while he has also figured prominently in the two preceding congresses at Bologna and Turin. Our Superior General's words concerning this important undertaking are given on the opening page of this issue.

#### *The Fourth Congress of Salesian Co-operators.*

As already announced Our Superior General received a telegram from Lima in Peru as soon as the Congress was over announcing the complete success of the undertaking. The report of the proceedings is now to hand; accounts show that the Co-operators in South America are by no means behindhand in planning and organising; and as the event proved no whit less successful, we hope the results will not fall short of former Congresses both in Europe and in their own land.

In the year 1902 the Peruvian bishops were assembled in Lima for the ceremony of the laying of the foundation stone of a memorial church which the State of Peru wished to dedicate to St. Thuribius. On the same occasion it was determined to solemnise with unwonted splendour the third centenary of the death of this saint which fell on the 23rd of March 1906. The Salesians in the Republic of Peru, following out these decisions of the Episcopate, proposed to hold an Exhibition to which all our agricultural schools in the State should contribute, and also a Congress of Salesian Co-operators.

Both these proposals offered serious difficulties, especially the Congress. Its distance from Europe and from the centre of the work, the desire to put the movement on somewhat new lines, the amount of extra labour and expense were not easily got over. The Archbishop of Lima willingly accepted the honorary presidency and exerted his influence in a hundred ways throughout the archdiocese. A central committee was formed by the local Co-operators to bear the main burden of organization, and this difficult and arduous work was willingly accepted by eminent men whose experience in the public service guaranteed success; among

them were several senators and ministers of the Government.

On Feb. 1st. the Central Committee met to nominate the honorary presidents which included the Apostolic Delegate, the Archbishop of Lima, the Archbishop of Sucre, the bishops of Arequipa, Trujillo, Puno, Cuzco, La Paz, Ayacucho, Huaraz, Huanuco and Chachapoyas. As honorary vice-presidents there were nominated the Vicar General of the Archdiocese, the



Don Rua in the School at Braga.

private secretary to the Archbishop of Lima, the Superiors of the Religious Communities and Presidents of Catholic associations.

Through our Superior General a letter was sent to the Holy Father, to ask his blessing on the Congress, and a formal demand was sent to Don Rua to ask him to delegate a representative to attend in his name. His choice fell on the Right Rev. Mgr. Costamagna, titular bishop of Colonia.

In another preparatory meeting the formation of the programme was discussed; in its final shape this fell into four sections: the first dealing with the Exhibition of the agricultural Schools, which was to open on the 18th of March; the second with the opening of the Congress a week

later; the third dealing with the closing on the 3rd of May and the fourth with the laying of the foundation stone of a new Church of Mary Help of Christians on May 24th; this last date was chosen as the anniversary of the arrival of St. Thuribius at *the City of the King*, and his dedication of the Archdiocese to Our Blessed Lady.

#### Inauguration of the Exhibition.

The Salesian Institute of Breña had been singled out as the scene of the agricultural Exhibition, and the opening ceremony was imposing enough. Shortly before three in the afternoon His Excellency the President of the Republic took the chair. He was accompanied by his chief of staff, by the Apostolic delegate and Mgr. Costamagna, by the effective presidents and secretary, and by the members of the committee. The hall was crowded and the singing of the national anthem accompanied by the band opened the proceedings.

The President of the Committee then spoke briefly of Don Bosco's work, its special utility to the youth of those countries, and praised the efforts of the government to solve the difficult problem of the proper upbringing of this important part of the state's subjects, which were in themselves a security for the future progress of the nation.

Fr. Marchand, S. C. then read a paper on *the importance of instruction in agriculture and meteorology, which the Bien Social of Lima reproduced in its entirety in its leading columns.*

This was followed by music from the band of the School and a brief address read by an old scholar, which thanked the President for his constant support of the Salesian work and his sympathy with the present undertaking. A large drawing of the President was then unveiled with acclamations.

The president amid repeated applause spoke most enthusiastically of the work of Don Bosco to which he promised his unflinching support, and hoped that he would see its Institutes rising in every part of the land.

