



# Salesian Bulletin

No. 9 - SEPTEMBER - 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 Month of the Holy Rosary

**O**n the verge of October our Holy Founder has a message for us. Here are his words: "Let the devotion of the Holy Rosary be revived in our midst and in our families. If in our houses, our schools, our workshops the Rosary of Our Lady could once more resound as of old, there would be reason to hope that the scourges which afflict the world would cease, faith would flourish anew and peace would surround our days on earth."

Well does he say: let it be revived as of old, for at one time this holy Psalter of Our Lady, as it has been called, was as popular with our forefathers, as the favourite prayer to Our Lord the Psalter of Jesus. Let those who may be inclined to find in the Rosary too much of repetition and sameness ponder a little over the words of the late supreme Pontiff, Leo XIII: "Whenever we salute Mary in the Angelical Salutation 'full of grace', and weave together, from these repeated praises, as if were a crown of glory in her honour, it is almost unspeakable how pleasing and agreeable we become to her; for by that salutation we constantly recall her sublime dignity and the redemption of the human race undertaken by God through her."

# Important Notice to Readers.



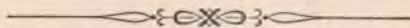
**A**s announced previously in the **Bulletin**, the Rules of the Association of Salesian Co-operators, together with a summary of the Indulgences and spiritual favours, and appendices, have been reprinted and bound into a neat volume or manual.

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

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

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

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



# Don Bosco and The Venerable Joseph Cafasso.



OUR Co-operators and Readers have doubtless made themselves acquainted with the many interesting phases in the life of our holy Founder, and have possibly noticed the unfolding of those exceptional faculties, which combined to produce a character as attractive as it was wonderful. And, though the gifts of God are ultimately responsible for the noblest and saintliest of lives, human influences obviously play an important part in their production. And this was true in the case of Don Bosco.

The name of Don Bosco is now a world-wide one, and in many countries indeed a household one. The Oratory at Turin, the scene of his labours—the place at least which saw his lowly beginnings and his brightest achievements—is eloquent of the vastness of his plans and the success of his untiring energy; and especially so on that day which he himself was instrumental in raising from a hardly remembered feast to a place among the Church's great festivals, the festival of Our Lady Help of Christians.

It was precisely on this year's occurrence of the feast day, that the Oratory at Turin received the news that the process of beatification of the priest, Father Joseph Cafasso, was approved

by the Sacred Congregation of Rites and by the Sovereign Pontiff, so that he will henceforth be honoured by the title of *Venerable*.

But why bring this before Our Co-operators' notice? And what call has the Venerable Joseph Cafasso upon our consideration? A few words from Don Bosco himself will perhaps do something to clear up the matter.

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It was evening on June 23rd 1860. This day, it will be remembered, was the vigil of the feast of St. John the Baptist, Don Bosco's patron. All preparations had been made for a suitable commemoration of the occurrence, when Don Bosco's own voice gave notice that any idea of rejoicing must be for the present laid aside. Gathering his boys around him, he announced to them the death of a great servant of God, and an intimate friend of his own, Father Joseph Cafasso. He fixed a few days later as the date of a solemn requiem and he himself gave the discourse. He said among other things: "His death was a great loss to the good, a misfortune to the poor, a disaster for the clergy, and a public calamity for the cause of religion. I have no hesitation in saying that after considering the last illness and death of Father Cafasso, and

comparing them to those of St. Charles Borromeo, of St. Francis of Sales, of St. Philip Neri and other great saints, I can freely say that his death was equally precious in the sight of the Lord. And why should it be otherwise? If his life was equally as saintly, why should not his death be likewise as precious."

And when concluding he said: "Among the last words of Father Cafasso are the following, and they are worthy of an eternal record. *When I shall have gone down into the grave, I desire and beseech Almighty God to make all memory of me perish upon the earth, so that no one will ever think of me again, but those few, who in their charity, I hope, will pray for my soul. I accept in penance for my sins whatever may be said against me after my death.*

And then Don Bosco added: "But this prayer of yours will not be heard; you desired to become so lowly that your glory should be buried with you in the tomb. But God disposes otherwise; He wishes that your humility should be exalted, and that you should be crowned with glory in heaven. Yours is the memory of the just which will last for ever. *In memoria aeterna erit justus.*"

"Your memory will be cherished by the priests whom you have guided in the knowledge of God, and to whom you have been a model of priestly virtues; it will live among the poor, who will weep your loss as that of a tender father; it will be loved by those timorous and doubting souls who relied on your counsels; it will last among the afflicted to whom you have brought consolation in countless forms;

it will endure in the prisons where you solaced so many unhappy souls. Above all your memory will be dear to your friends, that is by all who knew you, and by all those who admire the great benefactors of humanity such as you were during the whole course of your life.

Lastly your memory will be cherished here in our midst, for the charity you showed us while you lived, is an assurance that you will be our intercessor before God, now that you are reigning with him in heaven."

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These words leave no doubt that there was an intimacy between the two servants of God, and inquiry gives us many records of mutual veneration and affection. Both had the village of Castelnuovo d'Asti for their native place; and as in their infancy and youth both lived among the same surroundings and breathed the same air, so they both had the same holy aspirations and grew up with the same enthusiasm for their own personal holiness and the salvation of their neighbour.

Joseph Cafasso, having been born on Jan. 15th, 1811, was only some four years older than Don Bosco; yet the veneration and regard which the latter bore towards him, was rather that of a loving son towards a good father, while Father Cafasso always, showed Don Bosco the love of the kindest of fathers. In fact for twenty-five years the venerable Joseph Cafasso counselled and assisted our holy Founder Don Bosco both in his spiritual life and in his many undertakings.

In the early years of his priesthood Don Bosco was almost a daily visitor at the ecclesiastical seminary, where he attended the conferences on moral theology. He generally went in the afternoon and came away late in the evening, accompanied usually by someone from the seminary. Much of this time he spent in the library, where he not only had the volumes at his disposal, but was able to work without disturbance at the many useful publications which he brought out in defence of religion.

But he never omitted a visit to Fr. Cafasso; he sought his counsel in everything, whether it related to the regulation of his own life or affairs of conscience, or to the work on behalf of boys which was now taking shape; and seldom indeed, did he leave the priest's apartment without a solution to his difficulties. The advice received Don Bosco never failed to carry out, and this obedience he showed as long as Fr. Cafasso lived.

It occasionally happened that overwork caused Don Bosco to be very much exhausted sometimes even for whole weeks, but a word or smile from Fr. Cafasso seemed to infuse new life and courage. They often held long colloquies together and it was in one of these, at the beginning of 1851, that Don Bosco said in answer to some question: "The time that yet remains for you to live will not go beyond ten years!" And it afterwards proved to be so.

At the beginning of his priestly career, when Don Bosco was still undecided whether he ought to enter religion in

order to serve God better, the Venerable servant of God, fixing his gaze on Don Bosco said with an air of paternal gravity: "Dear Don Bosco, give up all idea of entering a religious order and continue your work on behalf of youth. This is the will of God in your regard." And at another time when, as Despiney remarks in his work on Don Bosco, some friends of our Founder approached Fr. Cafasso, representing to him that it would be a real service to the Church to set bounds to the too enterprising zeal of Don Bosco, the Venerable servant of God invariably met these expostulations with a smile and said: "But are you sure that you understand Don Bosco? For my part, the more I study him, the less I know of him; he is both simple and extraordinary, humble and yet great, lowly and yet taken up with designs altogether immense and apparently unattainable, which nevertheless invariably turn out most successfully. He is quite a mystery to me. Still I am certain that he is working for the glory of God, that God is guiding him, and that God is the object and aim of all his actions. Leave him alone with his work."

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It will now be casier to understand why the introduction of the cause for the Beatification and Canonization of the Ven. Joseph Cafasso was thought worthy of solemn commemoration at the Oratory. He had been its constant supporter in its early days, when opposition and persecution even from friends were striving to hinder its growth,

if not to stifle it in its birth. The sad strains of the requiem of 1860 were this year, after a long interval, followed by the rejoicings not only of the Oratory and of the Society, but of all Turin. To make the commemoration more impressive it was held on that very day, when many years before, Don Bosco had put off all preparations for a feast-day, at the news of the death of Father Cafasso—the feast of his own patron saint, which is also kept as the feast-day of Our Superior General. The prevailing sentiment, expressed both in music and oratory, was a looking forward to the time, when the confessor and intimate friend of Don Bosco, and one of the early supporters of his work, will be raised to the altars of the Church.

A few other points concerning this holy intimacy between the two servants of God may interest us later on.

