

REGULATIONS OF THE SALESIAN SOCIETY
MODIFICATIONS

Art. 2. The ordinary fare shall be as follows: at breakfast, coffee and milk; at dinner and supper, soup, bread, wine (or some other beverage of the kind), two courses at dinner (of which one shall be of meat), fruit or cheese, and at supper, one course and fruit or cheese. The bread may be taken at the discretion of each member; the other kinds of food shall be apportioned to each individual, and the wine for other beverage's shall be allotted in moderate quantity. The quality and quantity of the various kinds of food shall be the same for all, except in cases of indisposition or illness. Moreover, each Provincial by previous arrangement with the Superior General has the power to make those modifications which the places and times require.

Art. 3. There shall be an extra course or dessert for all on the following occasions: The feasts of the Immaculate Conception, Christmas, St. Francis of Sales, St. John Bosco, St. Joseph, Easter, Pentecost, Mary Help of Christians, St. Aloysius, the

The fare should be in accord with religious poverty and the legitimate requirements of each country. The quality and quantity of the food should be the same for all, except in a case of indisposition or illness.

The following shall be kept as feast-days at table: the feast of the Immaculate Conception, Christmas, St. Francis of Sales, St. John Bosco, St. Joseph, Easter, Pentecost. St. Dominic Savio, Mary, Help of Christians, the Sacred Heart, the Assump-

Sacred Heart of Jesus, the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, the Patron Saint of the house, the last day of the annual retreat, the feast-day of the Superior General, and of the Provincial in each provincial house, and of the Rector in his own house, and on Shrove Tuesday.

Art. 4. When persons of importance are invited, the ordinary fare may be supplemented according to local customs, but always within the limits of religious poverty. Let such guests be served from a special dish of which the Provincial and the Rector of the house may partake.

Art. 6. The linen must be kept in common and marked with the mark peculiar to each house. Linen for personal use and clothes should bear the name of the member to whom they belong. The outfit for each shall be determined by each Provincial, in accordance with the customs and needs of his own Province.

Art. 7. Each one shall look after the cleanliness and tidiness of his own room and person. The Rector of the house,

tion of Our Lady, feast of the Patron of the House, the last day of annual retreat, the feastday of the Rector Major, the feast-day of the Provincial in the Provincial house, of each Rector In his own house.

When persons of importance are invited to table, for them and for the Superior, there may be some special consideration shown, in keeping however with religious poverty. Only the Rector, or the one who takes his place, may give invitation to dinner.

The linen must be kept in common and marked with the mark peculiar to each house. Linen for personal use and clothes should bear the name of the member to whom they belong. The outfit for each shall be determined by each Provincial in accordance with the customs and needs of the Province. In order to promote religious and community life, every possible step should be taken to keep all the rooms of the confreres in a section of the house apart, and such places should always be in accord with religious poverty.

Each one shall look after the tidiness of his own room and person. The Rector of the house, and those to whom it has been

and those to whom it has been permitted by reason of their office or state of health, may have someone charged to see to the cleaning and arrangement of their room.

Art. 10. The Provincial only has the power to allow members to visit their families, and only when serious reasons demand it; and the visit must not exceed fifteen days.

Art. 11. It is forbidden to lie down after dinner, except for reasons of health.

Art. 12. Smoking is absolutely forbidden. Snuff-taking is tolerated within the limits laid down by the Superior and according to medical advice.

Art. 13. Card-playing is forbidden.

Art. 14. Persons who do not belong to the house, and especially women, shall, as a rule, be interviewed in the parlour. If necessity or convenience demand that they should be brought into the house, let them always be accompanied by one of the members.

permitted by reason of their office or state of health, may have someone charged to see to the cleaning of their room.

The Provincial only has the power to allow members to visit their families, but only for good reasons, and their visit must not exceed fifteen days.

It is forbidden to go to bed to rest after dinner, except for reasons of health.

Smoking is absolutely forbidden.

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Persons who do not belong to the house, especially women, shall be interviewed in the parlour. If necessity or convenience demand that they should be brought into the house, let them be accompanied by the proper person.

If it is necessary to employ female staff for some duties in the house, these must always be chosen from women who are mature and of sound morals. Their cleaning must be confined to parts of the house used by all: they must never clean out the rooms of the confreres. The prefect shall be responsible for

seeing that their stay in the house is limited to their hours of employment.

On an understanding with the Provincial, sisters may be employed in the kitchen, the laundry or the linenroom, with the prescribed precautions and separations.