The Exhibition itself had assumed goodly proportions. Although it was to be chiefly representative of the results obtained in the agricultural schools, which are a speciality in those Republics, it included specimens, of the boys' workmanship in every department of trade.

#### The Opening of the Fourth Salesian Congress.

The Congress, which formed the second part of the centenary celebrations, was opened in the evening of March 25th. The apostolic Delegate,

the Archbishop of Lima and Mgr. Costamagna, as Don Rua's Representative, presided. The immense gathering which filled the hall was far larger than the committee had anticipated, and the first results of their efforts were eminently satisfactory.

After an opening chorus from the choir of the school, His Grace the Archbishop read the letter sent to him from the Holy Father dealing with the Congress. In return the following telegram was despatched: *The Salesian Congress inaugurated to-day sends respectful salutation to Your Holiness and again asks the Apostolic Benediction.*

These two events naturally evoked sustained and unanimous applause.

The president of the organising committee then spoke on the influence which Don Bosco's Work was destined to exert; his concluding words were very effective: Protect the Salesians, aid them in fulfilling the destiny towards which Don Bosco is guiding them; it is eminently a work of forethought, of real social advancement, of patriotism; a work so professedly, and in the best sense democratic should receive the heartiest support of the Co-operators.

Dr. Rodrigo Herrera then spoke directly on Don Bosco's life and mission—a discourse which recalled many touching memories and raised much enthusiasm. The importance of christian education was the subject on which the next orator spoke, dealing broadly with Don Bosco's place among the great christian educators, and the evils forthcoming from godless teaching.

Mgr. Costamagna congratulated the people of Peru on the skilful organisation of such a vast undertaking as a general congress, and on the brilliant opening at which he had assisted, and the Archbishop in the name of the Holy Father imparted the Apostolic blessing.

The resolutions of the first session were then drawn up. They deal with the methods of aiding the Christian training of youth, the teaching of religion and the preparation for the Sacraments; the Festive Oratories, Institutes and Schools. The deliberations dealing directly with the Co-operators arranged for the formation of a permanent central Committee of gentlemen, the election of local directors, the spread of the *Salesian Bulletin* and the further enrolment of members.

The work of the subsequent sessions of the Congress will appear later.

#### The Successor of Don Bosco in Malta.

The Co-operators in Malta are to be highly congratulated on the welcome extended to the

Very Rev. Don Rua on his late visit to the island. Our Superior General in his many visits to different parts of Europe often assists at enthusiastic gatherings and is offered almost princely welcomes ; but he will no doubt often look back with consoling thoughts on his recent visit to the island of Malta, whose Co-operators evidently know how to be true to their name.

Previous to his arrival, the *Malta Herald*, a local paper, gave a prominent place to an article on Don Bosco's successor, his early life and training, his work by the side of our holy Founder, and his indefatigable labours in his responsible position. It announced his arrival and part of the programme which had been arranged to do him honour. The same paper courteously offered its leading columns on the succeeding days to descriptions of the various doings in connection with the visit. The remarks are in very favourable terms and at good length ; of much that is entertaining the following will be interesting to our readers at large :

#### Lunch at St. Patrick's House. Salesian Conference.

Don Rua arrived on these shores in the small hours of Saturday morning by the *Adria SS. Carola*; the Reverend Father Director of the Sliema Industrial School, the Reverend Father Provincial, Mr. A. M. Galea, Mr. P. Samut and others met the Salesian Superior General on board, and on his landing conducted him to St. Patrick's which was festively illuminated, and where the boys had prepared for him a hearty reception, where also a copy of our issue of the 27th instant specially printed on satin and containing a short sketch of his life, was presented to him in our name by Mr. A. M. Galea, who had kindly undertaken to do so. Later in the morning Don Rua proceeded to Valletta, to pay a visit to His Grace the Archbishop Bishop of Malta.

The Very Reverend Father P. O'Grady on the same day entertained a select party to lunch, to have the honour of meeting the Venerable Superior General.

The approaches of St. Patrick's House, the front garden and façade were decorated with flags and foliage, and towering above all, on a flag staff, on the most dominant part of the

building, waved the green banner of Ireland whose patron Saint lends his name and patronage to the Sliema Salesian Institute.