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### Book Notices.

*Among the latest publications of the Catholic Truth Society, our readers are requested to note the following:*

1. Little Vagabonds, by Rev. D. Bearne, S. J. (One shilling, or in four parts at one penny each.)
2. Poor Nancy and other tales, by Mrs. William Maude. (One shilling or in six parts at one penny each.)
3. The pre-reformation Church of Scotland, by Dom Michael Barrett, O. S. B. (Price One penny.)

*(Published at 69 Southwark Bridge Road, S. E.).*

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## The Fifth Congress of Salesian Co-operators.

*(Continued) (1).*

### The general meeting in St. Peter Celestine's.

At half past two in the afternoon of the sixth day an unusually large number of Co-operators had assembled at St. Peter Celestine's.

In the place of honour were seated His Eminence the venerated Cardinal Archbishop, the Archbishops Mgr. Cagliero and Mgr. Morganti, surrounded by a large gathering of distinguished Ecclesiastics, among whom was Our Superior General, the Very Rev. Don Rua and the members of the Superior chapter. The city of Milan was represented by two of its principal councillors.

The well-known architect C. Nava was the first speaker, and he put forth in most eloquent terms the extensive social work of the Institutes of Don Bosco. "Among the most precious recollections of my whole life," he said, "I treasure those blessed hours spent with Don Bosco, who when he was here at Milan for the last time, was the venerated guest of our late lamented Archbishop. His body had become fragile with his advancing years and failing health, but his spirit retained its youthful eagerness. I remember even now that while observing the apostle of youth with a certain curious admiration, I could not feel convinced that a man so unassuming in appearance, smiling calmly there with the kindness of a good father, discoursing with all the simplicity of a parish priest of the country to his flock, that such a man who had nothing of that exterior which we in imagination attribute to a great apostle, should have been able to accomplish so much, to found so many good works, to establish a kingdom of charity on which the sun never sets.

Yet, when well considered, the secret of the wonderful activity of Don Bosco lay in the perfect balance of his mind and heart which enabled him to forecast with the accuracy of a seer the social needs of our age and to provide means adequate to cope with them.

At the conclusion of the speech which earned long applause, Mgr. Locatelli spoke on the Salesian Missions and the work which is now being

(1) *V. Salesian Bulletin, June, 1906.*



pushed rapidly forward, the social amelioration of the emigrant.

Fr. Trione, Secretary of the Pious Association of Salesian Co-operators, then brought the matter nearer home, and spoke of the development of the Salesian work in the town of Milan itself. He showed how much was owing to the generous help of his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop, to the promoters of the first and third Congress, and expressed the hope that the frequent and outspoken eulogiums of Don Bosco from the Supreme Pontiff himself would be productive of even greater good than hitherto.

Our Superior General, the Very Rev. Don Rua, also offered his meed of thanks to the Cardinal Archbishop, the honorary president of the Congress, to His Grace Archbishop Morganti and to all the Congressists. Touching briefly on the work in progress at Milan he hoped the generous aid so willingly given till now, would show no falling off, but would see through to the end a work which had had such an auspicious opening.

His Eminence Cardinal Ferrari closed the meeting. His remarks were characteristic of his ardent pastoral zeal, emphasising Don Rua's words and promising the most copious blessings of heaven to those who proved themselves the friends of youth in need.

"It is not Don Rua who ought to thank me," he said in conclusion, "but it is I who ought to thank Don Rua and the Salesians in the name of Milan.... As Archbishop of this city it would be impossible for me not to recognise the aid I have constantly received from so many generous helpers." He foresaw the speedy fulfilment of Don Rua's wishes concerning the completion of the Institute, "and then," he said, "we shall be able to intone the *Te Deum* with all our heart."

#### The Seventh and Last Day of the Congress.

It was a good idea of the Committee, to close the meetings of the Congress with the keeping of the Feast of Our Lady Help of Christians.

The new church was crowded in the early morning hours when the Archbishops of Zara and Sebaste celebrated Mass and gave Holy Communion. The Archbishop of Ravenna pontificated at the High Mass, the Superior Chapter of our pious Society with Don Rua at its head, and the two Archbishops mentioned above assisting at it. At the Gospel, Mgr. Pogliani gave the sermon for the occasion making Our Lady Help of Christians the Patroness of the Salesian Works, the theme of a powerful discourse. A new Mass *in honorem Sancti Augustini* had been composed

for the occasion and with the assistance of the organist from the Metropolitan Cathedral, and of the professor of contrapuntal music in the royal conservatorio the music was in every way worthy of the remarkable and memorable surroundings.

#### The Former Pupils.

Space must be found to chronicle the meeting of the old pupils of the Milan Institute, many of whom had known it from its humble beginning



Mgr. E. Tovar. Archbishop of Lima.

to its present considerable proportions. Many, indeed the greater number of these past students were priests, and one of their objects in assembling on this occasion, was the formation of a permanent society of old Salesian Lombard pupils, and after a brief discussion the proposed society was an accomplished fact. Its officers were next elected and by way of ratification a message was despatched to His Holiness the Pope, who sent his blessing.

#### The Finale.

A highly entertaining and select programme was carried out in the final meeting of the principal members of the committee and a large number of the Congressists. The band of the

Institute played an important part in it. Mention must be made, too, of the learned paper read by a certain Doctor Matthew Ottonello, on *St. Augustine and Grace*, illustrative of the strife which the Saint experienced in himself between nature and grace, of the triumph of God over Augustine, and the triumph of Augustine over himself, and the immense labours of the great convert on behalf of the church and in defence of the truth.

On the announcement of a telegram from the Supreme Pontiff, the whole audience rose up in homage to the Holy See, while Mgr. Balconi read :

*To Cardinal Ferrari, Archbishop of Milan.*

*The Holy Father is very grateful for the message received from the Fifth Congress of Salesian Co-operators, and with a reassurance of his goodwill sends the blessing implored.*

*Card. Merry del Val.*

Archbishop Morganti dismissed the meeting. His final exhortations made a great impression, and the Milanese Co-operators, who owe so much to him who was their first Director and Promoter, will not easily drop the enthusiasm which was enkindled by the moving words of the Archbishop of Ravenna, combined with the unusual scenes which their ancient city witnessed while it was honoured by the presence of the Fifth Salesian Congress.

## THE ACTS OF THE CONGRESS.

It has been customary, upon the conclusion of former Congresses, to collect and arrange its deliberations and resolutions and similar details, and to bring them out in a volume entitled *Acts of the Congress*. This plan however has proved itself disadvantageous in more than one respect. The expense of printing and binding and distributing was great, and even then the limited number of copies restricted its diffusion. The Co-operators at large consequently learnt very little of what was actually discussed and determined on, and were afterwards without any additional information on those very points it had been desirable to take a congress vote upon.

To overcome these difficulties it has been decided to publish in the *Bulletin* the more important parts of the discussions and deliberations, so that the Congress may really be of use to the whole of the pious Association of Co-operators.

## 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.
3. 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.

### In the month of October.

1. On the feast of the Holy Rosary. Oct. 7th.
2. The feast of the Maternity of Our Blessed Lady. Oct. 14th.
3. The feast of the Purity of Our Lady.

*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.*

# The second part of the Congress at Lima

**I**N a former issue the doings of the Congress at Lima in Peru were in part presented to the reader. The second section of the Congress was held in the Salesian School at Breña not far away. The President was the Salesian Bishop Mgr. Costamagna (representing Our Superior General), whilst the highest ecclesiastical and secular authorities took part in the presidency and the discussions.

Dr. Gonzalez Olachea was the opening speaker, and dealing with the second part of the programme he took up the cause of *the good press*. This was a favourite and formidable weapon in the hands of Don Bosco and the Salesian printing establishments in South America have not been slow to make a ready use of this powerful aid in the cause of Religion.

The learned doctor brought irrefutable arguments to bear on the question and all present were stirred at the dire results accruing from the dissemination of the evil productions of the bad press in our great modern cities; so that the meeting was unanimous in passing the resolution that: *The Co-operators, at whatever cost, were to sever all connexion with publi-*

*cations which were not wholly in keeping with the christian spirit; they were neither to read them nor discuss them.*

The special work of the modern Salesian Professional Schools occupied the attention of

the next speaker, and indeed in the new Countries of South America these schools have proved themselves a real boon wherever they have been founded.

The Secretary to the Congress naturally had many items to discuss with the Congressists: He restricted his attention however to the institutes on behalf of working girls, and on the devotion to Our Lady Help of Christians which is rapidly spreading in the Republic and on which it was decided to send out some deliberations to all the Co-operators in the State.