The guests assembled at 12 noon, were received by the Rev. Father Director, and by the Reverend Father Provincial of the Salesian Institutes in this province, which besides Malta, includes also the schools in the Beylick of Tunis; and the presentation to that eminent ecclesiastic the first successor of Don Bosco soon followed. His Grace the Archbishop of Malta arrived at 12.30 ; and after the usual greetings, the party, headed by Don Rua and the Archbishop, con-



Don Rua in the Salesian Institute of St. Cayetan at Braga.

ducted by the Reverend Director and the Reverend Inspector, proceeded to the Refectory. This, as well as the corridors and other parts of the Institute, were dressed in festive array, with wreaths and festoons of flowers and foliage, tastefully arranged by the boys under the guidance of the genial Father Dubocquet. Covers on the *table d'honneur* were laid for twenty-six, and the waiting was ably carried on by the boys directed and assisted by the Lay Brothers. At another table on the other side of the room sat the other Fathers and Brothers of St. Patrick's and the boys, who during lunch wedged in vocal and instrumental music which was highly appreciated by the Venerable Superior General, as well as by all the assembled guests.

At the close of the refectory, the Reverend Father Director addressed the assembly in a few words concluding by proposing the double toast of Don Rua, and of his Grace the Archbishop which was heartily received with cheers and applause. These had hardly subsided when Don Lovisolo the Provincial Inspector rose and referring with encomium to the great

work done by Father O'Grady and his Staff in this part of his province, expressed on behalf of the Salesian Order their gratitude to the Comptroller of Charitable Institutions for the uniform and valuable assistance afforded to them on every occasion; to Mr. Galea for his constant help, and to the Marquis Testaferrata Olivier, Mr. P. Sammut and other gentlemen present for their co-operation towards the advancement and development of the Institution in Malta. Amidst a profound and respectful silence Don Rua in a soft but far reaching voice expressed his sincere appreciation of the kind reception that had been accorded to him everywhere since his landing in Malta. He referred to the priceless help given by the Honorable the Comptroller of Charitable Institutions on every occasion and expressed his gratitude to him. He then eulogised the interest ever taken by Monsignor L. Farrugia and Mr. Galea in the work of the Salesians, and he took this opportunity of thanking all friends of this work, concluding by expressing a fervent hope that Almighty God may assist them in bringing about the completion and full development of the Industrial School in Malta.

His Grace the Archbishop in acknowledging the toast in his honour expressed his satisfaction at the hearty reception given to the Salesian movement in Malta, and the love displayed for the Institution by all classes of the population which he considered to augur success and stability to this deserving work.

Thus ended a most interesting feast which will not easily be forgotten by those who had the honour of participating in it, as having afforded to them the privilege of meeting and associating in convivial intercourse with that remarkable priest who governs a work of tremendous magnitude extending over every part of the world having for scope the redemption of imperilled youth, their technical, literary and religious training and their regeneration into efficient artisans and good, honest citizens.

The following is a list of the guests entertained to meet Don Rua:—

His Grace Monsignor P. Pace Archbishop Bishop of Malta, his private Secretary the Reverend Don Paulo Gauci; and his Chaplain the Reverend M. A. Pace.

The Reverend Don Giulio Barberis private secretary to Don Rua, and the Reverend Don Camuto, Director of the College of Pedara in Sicily; Monsignor L. Farrugia Diocesan Director of the Salesian Co-operators. The Honorable R. Micallef C. M. G. Comptroller of Charitable institutions. The Marquis Testaferrata Olivier, Mr. Alfonso Maria Galea; The Reverend Father

Dobson, S. J. Rector of St. Ignatius College; The Reverend Father Scio, S. J.; The Very Reverend Father Superior of the Carmelite Monastery at St. Julian's; The Very Reverend Father Superior of the Monastery of the Minor Observant Order of the Franciscans' at Sliema; The Very Reverend V. F. Manché Parish priest of Sliema; Doctor Carmelo Ghio District Government Medical Officer; Mr. Paolo Samut late member of Council; Mr. Henry Casolani; The Reverend Don Giuseppe Farrugia; The Reverend Don Giuseppe Busietta; The Reverend Don Giovanni Battista Mangion; The Reverend Don F. H. Mifsud; The Reverend Don Giuseppe Bartolo.