Mgr. Costamagna in closing this part of the Congress referred again to this devotion, and announced the coming festival which while giving an impressive finish to the meetings was also to witness the laying of the foundation stone of a magnificent temple dedicated to the Help of Christians. Particulars of the ceremony are not yet to hand.



**Mgr. Bavona, Apostolic Delegate in Lima.**



## Bolivia

### An expedition to the Inland Territory of the Colonies.

(Letter from Father C. Santinelli, Salesian Missionary).

**At St Bonaventure — The first Mass in the Territory of the Colonies — General Pando — Topographical and climatic notes of the environs.**

Filled by the smoothness of the waters over which the boat glided peacefully, and interested in so many marvels of nature I had not remarked our approach to the station named *St. Michael*. There an envoy from General Pando awaited us. We left the *callapo* and with Signor Guzman we continued our journey in a boat or *balza*. At seven o'clock in the evening of the 29th of August, we reached the residence of General Pando, National Representative of the Territory of the Colonies. Captain Salinas requested us to land and hastened to inform the General of our arrival. It was a memorable meeting. The General had heard of the accident at *Salgebra* and was awaiting further news, in doubt as to our coming: for my part, having safely reached the port, I seemed to have passed from death to life. After the first affectionate greetings, I gave him an account of what had happened, with news of Father Reyneri, who is a great friend of his; we then had our supper enlivened by cheerful conversation and hopes were expressed of the future establishment of a Salesian Institute of Arts and Trades in *S. Buenaventura*.

After supper the good General himself, who lives in a wooden cottage covered with palm leaves, prepared me a bed in his study.

The following day, August 30th, Feast of St. Rose of Lima, patroness of America, I was anxious to say Mass in thanksgiving, for the safe arrival at my destination more especially

as St Rose is the patroness of our Province and of our School at Lima, where every year the Feast is solemnly kept... I had brought a portable altar with me but had left it on the *Callapo* which arrived about ten o'clock. I waited for it and about eleven o'clock I was able to say Holy Mass in the chapel of *S. Buenaventura*. The general, several of the authorities and the inhabitants were present. I returned thanks to Divine Providence for so many favours received on the journey and implored of the Saint, as Patroness of the Work of Don Bosco in Peru and Bolivia, to protect it also in these Colonies. It was some days since I had said Mass, so it was a great consolation and confirmed me in the hope that our Lord would accept the sufferings of our journey for the good of souls and for the moral and material improvement of these distant lands.

General Joseph Emmanuel Pando ever since he was President of Bolivia, has taken a lively interest in the colonization of these fertile and important districts. He was well acquainted with them having been deputed by previous Governments to visit these parts and had foreseen for them a splendid future. So, when the period of his Presidency was over, he accepted the post of *National Representative* of this Territory and for love of his native country renounced that of Minister Plenipotentiary in London, in order to colonize these parts and help his own country, submitting to a thousand privations and sacrifices. A year has not yet elapsed since the work began, but thanks to the exertions of General Pando, assisted by the civil and judicial authorities, with a squadron of 200 soldiers living at *Rurrenabaque*, the state of the inhabitants has greatly improved in all respects. Already roads have been made; new houses are being built, the Hospital is nearly finished, there are plans for building small boats for the transport of merchandise for an increase of colonists, for new commercial establishments. All these efforts of the good General are worthy of the greatest praise and the continual support of the Government and the Legislative Chambers, more especially for his plans for the construction of roads, the sole means of carrying

into effect and rendering permanent the colonization of these regions by immigration.

*S. Buenaventura*, like *Rurrenabaque* is near the 14th degree of South latitude. *S. Buenaventura* was founded by Fr. Raphael Sanz in 1882, its population is one hundred and fifty, and it is situated on a hill. *Rurrenabaque* is on the opposite bank of the river *Beni*; it is an older foundation and numbers five hundred and sixty inhabitants. Its trade is flourishing and will

the forest is cleared all kinds of vegetation flourish; rich plantations of sugar-cane, yuca, rice, maize, cocoa, tamarind, bread-fruit tree, coffee, cotton, etc. and vegetables of all sorts. There is besides water in abundance, and pasturage for numerous herds of cattle, sheep and pigs.

As I said before, amongst the important settlements in communication with *S. Buenaventura* and *Rurrenabaque* is that of *Reyes* with 800 inhabitants, seven leagues distant, *Tumupasa*,



Exhibition of the Salesian Schools of Arts and Trades in Lima.

improve still more with the prospect of colonization. Here is the key to commerce in these parts, for from these central points, the roads and means of communication will diverge.

The climate, which is certainly hot, as in all parts of the East, has an average temperature of seventy-five degrees; but the situation is airy, free from the gnats which abound along the greater part of the *Beni*, and above all free from the danger of tertian fever. Therefore, it is relatively a healthy place; and when the means of communication, the railways etc (more especially the one starting from the city of La Paz) have been completed, it will, doubtless, be the immigrants' goal.

The fertility of the soil is wonderful. When

also with 800 inhabitants, 16 leagues away, in a magnificent position. There are other less important settlements.

The immense province of *Beni* though of great extent has a population of only 32,180. The capital is *Trinidad* with 429 souls. The national Territory of the Colonies has 11,883 inhabitants in an area of 90,000 square kilometres. The capital is *Rurrenabaque*.

#### The work of Don Bosco in the National Territory of the Colonies and Beni — One day's Mission in *S. Buenaventura* — Farewells.

The four days which I spent with General Pando in *S. Buenaventura* were employed in collecting information as to the possibility of

establishing our work in these distant regions. From what I could gather, as well as from my own observation, there is no doubt the work of Don Bosco would do much good here. It would be well to begin with a School of Arts and Trades and a practical School of Agriculture.

In general both agriculture and the arts are equally neglected. With a school of this kind and the support of the Government, new generations might be trained, who would devote themselves to render these fertile lands productive, starting new factories to work up the enormous products of these regions.

As to the moral and religious side the Franciscan Fathers have their missions in neighbouring stations etc. but the Salesian work would be by no means superfluous, especially in *Rurrenabaque*, along the *Mapiri*, where the people are destitute of spiritual help.

The last day of my stay was a kind of Mission. On the 2nd September I said Holy Mass in *Rurrenabaque* in the presence of the General, the authorities, the army, with the greater part of the inhabitants. At the end I gave notice that on the 3rd September in *S. Buenaventura* there would be every facility for baptism, confirmation, matrimony etc. and in fact the following day after Mass I was kept busy till near midday with sacerdotal duties.

It was for me a day of holy joy, which increased my desire for a Salesian foundation there, seeing how much good we could do amongst these poor people, and their present spiritual destitution.

On the 8th September, Feast of Our Lady's Nativity I was also able to say Mass under a native hut on the shore.

General Pando, during the time I spent with him treated me not only well but with special consideration. As he told me many times, he has examined the the Work of Don Bosco, its benefits to Society, the practical good done to poor and neglected youths; and he is convinced that a Salesian foundation in *S. Buenaventura* would be one of the most powerful promoters of colonization. Admiring its rapid development, he charged me to thank you, Very Revd. Don Rua, for the interest manifested by you in adding, as a clause to the compact, the despatch of a Commission of enquiry. On leaving *S. Buenaventura*, being aware that I had continued my journey after the accident at *Salgebra* without means, food etc. he ordered the Treasurer of the Delegation to supply me with the food and clothing necessary for my return to the city of *La Paz*; and the expenses of the journey as far as Lima. Hence I cannot forbear offering him a public testimony of gratitude for the

kindness he showed me and for his appreciation of and interest in the Work of Don Bosco. May God reward him by fulfilling his wishes which are those also of the Central Government, by the speedy foundation of a Salesian House at Beni !....

On the eve of my departure, I may truly say, that owing to the cordial welcome given me by the General, the Authorities and the merchants of *Rurrenabaque* I felt I was parting from so many friends, though I had known them for these few days only.

It was half past two in the afternoon of the 3rd. September when Signor Ottaviano Guzman, faithful to the friendship formed on our journey, came to tell me all was ready for our departure; on a *balza*, made of large planks, with him I bade adieu to *S. Buenaventura*. Then greater than ever were my hopes that other sons of Don Bosco might speedily come to take possession, as it were, of the boys and of the Mission. Meanwhile farewell !... and may Mary Help of Christians bless this first visit.