In the afternoon of the same day Don Rua attended the annual Conference of the Association of the Salesian Co-operators of which Monsignor Luigi Farrugia is Diocesan Director. For the convenience of Don Rua the meeting this year was held at the Church of the Industrial School at Sliema instead of at the Pillar Church where it is usually held. The attendance was very numerous about 200 ladies and gentlemen being present.

After the introduction of the eminent Lecturer by Monsignor Farrugia, Don Rua in a clear and terse style, related the life and works of Don Bosco, and the rise and progress of the admirable work he had so nobly initiated and which has now spread all over the world, and is fruitful of so much good. Monsignor Farrugia then read an address, signed by all the co-operators, and presented to Don Rua the proceeds of a collection made. After having given the Benediction, the venerable Superior General was conducted to the Director's room, where those who had attended the Conference were duly presented to him. Don Rua had a kind word for everyone. Here also a reprint, on leaflets, of our leader of the 27th instant, containing a short sketch of the life of Don Rua was distributed amongst all present.

#### *Visit to Various Institutes. Don Rua's speech.*

In our issue of the 30th April we followed Don Rua in his tour of self imposed duties on the day of his arrival in Malta; we shall now shadow his footsteps during his second day of his brief sojourn here.

On Sunday his work began, we may say, with the light of day. In the early morning he celebrated Mass in the Church of the Institution, and administered with his own hands, Holy Eucharist to boys who were for the first time participating of the Holy Sacrament; addressed them in his plain, easy style, for long years

trained to adapt itself to the capacities of a youthful congregation, The boys will not easily forget the solemn rite, rendered more impressive by the presence of the venerable priest whose name and whose figure, emaciated by long years of labour for their good and that of their likes, are in their minds identified with that paternal care they have been accustomed to receive at the hands of their own masters.

He then paid a short visit to Mr. Paolo Samut, and afterwards proceeded to St. Julian's to visit St. Ignatius' College. The visit was prearranged and Don Rua was received by the Reverend Father Dobson the Rector, and the Fathers and boys of the College.

Don Rua addressed the boys. He would not, he said detain them long. No lecture, he was sure was necessary on his part. The education and instruction they were receiving from the good Fathers were all that could be desired, and he could not improve upon them. He wished however to leave to them a little souvenir, as he expressed it. This consisted in a short but eloquent exhortation to display, during the forthcoming month, which the Church dedicates to the Blessed Virgin Mary, special devotion to the Mother of God. At St. Ignatius', Don Rua met a good friend of the sons of Don Bosco. Bishop Gordon, S. J., of Jamaica, now a guest at the College, had frequent relations with the Salesians of that Island, and is said to have always helped and supported that Institution.

Don Rua next visited the Casa Leone XIII, the home of the "Little Company of Mary," that temple of Christian Charity where the tenets of Divine Religion are propagated by noble example of abnegation and self sacrifice for the help of the suffering, irrespective of sex, nationality or creed. No ceremony here awaited Don Rua. The visit was unexpected. None the less did the good Sisters, the Blue Sisters as they are popularly called, rejoice in receiving the eminent Ecclesiastic. He visited the sick lying in the convent and imparted to them his blessing. Amongst these is Bishop Guidi, of the Franciscan Order, who is suffering from sickness contracted in his diocese in China.

But the morning duties were not as yet completed. Another visit was to be paid, this time not to a Convent or Monastery, but to a

bare plot of land, between the suburbs of Sliema and St. Julian's. This visit, it is hoped, will be fruitful in causing a modest building to be raised, but a great institution founded, the salutary influence of which will be felt by the rising generation of Sliema and St. Julian's, and which will afford another opportunity to Mr. and Mrs. Galea to display once more their noted benevolence. On the ground referred, to, the first Sunday Oratory in Malta is destined to arise.

At 12 noon of this memorable day it was Mr. and Mrs. Galea's privilege to entertain Don Rua.



The opening of the new Institute at Lisbon.

His Grace the Archbishop, who had promised to honour Mr. and Mrs. Galea's table, was unavoidably precluded from attending. Covers were laid for 12, and the most interesting features of the entertainment were the speeches delivered by Fr. Lovisolo and by Monsignor Farrugia, which were duly responded to by the distinguished guest of the day.

In the afternoon an entertainment in honour of the Superior General was given in the Theatre of the Industrial School. Extensive invitations had been issued by the Director and the attendance was very numerous. The arrival of the Superior General was hailed by music from the youthful band. The programme consisted of a drama in three acts, very ably rendered by the boys assisted by some of the members of the staff, and wedged in between the acts, were two addresses, one in English and another in Italian, read by the boys. The entertainment was closed by the National Anthem sung by a chorus of all the boys of the school.

But the most remarkable item was a speech by Don Rua in answer to an address of welcome of the Director. Both of these were delivered at the opening of the entertainment; but we have advisedly left them to the last with a view to closing our article by the words of that eminent Priest whom it was the privilege of Malta to welcome on its shores.

We are transcribing from notes, hurriedly taken at the moment. We regret that we did not anticipate such a speech on this occasion; otherwise the services of a shorthand reporter would assuredly have been provided. When the guests had assembled and before the curtain had risen, Father O'Grady from a dais close to the stage thus addressed the audience:—

“Ever memorable in the history of the House shall no doubt, be the day in which the first successor of Don Bosco was pleased to come amongst us. His visit will we feel, be a certain pledge of heavenly blessings to us and to our work. I am convinced beloved Father General, that I am faithfully interpreting the sentiments not only of my brethren and the inmates of this Institute, but of the venerable head of the Church in Malta, of our worthy Co-operators so worthily headed by Monsignor Luigi Farrugia, in tendering you a most cordial welcome, and in expressing to you our deep gratitude for the honour you have done us, and for the joy you have afforded us by your presence here. May God preserve you for many years to come to fulfil your noble mission for the good of souls and particularly of those of abandoned youths. This is, I feel sure, the fervent wish and prayer of all here present.”

When the applause and enthusiastic cheers had subsided, the Venerable Superior General mounted the dais and gave his reply.

In answering the Reverend Director's English speech, Don Rua said that he regretted that in that language he would not be able fully to express his sentiments as well as he would wish to do. He therefore requested to be allowed to speak in a language more familiar to him, his native Italian, to manifest his gratitude to the Maltese population for the cordial reception they had afforded to the work of Don Bosco; not omitting to express his heartfelt thanks for the cordial welcome extended to himself. It was impossible for him, he said, to enumerate the persons who had co-operated in procuring the advent of the Salesian Fathers in Malta and in helping to further their mission. But he thought it incumbent on him to acknowledge a debt of gratitude to His Grace the Archbishop for the patronage and assistance invariably

granted to the sons of Don Bosco ever since their arrival in these Islands.

Monsignor Farrugia, the Superior General added, was the first to express to Don Bosco a desire to see the Salesian work introduced in Malta and from him he had all but an assurance that a day would come when his wishes would be satisfied.

The worthy Ecclesiastic further stated that as far back as 1891, Mr. Alfonso Maria Galea paid a visit to him at Turin, and later, accompanied this time by his amiable consort, he again had interviews with him on the subject of making Malta share in the benefits afforded by the Salesian work; and at a subsequent period Mr. and Mrs Galea were so liberal in helping the foundation of that Institution in this Island.

Others also visited him. But in an especial manner he wished to mention the visit of Mr. Paolo Sammut who so much helped in bringing to a satisfactory conclusion the relations regarding the foundation of the Salesian Industrial School in Malta.

Besides individuals however, there were also various Associations to which Don Rua desired to express his gratitude. Very lately the Society of St. Vincent De Paul of Sliema, out of a legacy bequeathed to them by an English lady, had set apart a fairly considerable sum to further the objects of the Industrial School and to help in maintaining boys in that Institute free of charge.

To all these, and to all Co-operators thanks were due, and he heartily offered them.