#### Return to the Mapiri — From Mapiri to La Paz — Grateful feelings — At Sucre.

We have reached home : the return journey is at least three times longer than the journey out, for having to travel up stream, in some places it is necessary to drag the boat with the ropes and sometimes to submit to an involuntary bath. All those who have made this journey have told me they were in danger of their lives. In a year there are always four or five persons drowned, and I saw the remains of a wreck which had occurred in the river five days previously.... Poor boatmen ! they made herculean efforts to advance against the stream.

The return journey is also more monotonous because one makes little way and it is necessary to continue the journey along the shore in suffocating heat; and yet this is inevitable especially in the more dangerous parts. But even on foot the way is fatiguing, having to scramble over rocks, jump over large stones, etc., etc.

At *Retema*, walking along the shore with my baggage on my back, I fell from one great stone on to another underneath, so that I still feel the effects of the shock.

The gnats, also, aggravated our troubles, especially when a halt was made for a meal; there they are masters of the situation, they enter by the mouth, the eyes, the nose, as if more desirous to be eaten, than to feed themselves. Joking apart they are a veritable torment : We were obliged to cover our head and

hands, remaining thus wrapped up because their bites cause great inflammation. Having lost the gloves prepared for this purpose before starting, I was glad to use a pair of socks to replace the gloves, and I was very lucky in having them at hand!

After twelve days we arrived at Charopampa near Port Mapiri. The last four days, that is from Carura, our friend Bollati accompanied us, keeping the promise he had made when going, to bring me back in his canoe.

hot water. I was accompanied by a poor Indian who did not understand me; however having sent the Indian for wood, I soon discovered some water so that we were able to boil a little meal and afterwards lay down amongst the animals we had with us.

In Sorata where I had to wait two days for the conveyance, I stayed with the Fathers of Mercy who received me with the greatest kindness. The Sub-prefect of the town, Signor del Castillo, as before, invited me to dinner and



Exhibition of the Salesian Schools of Arts and Trades in Lima.

Thus I reached the end of my journey on the never-to-be-forgotten river *Mapiri*.

At Charopampa they received me with their usual kindness. Our good friends Mr. Adolfo Ortega and Germano Decher occupied themselves in helping me to make the remainder of the journey on horseback as far as *Sorata*.

On the morning of September 17th I was already on my way to *Sorata*. At *Tolapampa* I spent an uncomfortable night after the second day's travel. In a deserted spot, I slept in a roofless hut, in the cold and without anything in the way of a bed. Weary with the journey and with a bad headache, I longed for a little

supper in his house treating me with a courtesy worthy of his generous nature.

I reached our House of *La Paz* on the 25th September, whilst they were making preparations for my reception. There had been great anxiety at the House since the news of the wreck and the narrow escape of the two missionaries. My safe return was accordingly hailed with joy and relief.

Arrived at *La Paz*, I got ready to start for *Sucre*. Seven more days of travel; two in the coach and five on horseback. Although I was advised not to make this journey, I thought it better to do so; and after spending two days

at La Paz, I started for Sucre. Here there was such a violent wind that the darkness and the dust hindered my progress. From *La Paz* to *Oruro* I had to go by the mail cart : and on the 27th October seated upon the sacks of letters, we were covered with snow. Certainly after the excessive heat of the *Beni* the snow came as a relief.

On account of the illness of the driver and the antics of the mules I had some difficulty in completing the journey.

However the return journey back again only took three days, travelling also by night, making from sixteen to twenty leagues per day. The cold, fatigue and discomforts of this journey from Sucre to La Paz, immediately after that of the *Beni*, might have made me ill ; but, thanks be to God, I am in perfect health.

At the well regulated and flourishing College of Sucre I assisted at the Distribution of Prizes. For the first time six of the artisan pupils received their Diploma of training. The Authorities and the inhabitants of the city appreciate greatly the work of the Salesians and support it, as Your Reverence is aware from other accounts. The School of La Paz also is making progress, and developing its professional programme.

I conclude this report whilst I am visiting the new College of Cuzco in Peru, which in a few months has made rapid strides. In Cuzco and other places we owe a debt of gratitude to the Bishops, the Civil Authorities, the Co-operators and the Clergy who have assisted in the development of our work, especially in its early days, which were very trying.

In conclusion Rev. Father, give your blessing to all your sons of the Republics of Peru and Bolivia, to all the Co-operators and pupils and especially to

You obedient son in J. C.  
C. SANTINELLI  
*Salesian Missionary.*

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## From Italy to China.

### Continued from our Missionaries Diary.

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#### From Port Said to Suez.

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The whole day we see nothing but sky and sea, a beautiful sea of glittering black, diversified here and there by large patches of green and blue. Towards evening the appearance of land-birds and especially the colours of the water,

which, losing its crystal transparency, becomes greenish and almost muddy, are sure signs that we are approaching the shore.

After five days of uninterrupted navigation one longs for the land ! All eyes are intent upon the dark, or rather colourless continent, for as yet there is nothing to be seen.

At length, on our right, scarcely visible, stretches a long line of trees, amidst which rises a tower, doubtless alight-house. This is Alexandria where is situated the last of the Salesian Houses we shall pass on the journey.

In the country exactly opposite is Jerusalem. The Holy Places which, invisible to the eye, are ever near to the heart, we saluted with reverential respect.

Meanwhile, we note the usual excitement amongst the passengers. We see clusters of houses rising up from the waters : white, flat-topped houses with large terraces, above which stand out a minaret and a bell-tower.

*Port Said.* — Land again at last ; and we have reached as one realizes at once, a new world with which the European world has scarcely anything in common.

This is the key of the Ocean route through which passes the commerce and civilization of the whole world. It is therefore natural to find it full of a marvellous activity. From all points of the compass arrive and depart vessels which in the distance seem to glide along a single line, leaving behind a trail of smoke. Those at anchor in the harbour are innumerable. And beside the brightly painted Turkish boats the black colliers give to the harbour a colouring and variety truly characteristic.

The horizon, luminously extended on all sides, grows red towards the west. The brilliant sun of June, sinks flaming behind the Arab landscape. The bright light fades into darkness. Then lights and lanterns gleam out on all sides, reflected in the waters of the harbour.

In the fading twilight we were just able to distinguish two Russian Cruisers : the *Aurora* and the *Oleg*...

The various coloured lights increased, piercing the dense obscurity. But over all, certain flash-lights from the summit of the light-house, circulate like mysterious arms protecting the sleeping ships. The chattering of the Arabs has come to an end, the silence of the night is over all.

At each end of our vessel shine forth carbon lamps in iron lanterns. Through the red reflection of these flickering lights one sees the dark figures of hundreds of coolies, chattering and shouting, who run up and down emptying their baskets into the open mouths of the coal bunkers.



### In the Suez Canal.

Today we awoke between two great Continents separated only by a thin blue line — the Canal. The immense extent of the sea is succeeded by the limitless horizon of the sandy desert. At times however, on the right of one travelling to Suez, one sees immense pools, resembling seas rather than salt lakes. And what quantities of birds enliven these desolate shores; veritable battalions clustering on the white islets. But when they rise in the air they cover an immense space, sparkling in the rays of the rising sun. These flights of birds are several hundreds of yards in length.

Four white cottages, with red roofs, hidden in a tuft of green trees, a refreshing oasis in the desert, are a delicious interruption in the hateful sameness of the burning yellow sand.

Just opposite, amidst the melancholy hills one sees strange objects moving, more like mummies than living men; they are Arabian tribesmen.

Our steamer is so large that it seems as if it would block the canal; it is quite a conspicuous object above the level plain of the desert. To make sure that we are really on the ocean, we have to lean over the bulwarks, when we see the water rushing furiously against the banks.

After passing *Kable* an Arab village surmounted by a minaret, we met with an Austrian vessel, the *Kaerner*, awaiting our passage in a side anchorage.

From time to time, the canal bank was enlivened by the passage of a bright small engine, which with one cross bar joining two large and shiring wheels, drew after it at a rapid pace a few elegant wooden carriages. The travellers on land saluted the passengers on sea, exchanging farewells absorbed by the waters or lost amid the sands of the desert... The reflection is forced upon one, that but a few years ago over this route reigned the silence of the desert. Lesseps, the clever engineer, had conceived his gigantic work in 1854 only... and fifteen years later it was already completed!

But a holy thought, a sacred remembrance crowns all other thoughts with a luminous aureole.

These very places were traversed by the Infant Saviour with Mary and Joseph. His divine eyes looked on these same sands, He breathed the very same air we are now breathing...

Some refreshing gusts of wind tell us that we are about to enter a fine lake perfectly round, with many houses at the further extremity, behind which a dense wood comes into view.