But this Institute is mainly supported by the Government, and therefore to the Government also, it was his duty to express his sentiments of gratitude.

He hoped that further extension of the work would eventually be obtained. On his part and on that of his Order the wish to assent was there; and even with the personnel actually at the Institute much more could be done.

Various persons since his arrival in Malta had expressed to him their anxiety to see the Salesian movement still further developed, not only in the Industrial School, but also in the foundation of Institutions connected therewith. Some had referred to the desirability of establishing Sunday Oratories. A public Technical School was also considered desirable as well as a School for well-to-do boys. Of equal, nay of still greater, importance would be the foundation of a Seminary with a novitiate for Maltese lads, with a view to their joining the Order and be afterwards distributed over the countries of North Africa, and in other places where considerable Maltese Colonies exist.



"We would wish", he continued, "to accede to all these proposals; the only difficulty with us, is the insufficiency of the personnel. Recruits we obtain, it is true, but the demand is very great and ever increasing as each Institute grows and is developed." Still, he said, let us not be disheartened, let us hope. He had heard it said how desirable it would be to inaugurate in Malta an Institute for girls similar to the industrial School existent. "The Daughters of Mary Help of Christians" would be the Order for this purpose. Founded by Don Bosco, their work is identical to that of the Salesian Fathers.

But all these schemes cannot be carried out by individuals, nor by small numbers of helpers; the co-operation of large numbers being necessary. And then he added, "Let us hope that the well-wishers of our work will succeed in spreading the love of these Institutions, and that the number of Co-operators will increase to such an extent as to make possible the realization of all these desirable foundations. I entertain fervent hope to be able very soon to establish in this neighbourhood the first Salesian Oratory in Malta. Mr. Galea and his benevolent consort have already liberally come forward offering me their generous support in the institution of this work; and I urge all Co-operators to extend their efforts to further the success of this scheme.

"Again I thank," Don Rua concluded "all those who have in any way helped and encouraged our work in Malta, and I thank in anticipation all those who are prepared to lend their assistance in furtherance of the proposed Institutions.

And on the heads of all I invoke a divine blessing."

#### *Visit to His Excellency the Governor. Departure.*

In the morning of Monday, Don Rua, who had passed the night in Mr. Galea's house, celebrated Mass in that gentleman's private Chapel, in the presence of a small congregation of near relatives of Mr. and Mrs. Galea.

After partaking of breakfast with his good hosts, Don Rua returned to St. Patrick's and for some time attended to his correspondedce.

At 10 a.m. he paid a visit to His Excellency Sir Charles Mansfield Clarke, the Governor of Malta. He was accompanied by Fathers Lovisolo, O'Grady, and Barberis. The Honour-

able the Comptroller of Charitable Institutions introduced Don Rua and his party to His Excellency, and Don Rua spoke English. The Governor received the eminent Father very courteously and expressed his appreciation of the work of the Institution in Malta. "The Salesians" he said "had a very good representative in Malta to plead their cause and fight their battles, and that was Father O'Grady. The Government is alive to the benefits accruing from the further development of the Salesian work, and would be willing to encourage and further it. The question of ways and means is the only difficulty."



**Don Rua at the agricultural school at Pinheiro.**

When Don Rua took leave of His Excellency, he was shown round the Armoury; and, having hinted a desire to visit the Signal Tower, he was invited to do so, and not disheartened, and still less affected by the steep winding stairs, he ascended to that lofty edifice, and from that dominating locality admired the landscape disclosed to view.

Nor were the informations imparted to him by his cicerone, lost upon Don Rua. Later in the day he related his experiences and described, and indicated by name, each creek, each point in the harbour, and each village or dominant Church in the background.

At 1 o'clock of that day a lunch was given by Monsignor L. Farrugia at his residence, and sixteen guests were invited to meet the worthy successor of Don Bosco. The Honorable Dr. V. Frendo Azzopardi, the Crown Advocate, was unavoidably prevented, by unforeseen duties from attending. Don Rua was accompanied by the Reverend Fathers Barberis, Camuto, Lovi-

solo and O'Grady. The other guests were Monsignor Caruana Dingli, Monsignor L. Camilleri, Dean Vassallo, Judge Debono, Mr. A. M. Galea, Dr. Massimiliano Debono, Dr. Ganado, the Rev. P. Gauci, the Rev. G. Frarugia, Notary, V. Farrugia and Mr. Farrugia. Speeches were made by Monsignor Farrugia and the Reverend Father Lovisolò, and Don Rua duly responded.