It is a charming and picturesque scene. The pretty lake is brightened by the passage of boats and steamers and the flight of large birds. But in the centre rises the gigantic white mast of a motionless steamer, looking as if it had grounded on a sand bank. Its name is the *Arcadia*. As one may clearly see its cargo is of human beings, the unfortunate Russians returning from the fatal East... An hour before we had been saddened by the miserable spectacle of another vessel the *Rhoetia* crammed with soldiers of the same nationality.

There were certainly more than a thousand!.. and yet when passing close to them not a single greeting, not a joyful shout such as stirs the blood whenever one steamer meets another, but a freezing silence. Several of the wounded were seen and many with an arm in a sling.

The small lake narrowed once more to the banks of the Canal, somewhat wider than before. For this reason the deepest portion, I mean that which is navigable, is enclosed between lines of stakes scarcely to be seen above the water, joined together at the top by iron bars. Probably between the lines of stakes there is a palisade to keep back the accumulation of moving sands. For after all sand is the predominant element.

A slight breeze and a row of green trees on the right bank give us a little relief. But see, at length in the distance, more embankments surrounding great stretches of azure hue, the Red Sea is at last within sight.

Towards four o'clock we feel sure we must have reached Suez. But it is not so. We reach instead another native station. This also is a nest of white cottages under the shade of the usual palms and bananas, surmounted by the signalling apparatus. Nevertheless, one breathes progress more freely. After thirteen hours of slow steaming a distance which might have been covered in a third of the time, the *Alice* like a bird escaping from its cage, resumes its cheerful flight. And the foaming waves rise up to greet and receive in their arms such a prodigy.

Africa is the land of surprises, but we hardly expected one just now. After a few knots of pleasant and swift progress, the vessel slows down. That which we thought to be the Red Sea is closing in, and we appear to be making direct for the land.

Another small station on which we read *Gare de Kabret*, marks the spot where the delusive sea turns aside into a species of large lagoon. As to the whereabouts of Suez, and what other wonders may follow, we are in complete ignorance....

A few moments later the sun went down behind lofty sand-banks, painting the sur-

rounding cloudlets first rose and then a bright orange.

The sun having vanished, the heat quickly changed to the cold of a piercing northerly wind.

The spectacle of the sunset becomes yet more imposing ; not a cloud is visible ; but the evening twilight brightening behind the long range of dark hills, presents the appearance of an immense conflagration.....

Returning on deck after supper, we were much astonished to find we were again in a narrow passage between enclosing banks as in the morning. There is no room for doubt : we are still in the Canal, but at half past nine we are told we shall certainly reach the end soon. A long semi-circular line of lights marks the site of the Port of Suez....

### On the Red Sea.

The events recalled by and, as it were, engraved on this locality, are too great, too well known, too divinely recorded by the Mosaic pen, to allow of another pen attempting to spoil the effect.

I will only say that, wherefore I know not, the thoughts which filled my mind, more even than the scene before my eyes, went back to the happy years of childhood, recalling the wonderful effect produced by the first reading of the Sacred Scriptures.

Everything is surpassingly beautiful in that wonderful book ! But when it comes to the contest between Moses and Pharaoh, the ensuing Plagues, and lastly the passage of the Red Sea, many a young mind longs to fly away and look upon the scene of so many wonders.

And now we were actually upon those waters which at the touch of the miraculous rod separated, forming a wall on each side, and through which the Hebrews passed dryshod, through which passed also the persecuting Egyptians ; but the Spirit of God breathed upon the waters and they sank like lead in the roaring waves.

Through many centuries the waters of the Red Sea have recounted this history and they will continue the same through future ages.

The grandeur of the panorama and the beauty of the morning were worthy of the magnificence of the Bible story.

The level desert of the Egyptian coast, along which the vessel glided, is frequently broken by lofty hills, rocky, frightfully barren, without a single shrub or blade of grass. At one time they rise up in gigantic peaks, then subside into long sand banks, which in turn give place to hotter rocky summits : the desolate remains of some unknown chaotic cataclysm.

Other hills, or rather a chain of hills, stand facing these African peaks. The lofty outline of Mount Sinai is sharply defined against the clear horizon. Sinai ! a witness of even more sublime wonders of the Lord.

A magnificent sun was, at this moment, shedding its rays on the two loftiest peaks of this much indented range, as if to recall the glory of the Lord !

The crew and the passengers have all undergone a radical transformation. Every one has put on white clothers, caps and hats. Our black garments were the only ones forming a contrast with the snowy whiteness of the rest, so much so that the Captain expressed his surprise. We replied that ours were all dark coloured.... For though many parts of Europe are also white, but white with snow, the calendar reminds as that today is but the 25th of January, yet the thermometer marks 90 degrees of heat and this in the morning — a pleasant prospect for the days to come. If it is so hot at the tropic, of Cancer we may expect a scorching at the Equator.

*Friday, Jan. 26th.* — Today the Red Sea, in spite of its name, presents only a yellow surface. It is motionless. The horizontal rays of the setting sun, fast disappearing, cast olive-tinted shadows. It no longer resembles a sea, but a lake of oil, of boiling oil, without a breath of wind to cool the tropical heat which is reflected in our faces.

Eighty-five degrees of heat, encountered thus unexpectedly, scorch the skin more than a hundred and twenty in July. Those well acquainted with these regions are not surprised. The Arabs have already named *Gedda* a furnace, *Aden* an oven, and *Massawah* a hell. We are just now passing *Massawah*. Luckily, there is at present a carnival entertainment to distract us. The waiters, having worked hard in our service are now doing their best to amuse us....

### Aden.

*Saturday, Jan. 27th.* — A splendid summer sun gilds the crests of the foaming waves. The whole crew in their best uniforms are assembled on the upper deck, where the Captain makes a short and spirited speech, ending with a formidable three cheers. The national Anthem follows the three cheers ; it is sung bareheaded, whilst good wishes are wafted across the sea that the great Kaiser William II, who keeps to day his forty-eighth birthday, may be spared many years for the happiness of his people.

The sea grows darker and a black cloud, drifted by some gusts in an easterly direction, cause a short and abundant down pour ; soon,

however, a magnificent rainbow pierces the stormy clouds, framing the sharp rocks which now attract our attention by their unusual shape.

Further on, a little towards the south, the Arabian desert shore is seen. The uninterrupted series of terrible rocks now give place to a novel and characteristic scene.

A rough crater, divided in the middle, and filled with the sea, is a perfect picture of Aden.

Scarcely had we anchored, when a swarm of boats sped towards us, like a flight of arrows, full of half naked creatures, who chanted their monotonous hymns to the beat of the oars in the waters... They are Arabs coming to sell their merchandise. (To be continued).



#### LONDON. The Salesian School.

Sept. 3rd was the day fixed for the re-opening of the Salesian School after the midsummer Vacation. In the previous issue it was stated that the examination results, looked forward to with the usual mixture of confidence and anxiety, would come out in the latter part of August, and that they were posted to the boys or their parents as soon as received from the examination centres. This had already taken place before the boys began to re-appear for the new term, and most probably it accounted for the lively dispositions of a great many, eager to discuss successes and failures with companions.

This list of results was a most satisfactory one, some of the classes actually obtaining a hundred per cent of passes. As these examinations have now become an important part of the school programme, and as the results are equally important both to the parents of the boys, and to those who may intend sending boys to school, it will not be out of place to append a full list of the successful candidates.

#### EXAMINATION PASSES.

July 1906.

##### Oxford Seniors.

Honours. *Anthony Fuest.*  
 Passes. *Leo Grogan, Albert Fransella,  
 Albert Grant, Vincent Murphy.*

##### Oxford Juniors.

Honours. *Joseph Gibbons.*  
 Passes. *Bernard Donegan, William Clarke,  
 John Brennan, Thomas Tierney,  
 Caryl Westlake, Maurice Hanvey,  
 Arthur Monaghan, Alfred Martin.*  
 Preliminary *Alphonso Fraulo, Louis Manley,  
 Herbert Banks, Gennaro Rubino,  
 Cyril Forbutt, Leo Rosinski,  
 John Butler, John Curtis,  
 Frederick Riddick.*

##### College of Preceptors Examinations.

<i>John Clarke</i>	<i>Alphonso Fraulo.</i>
<i>George Levinski</i>	<i>Gordon Banks.</i>
<i>Albert Rosinski</i>	<i>Leigh Knight.</i>
<i>Clement Denny</i>	<i>Vincent Henman.</i>
<i>Frederick Kempsey</i>	<i>John Rowlands.</i>
<i>Leo Tipper</i>	<i>John Harrington.</i>
<i>Edward Lloyd</i>	<i>George Dunn.</i>

From the Salesian Day School lately opened at East Hill, Wandsworth. S. W. the following boys entered for the Oxford Examinations and were successful.

*J. F. Kelly.*  
*W. E. Oliver.*  
*E. K. Rice.*

### The parish schools.

We have previously given our readers some idea of the heavy expenses to be met by the Salesian Fathers at West Battersea, in placing the parish schools on the high standard required by the County Council. These expenses are very heavy and still remain so in spite of the very successful efforts to raise a portion of the sum by a Garden-Party. The Catholic papers and local magazines had very glowing accounts of the doings of the 4th, 6th, 7th and 8th of August last, and we cannot refrain from quoting from one of them especially as it is a debt we owe, to acknowledge our appreciation of the efforts of so many disinterested and energetic friends.

The "West Battersea Parish Magazine" of September says :

Favoured with exceptionally fine weather, everything else naturally adapted itself to circumstances, and helped towards success. The members of the Committee and all others who helped by their personal service cannot be too highly commended for the really genuine and unstintingly self-sacrificing work which they accomplished in making the Fête such a tremendous success. The management of the affair was in the hands of Father Kelly, who is grateful for the very valuable assistance he received from Father Rabagliati and other members of the Community who worked hard in preparing the grounds and halls. The scheme of decoration was in the very capable hands of Mr. B. J. Hopper, who received great assistance from Mr. Tyler, the hardworking secretary of the St. Mary Magdalene Church Building Committee, and Mr. E. Sullivan. All these gentlemen very kindly sacrificed a portion of their well earned holiday in order to help towards the success of the undertaking. Flags and banners, fairy and electric lights completely transformed the grounds of Surrey House, which as one admirer declared, looked like a miniature Earl's Court. The electrical fittings were kindly lent by an anonymous benefactor who had done us the same generous service last year, and whose modesty prevents us from publishing his name. The two arc-lights were lent by Mr. Fabbro, to whom we owe a deep debt of gratitude for enabling us to make such a fine display. Hidden away in the seclusion, and sweltering in the heat of the bake-house, was Mr. James McGiverin, who with that ready desire to help in any good work for the benefit of the church or schools, so characteristic of him, gave his spare time after a hard day's work, on each of the four days to help the Brother baker. Everybody loudly praised the excellence of the cakes

and pastry supplied, and this is due in great part to Mr. McGiverin's skill. No outside contractor could have equalled the excellent material supplied. In the Refreshment Room the Hon. Sec. of the refreshment sub-committee, Mr. A. P. Godfrey, worked like a Trojan. He seemed tireless, in spite of the fact that he had to put in his usual time in the city during the earlier hour of the day on at least two of the days. The Misses H. and M. Horan were in charge of the room, and they too, worked with exceptional zeal.

Naturally some resented to paying three-pence for a bottle of gingerbeer, but when it was pointed out to them that by doing so they were helping the Schools, they paid up cheerfully and willingly. Miss Bogle, assisted by Miss Panario and others, sold fruit and flowers, and one need hardly say that she did a roaring trade. Mr. Bentley, who needed a rest, thought a change of occupation would do him more good than a holiday in the country, so he gave up his usual business for the greater part of the four days, and turned showman. The manner in which he superintended the cocoanut-shie business, was clear evidence that it won't be his fault if he ever dies of starvation. The little programme-sellers worked exceedingly well and disposed of many tickets for the side shows, besides an abnormal number of programmes. But those who deserve special mention for their self-sacrifice and zeal, are Messrs. Marchant, Colliers and Barrington. To stand at the entrance gate and take tickets, is not an occupation to which many can adapt themselves, but these three gentlemen by their tact, good sense, and patience, certainly earned for themselves unstinted praise. There were only one or two unpleasant experiences which could easily have been avoided, but they are hardly worth noticing. The stewards, among whom were many younger members of the Sacred Heart Club, worked with similar zeal and kept good order. Among the Amusements, mention must be made of the sports provided early in the afternoon of the four days, under the direction of Messrs. Brogan Godfrey and Hopper. Valuable and suitable prizes were given to the fortunate winners of the various items. The tug-of-war, married v. single, caused great amusement and ended in a glorious victory for the former. They said that the married men had all the adipose tissue on their side, while the single men possessed all the muscle. Be that as it may, for once at any rate the more worried and more obese married men gained a popular victory. Many well-known artistes took part in the '*al fresco*' concerts which were given from time to time during the

evening under the genial direction of Mr. Harry Platt. The most popular items were contributed by the "*Rouge et Noir*" Concert Party. This combination was formed by a few musical ladies and gentlemen of the Mission some time ago, at the suggestion and invitation of Mr. Brogan. The party consists of Misses Blount, Bogle, and Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. Brogan, Messrs. Osborne, Harry Platt, Williams, and Rich. Cleverly disguised as they were, many among their

took place each evening in the large Hall of Surrey House. Admirably staged, with a wealth of colour in the dresses, and the perfect pose of the characters, they presented a striking picture, seldom, if ever, seen anywhere off the professional stage. The Very Rev. Father Provincial, who planned them and carried them out with such admirable success, deserves the fullest possible measure of praise and gratitude. The Garden Fête would have been incom-



Exhibition of the Salesian Schools of Arts and Trades in Lima.

audiences thought they were a professional concert party especially engaged. Their part and solo singing was admirable, and their jokes and puns catching and productive of genuine laughter. Among the others especial mention must be made of Mr. Holliday, Mr. Bert Buckland, Miss Cross, and the Misses Barnes. Mr. Holliday's whistling songs and humorous stories were excellent, and appreciated by all, and Mr. Bert. Buckland, an old favourite, repeated several of his songs, which are always fresh and deservedly popular. Very few among those who came to the Garden Fête missed the Richardson's Show.

The "*piece de resistance*" of the whole show, was the grand series of *Tableaux Vivants* which

plete without them. The final item was "Dancing on the Lawn," in which all, both young and old, joined in to the welcome accompaniment of the Salesian Boys' Band. With such an affable and capable M. C. as Mr. J. W. Sullivan it is no wonder that the dancing was popular. The Band did very well, and gave every satisfaction. In conclusion, the 1906 Garden Party was a success of special significance, for it clearly showed that, come what will, as long as the clergy can rely on their Catholic people for the support of the Catholic Schools, they need have no fear of the struggle for the existence of these schools which is inevitable and so near.

A Royal Visitor.

The Salesian Institute at Milan was recently honoured by a visit from Her Majesty the Queen-Dowager of Italy. The ladies committee of the Milan Co-operators had assembled in full strength to welcome Her Majesty who was accompanied by the Marquis of Salvaterra and a lady-in-waiting. Descending from her automobile she entered the long corridor which was profusely decorated passing between the two rows of boys while the royal march was played.

When the party were seated in the large hall, a brief, but very select programme was carried out, Her Majesty afterwards calling for the composer of one of the pieces sung and for the musical conductor.

In visiting the school-rooms and workshops she was highly interested in the ceramic or artistic porcelain work department, which has long since rendered the school of Milan famous, and she accepted a vase of skilful workmanship as a souvenir of her visit. Benediction was then given in the new Church of St. Augustine, after which Her Majesty re-entered her automobile amid great applause. After a few days the Superior of the House received a letter from the Queen through her maid of honour, expressing her gratitude and pleasure at the reception and entertainment, and presenting five hundred francs towards the promotion of the work of the Institute.



## ITEMS IN BRIEF.

The Provincial of the Salesian Houses in Northern Brazil has received a testimonial from the Government, expressing satisfaction and gratitude for the good work done on behalf of the youth of the Republic by the Houses of the district. The communication was accompanied by an offering of four hundred francs to the subscription opened in favour of a newly founded school.

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The prelates lately appointed to the Archbishopric of Ancona and to the Bishoprics of Novara and Biella have all along been in the front rank of Salesian Co-operators. The work

of Don Bosco in their dioceses will now receive an even greater impetus and higher development.

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On the 3rd Sunday in July a select gathering of doctors, lawyers, professors and business men, with a few ecclesiastics, held their annual gathering at the Oratory. Our Superior General sat at table with them, pleased to welcome once again to their old school many who had been pupils of Don Bosco himself; The Bishop of S. Paolo in Brazil, who had been staying at the Oratory for some days, was also present and spoke at the end of the meeting. On the Thursday following, a large number of past students who had entered the ecclesiastical state held their annual reunion where they met their old Superiors and professors.