A visit to St. Joseph's at Sliema next followed in the afternoon. Here a nice illuminated address was read and presented to Don Rua as well as a beautiful bouquet and a fine piece of Malta Lace.

Leaving the convent he proceeded to visit the Nazarene Church in Strada Marina. This ended the afternoon tour, but not his day's agenda.

A Supper with 17 covers awaited him at St. Patrick's Industrial School, which went off splendidly. The following gentlemen were invited.—

Mr. P. Sammut, Colonel A. Gatt, Mr. J. F. Asphar, Mr. A. M. Galea, the Rev. G. Busietta, the Rev. G. Bartolo, Dr. A. Borg Cardone, Professor W. Cortis, Mr. G. Galea, Mr. Julius Cortis. The following Fathers also sat at table:—Fathers Barberis, Camuto, Lovisolò, O'Grady, and Higgins.

Hardly had the company left the supper room than Don Rua found that an improvised *levée* had been prepared for him. Most of the boys had expressed a desire to be granted an audience by the venerated Superior General. Don Rua cheerfully assented and each boy was received in his turn, to have the privilege for a few minutes of intimate conversation.

Shortly before eleven Don Rua met the boys assembled in the corridor, spoke to them a few affecting words of farewell, and left the Institute, accompanied by Fathers Barberis, Camuto, Lovisolò, O'Grady, and Higgins as well as by several other friends and surrounded by the boys, bearing torches and Bengal lights, shouting themselves hoarse, enthusiastically cheering the beloved and venerable Father and giving him a hearty God Speed.

The same night Don Rua sailed as far as Syracuse. In Sicily, the visit of fifteen Salesian Houses awaits him before proceeding to Turin, his final place of destination.

Thus ended the memorable visit to Malta of that remarkable man, the first successor of Don Bosco.—He has sown the seed, the grain of mustard, which we hope to see flourishing and extending its branches all over our Island for the benefit of the poor and labouring classes of our population.

### Progress at East Hill, Wandsworth.

The Salesians at East Hill are watching the steady progress of their new church towards completion. The interior decoration goes on apace but many of the articles indispensable to the adornment of a church are yet to be acquired. The committee have been discussing the feasibility of another Garden Party and it is decided to hold one on July 11th and 14th. The Building Committee whose zealous industry is very praiseworthy hope that this effort will be as successful as preceding ones, and that those who do not find it in their power to present the Rector with any of the many requirements for the new church will combine with others in this attempt to cover their cost. Help in this direction will hasten the entry of Our Lord into a new temple, from which His Sacred Heart will pour forth an abundance of grace and blessing.



The prayers of the Co-operators are asked for the repose of the souls of the following persons lately deceased:—

Mary Granger, Punchestown, Naas, Kildare, Ireland.

Miss Margaret Fitzwilliams, Akron, Ohio, U. S. of America.

Mr. Joseph Daly, Dublin, Ireland.

Mrs. Catherine Hynes, Esker, Kilkelly, Ireland.

PERMISSU SUPERIORUM

Gerent, GIUSEPPE GAMBINO—Salesian Press, Turin, 1906

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### APPROBATION.

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

L. M. PAROCCHI, Card. Vic.

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

Given at Rome, etc.

#### THE PAPAL BLESSING.

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

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

ANGELO RINALDI, Chaplain, Seco.

# SALESIAN SCHOOLS

SURREY HOUSE, SURREY LANE

BATTERSEA, LONDON, S. W.



**DIRECTED AND TAUGHT BY THE SALESIAN FATHERS.**

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

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

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

*The Rev. E. Marsh*

*Salesian Institute*

*Queens Rd, Farnborough, Hants.*

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

*The Rev. Mother*

*Eastworth House, Eastworth St.*

*Chertsey, Surrey*