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This year's celebration of the Feast of the Sacred Heart at the Salesian Church in Rome was quite a record for the crowds that flocked to the church during the day and to the round of special services.

On the vigil the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given by His Eminence Cardinal Respighi, the Vicar-General of Rome, the Right Rev. Mgr. Ceppetelli celebrated the Mass for the general Communion on the morning of the Feast, while the bishop of Brazil sung the Vespers of the day; the venerated Protector of Our Society, His Eminence Cardinal Rampolla concluded the day by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

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In view of the splendid achievement of the distinguished architect M. Ceradini, in the erection of the new Salesian Institute in his capital, the King of Portugal has conferred upon him the knighthood of the order of St. James. This eminent Turin architect is now engaged on other building plans on behalf of the central technical committee of our society.





## 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.

It is apparently a never ending account—that which chronicles the doings on the occasion of the feast of our Heavenly Patroness, the Help of Christians; and considering the number of towns to forward their descriptions, it would evidently not only be a lengthy process, but in fact impossible to publish all. At the great majority of the places the Bishops of the dioceses or their Representatives assisted at the celebration, recognising that the devotion which though in origin may reach back to antiquity, was brought to light and to the front by Don Bosco, and wherever his work is established there also his sons foster this devotion to Our Lady Help of Christians.

From Rome, Genoa, Naples, from Spezia, Parma, Verona the same enthusiastic accounts are sent, showing that these towns are emulating in some degree the glories of the monumental Sanctuary at Turin. At one place a new altar, at another a new statue, at another a processional banner has been added, or, perhaps the Help of Christians, after proving herself to be so by many remarkable favours, is declared the patroness of the the town or district. The pious old custom of placing Our Lady's picture in one of the orchard trees to obtain her protection for the fruit has by no means fallen into desuetude in Catholic countries. Our Lady Help of Christians has often preserved the crops of certain districts dedicated to her, while those on its borders were wasted by blight or storm. The much feared scarcity consequent on a dry season, has been averted through her intercession. Well attested accounts in our own day prove that even in such things her maternal protection is shown.

The practice of a novena has again and

again brought consolation to many an anxious soul and the practice was the chief one recommended by Don Bosco. He advised the frequent use of the Sacraments during it, and the fervent recital of the Our Father, Hail Mary, and Glory be to the Father three times daily to Jesus in the most Holy Sacrament, with the Hail Holy Queen, making at the same time a formal promise of sending an alms according to one's means, to the works of the Society, or to the Sanctuary of Our Lady Help of Christians.

## GRACES and FAVOURS

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**Trinidad.** Allow me to make public thanksgiving to Our Lady Help of Christians for a great favour which we have received through her intercession, namely the recovery of a little child from a serious illness when we had given up all hopes. I also wish to offer thanks for other favours which we have received.

*A Grateful client.*

July, 1906.

**Belfast** (Ireland). I enclose a small offering in thanksgiving to Our Lady Help of Christians for the recovery of my little sister through her powerful intercession. The doctor said she would not have lived twenty-four hours, but now she is almost as well as ever.

P. M.

July 25th, 1906.

**Dublin** (Ireland). Kindly accept enclosed small cheque for mass in thanksgiving for favours received, which please publish in *Sale-sian Bulletin*.

W. G.

July 29th, 1906.

**Alexandria** (Egypt). Herewith enclosed I beg to send you a humble offering in honour of Our Lady Help of Christians for the recovery of my little child from a serious illness through her intercession. Kindly have a Mass said in thanksgiving.

P. B.

July 25th, 1906.

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

Child of MARY.

August 10th, 1906.

**Dublin** (Ireland). Having been laid up with sickness and surrounded with troubles connected with the same, I implored Our Lady Help of Christians to aid me, promising Masses and offerings in her honour. Thanks be to God and Our Lady, I have made a wonderful recovery to the surprise of all and now hasten to fulfil my promise.

M. M. A.

August 15th, 1906.

**Walmer** (England). We enclose a small offering in thanksgiving for a favour obtained through the powerful intercession of Our Lady Help of Christians.

L. D.

August 2nd, 1906.

**Chicago** (U. S. of America). I beg your acceptance of a small sum in honour of Our Lady Help of Christians for the cure of our little boy who was given up by medical men. Through the powerful intercession of Our Lady Help of Christians he is now in good health so I hasten to have a Mass said and the favour published in the *Bulletin* according to a promise made to that effect.

M. P.

July 25th, 1906.

**Drumlee** (Ireland). Please accept a small offering in thanksgiving for a favour obtained through the intercession of Mary Help of Christians.

M. M.

August 29th, 1906.

**Chicago** (America). I send an offering to Our Lady's Shrine in thanksgiving for the success of an operation performed upon my son. Please publish it in the *Salesian Bulletin*.

M. S.

August 21st, 1906.

**Elphin** (Ireland). I enclose an offering for a Mass in thanksgiving to Our Lady Help of

Christians for many favours received through her intercession.

A. J. L.

August 29th, 1906.

**New York City** (U. S. of America). Having been seriously affected by a long illness I was told by the physician that, if I wished for life, I would be obliged to undergo an operation. On the advice of a friend I made a promise to Our Lady Help of Christians that I would send an offering to her Shrine in Turin if she cured me without having to be operated upon. I have been improving every day since I made the promise and now the doctor says that I am out of danger and that the operation is no longer necessary. Please publish the favour in the *Salesian Bulletin*.

M. C.

August 21st, 1906.



## LIFE OF MONSIGNOR LASAGNA

Salesian Missionary, Titular Bishop of Tripoli

### CHAPTER XXXI.

**Sad forebodings — The Father's last farewell — A lost telegram — New foundations — The enemy of souls — Abominable Sacrilege — The Protection of Mary Help of Christians.**

In the account of Fr. Lasagna's apostolic career we have reached the year 1887. This year, of which he saw the beginning during his sea voyage, was to witness the closing scene of Don Bosco's life. The tender heart of the Missionary, in bidding farewell to the venerable old man, had experienced a profound, unbearable sorrow. He could not take his eyes from that ever-smiling countenance, shining with a more lively joy when in the midst of his beloved sons. A mysterious voice insisted that this conversation with Don Bosco would be the last; that he would never see him again, and that he was about to receive the last blessing from one who had been a father to him for twenty-five years. It was a bitter thought for his filial heart. And yet, Fr. Lasagna, in obedience to the voice of God, was starting on his journey, disregarding his sad presentiments, for Our Lord had strengthened his soul to fight yet more terrible battles: *certamen forte dedit illi, ut vinceret*; he set out just when it was evident that the health of Don Bosco was failing day by day. Those who lived at the Oratory were only too sadly convinced that the unceasing labours, and probably also the privations endured, had worn out that body, whose spirit, ever ardent and cheerful, murmured sadly: *Spiritus quidem promptus est, caro autem infirma*. The most affectionate care was lavished on the



good Father so that he might be spared any fatigue; for this end there was nothing left undone by his sons. Those about him made it their special study to keep from him, as far as possible, everything painful, so as to prolong yet awhile a life so dear to all, whilst the absent not to be outdone in the love of their common Father poured forth to heaven unceasing and fervent prayers for his recovery and overwhelmed their brethren at Turin with requests to be at once informed of any aggravation of the symptoms. Fr. Lasagna was at the head of this pious rivalry and sent at once the latest news to his subjects, who, like him, were at one time filled with hope and then a prey to the most sorrowful presentiments. Although he saw clearly that the Salesian Society was firmly established, having been approved by the Holy See; although he had not the slightest doubt that, with God's help, this Congregation, under the guidance of other Superiors, honoured, loved and obeyed, would pursue its course doing good to souls, still our Missionary could not resign himself to the thought that one day Don Bosco would be no more; sometimes finding himself weighed down by grief with this enquiry on his lips: — "And when Don Bosco is dead, what will become of me, of the Missions and of the Salesian Society? — Nevertheless, far from yielding to discouragement, at the thought of Don Bosco, he felt himself urged on, even in the bitterness of the contemplated loss, to greater and holier undertakings.

He was much consoled and filled with holy joy on hearing that our good Father, notwithstanding his feeble health, in May 1889, after visiting many Houses and assisting at the solemn consecration of the Church dedicated to the Sacred Heart in Rome, had obtained a long and most cordial audience from the learned Pontiff Leo XIII, from whom he had implored new and special favours for the good of the Congregation. The report of the feasts celebrated in Rome on this occasion gave a fresh impulse to our Missionary and his confrères of S. Paolo to labour cheerfully at the completion of their own Sanctuary, in which, as in that of the Eternal City the Adorable Heart of our Divine Redeemer would receive worship, adoration and reparation.

But this consoling news was but the forerunner of that disastrous day when that great soul, adorned with virtues and good works, in whom the brightest memories of the childhood and youth of our Missionary were centred, was to vanish from this world. When he received the telegram announcing the gravity of Don Bosco's illness, together with his afflicted confrères and pupils he poured forth the most fervent petitions to obtain his recovery. Hearing no further news he even took this prolonged silence as an indication that Our Lady Help of Christians, acceding to his petitions and those of all the Sons of Don Bosco, had prolonged the life of her faithful servant. But his idea, which was also that of many others, was a delusion. This silence was a sign of death! Early on the 31st January a telegram was sent from

Turin giving notice to the Salesians of America that they had lost their Father. But, by the permission of God, this telegram never reached its destination; and it was only from the newspapers that Fr. Lasagna and the other Missionaries learned the news of the death of Don Bosco. At first they did not believe it; but later, doubts filled their hearts and for about a month they remained a prey to the most cruel uncertainty. Finally the arrival of the mortuary notice left them in no doubt as to the reality of the disaster which, whilst causing the greatest grief to all our Missionaries, wounded yet more deeply Fr. Lasagna, attached to Don Bosco by such affectionate ties. In religion alone could he find any solace.

He wrote at once an admirable letter of condolence to the Very Reverend Don Rua, promising to him, as the worthy successor of Don Bosco, the same respect and obedience he had ever rendered to his lamented Father and Founder. One would have said that if hitherto he loved Don Bosco tenderly and spoke of him frequently and enthusiastically, now that death had snatched him away this affection and enthusiasm knew no bounds. It seemed as if he could speak of him only, relating a thousand most interesting episodes of his life and praising his providential work. In his sorrow it was an alleviation to hear Don Bosco spoken of by the ecclesiastical and secular authorities, who came to offer their condolences, and to see the funeral solemnities celebrated in the cathedrals, parish Churches and religious communities, for everywhere the loss of this eminent priest was looked upon as a public calamity. Being mindful that the greatest honour to a father is the good behaviour of a son, — *filius sapiens doctrina Patris* (1), — it would seem that the death of Don Bosco, moved him to a closer imitation of his zeal, manifesting the same spirit of charity and exerting himself to diffuse it amongst all those around him.

And God, in His infinite Mercy, blessed his generous efforts, for that year 1888, though a sad and disastrous year for us of the Salesian Society, was signalized by an extraordinary development and increase in the good works confided to Fr. Lasagna. The Institutions already founded in Uruguay and Brazil prospered, and others were begun just at this memorable period. The charity of the Salesian Co-operators of Uruguay, aroused by our Missionary's eloquence first of all founded the Hospice of the Sacred Heart of Jesus in the city of Montevideo, to provide primary schools for a large number of day-scholars, who without them would probably have grown up in ignorance and vice, or would have attended schools from which all religious and moral teaching was excluded; secondly they laid the foundations this year of the splendid School of *Don Bosco* in Maldonato Street in Montevideo. This was the result of the efforts of an Association of charitable souls who, not deterred by obstacles of various kinds, desired at the cost of generous

(1) Prov., XIII, 1.

sacrifices that the Capital of Uruguay should be provided with its own Institute of Arts and Trades where innumerable orphans might find a home, receive a Christian education and acquire the means of earning an honourable livelihood. A most opportune visit of Mgr. Cagliero, on his return from Turin, strengthened them in their good proposals and increased the number of benefactors. The Institute was completed and was chosen as the residence of the Provincial of the Uruguayan Houses.

Brazil was also endowed at this period with a third refuge for poor and deserted children at Lorena; it was placed under the protection of St. Joachim in token of love and veneration for the learned Pontiff Leo XIII. Nor should we pass over in silence the girls' schools of Montevideo of Paysandú and of Canelones, whose history is but a canticle of thanksgiving to Mary Help of Christians by whose help they were begun and wonderfully protected.

But, if the education of girls of the richer class was well provided for, there was yet a great dearth of well conducted workrooms where girls of the working class could be taught all kinds of domestic work, receiving also, even during their apprenticeship, suitable wages. Fr. Lasagna, taking advantage of the enthusiasm with which Don Bosco's funeral services were celebrated, assembled the best known and most charitable ladies and suggested that they should supply this want. The fascination of his preaching was irresistible. By the munificence of the ladies Migone, the site of the Institute was at once procured. The good patronesses devoted themselves zealously to the task of collecting funds for the building; and the labours, difficulties and humiliations they underwent for this purpose cannot be told. Nothing seemed to discourage them, sustained as they were by the unquenchable zeal of Fr. Lasagna. The civil engineer Dominic Delpiano of the Salesian Society, prepared the plans on an extensive scale, according to the wishes of the lady benefactresses, and on the 29th June 1889, in the presence of the President of the Republic, the Vicar General Mgr. Mariano Soler, afterwards Archbishop of Montevideo, blessed the foundation stone of the new building. After the religious ceremony, the President himself made a speech in which he expressed his pleasure in beholding the commencement of an Institute which promised such great benefits to families of the working class.

The devil was enraged at seeing so much good work in progress, and in revenge he made use of certain idle and ill-conditional youths, angered by the sudden change of life noticeable in some young women. They began by publishing in the newspapers of Montevideo certain venomous articles; these contained trivial insults, calumnies, foolish threats; but they did not stop there; blinded by fury, they went so far as to commit a detestable crime, an abominable sacrilege in the Church of Canelones, thus described by Fr. Lasagna himself.

"In the middle of the night between the 10th

and 11th November 1889, several incendiaries invaded the garden of the Sisters, leaping over the fence; then pouring inflammable liquids under the wooden flooring of the chapel and through the windows and ventilators, they set it on fire, just on the side nearest the high altar, decorated for the month of Mary, as this is with us the month of flowers. The flames soon spread and enveloped the altar made of wood, and the stands with the sacred vestments; all were burnt to ashes. The carpets, curtains, pictures, doors, all were destroyed.

"Meanwhile a policeman had seen the fire and gave the alarm; others hastened to the spot and amongst them some guests from the neighbouring café; the bell rang an urgent peal; all hastened to the spot and began to throw water on the flames. A priest rushed through the fire and saved the Pyx containing the Sacred Hosts; and with great exertions the fire was at last extinguished. It was two o'clock in the morning. The poor Sisters, on hearing the knocks at their door, thought there were robbers and shut themselves more closely into their rooms; but when the crowd penetrated into the passages and courtyards and they heard distinctly the cry of fire, they came forth trembling. The good parish priest was there to re-assure them and charitable persons contended for the privilege of giving them a safe refuge in their own houses; an offer which was gratefully declined. The next morning, summoned by telegram, I hastened to the spot and had some difficulty in preserving a calm demeanour. I beheld the ruins and shuddered at the thought of the danger incurred and the crime committed; but I concealed my feelings in order to encourage the Sisters and their pupils, and we applied ourselves to prepare a temporary Chapel where I carried the Blessed Sacrament.

"The Blessed Virgin herself had deigned to encourage us by a marvellous incident. Everything in the chapel was either burnt or very much injured; all was blackened and scorched. The Stations of the Cross were burnt, likewise the picture of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel, that of St Joseph, one of the Guardian Angel, all disfigured and blackened. One picture alone, a lithograph of Mary Help of Christians, hanging on the wall just where the flames were fiercest, remained intact: that is to say, the frame was burnt, the glass was shattered with the heat, but the print was uninjured, untouched by fire or smoke, beautiful, smiling, as if she were saying with heavenly sweetness: Here I am, be not afraid. When the parish priest and the Sister Superior accompanied me to the Chapel, which resembled a black hole, and in the midst of that scene of desolation I beheld this kind of apparition I was quite overcome and received great consolation at the thought of the protecting care of Our Lady Help of Christians.

*(To be continued.)*

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PERMISSU SUPERIORUM

Gerent, GIUSEPPE GAMBINO—Salesian Press, Turin,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### APPROBATION.

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

L. M. PAROCCHI, Card. Vic.

*We approve the "Charitable Association" and we wish it the greatest concourse of the faithful.*  
Given at Rome, etc.

#### THE PAPAL BLESSING.

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

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

ANGELO RINALDI, Chaplain, Sec

# SALESIAN SCHOOLS

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



DIRECTED AND TAUGHT BY THE SALESIAN FATHERS.

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

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

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

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

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

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