A special convention regulates relations between Salesians and the Daughters of Mary Help of Christians in those houses to which the latter are attached for domestic services

Art. 15. Each Province has its own "customary" or collection of customs peculiar to itself, fixed by the provincial council, after hearing the opinions of the various Rectors and obtaining the approbation of the Superior General.

These customs have reference especially to the government of the houses, the style and use of clothes, the outfit for each member, the common table (saving what is prescribed in Art.2) and any other arrangements required by local needs.

Art. 16. The members shall make all the prescribed religious exercises in common, and they must never omit them without the explicit permission of the superior. They must faithfully follow the manual entitled 'Practices of Piety for use in Salesian Houses', edited by the Superior General to whom alone any modification is reserved.

The Provincial and his council shall determine any modifications in the government of the houses of the Province, as for example changes in time-table, the outfit of each member and clothes to be worn.

The members shall make all the prescribed religious exercises in common, and they must never omit them without the explicit permission of the superior. They must faithfully follow the manual entitled: 'Practices of Piety for use in Salesian Houses', edited by order of the Superior General, with the suitable adaptations fixed by the provincial conferences.

Art. 17. At the hour of rising in the morning, the one who calls the members, as well as the assistants in the dormitories, shall say with a loud voice: *Benedicamus Domino*, to which all shall respond: *Deo Gratias*. Then each one shall make the sign of the Cross and offer his heart to God, saying: "Jesus, Mary and Joseph, I give you my heart and my soul," and dress himself with all modesty. The other daily practices are; the morning and night prayers, the rosary, prayers before and after class, work or study, and meals: the meditation, holy Mass and spiritual reading.

Art. 18. The following are to be read at table: the decrees of the Holy See which refer to us, the Constitutions, the Regulations, the acts of the Superior Chapter, edifying letters, the "Salesian Bulletin", the biography of St. John Bosco, of deceased Salesians, of the Saints and of other persons distinguished in the Church for their virtue and special merit. , and particularly of missionaries and educators of the young. The reading shall last for a considerable time during dinner and supper, and shall

At the hour of rising in the morning the assistant shall say with a loud voice: *Benedicamus Domino* to which all shall respond: *Deo Gratias*. Then each one shall make the sign of the Cross and offer his heart to God, saying: "Jesus, Mary and Joseph, I give you my heart and my soul," and dress himself with all modesty.

The other daily practices are: holy Mass, meditation, morning and evening prayers, the rosary, spiritual reading, the visit to the Blessed Sacrament. , prayers before and after class, work, study and meals. The meditation shall be made in common in the place and at the hour of the day which is most suitable. The use of a personal book approved by the Rector and provided by the house is permitted. Whenever possible, let lauds be recited in common as morning prayers and compline as evening prayers.

The following are to be read at table: the decrees of the Holy See which refer to us, the Constitutions, the Regulations, the acts of the Superior Council, edifying letters, the "Salesian Bulletin", the biography of St. John Bosco, of deceased Salesians, of the Saints and of other persons distinguished in the Church for their virtue and special merit, and particularly of missionaries and educators of the young. The reading shall last for a considerable time during dinner and supper, and shall

always begin with about ten verses of Holy Scripture and end at dinner with the martyrology and at supper with the Salesian Necrology, concluding in each case with the words: Tu autem, Domine, miserere nobis.

Art. 19. On Sundays and holidays of obligation the members must be present at a second Mass, at which there shall be an explanation of the Gospel, and at vespers, followed by sermon and Benediction.

Art. 19. bis

Art. 20. Let there be made every month the exercise for a happy death, the devotion of the First Friday in honour of the

always begin with a few verses of Holy Scripture and end at dinner with the martyrology and at supper with the Salesian Necrology, concluding in each case with the words: Tu

autem, Domine, miserere nobis.

Respect and reverence for the Word of God require that the community should listen to the reading of Sacred Scripture in an attitude of recollection.

On Sundays and holidays of obligation the community Mass shall be celebrated with special solemnity, and there shall be a homily.

The members who are not prevented by the exercise of the sacred ministry or by other duties of the apostolate, shall be present at the evening service which can vary according to circumstances, but which shall preferably consist of vespers, homily and Benediction, or a Scripture service and Benediction. Scripture services are to be promoted on the vigils of great feasts, on some ferias during Advent and Lent, and on Sundays and feast days.

During Lent each house as a community shall perform some act of mortification, fixed in agreement with the Provincial, as a participation in the penitential spirit of the Church.

The monthly practices of piety are as follows: the monthly retreat, the practices for the First Friday in honour of the Sacred

Sacred Heart of Jesus, the commemoration of Mary Help of Christians on the 24th and of St. John Bosco on the last day of the month.

Let there be an extraordinary confessor on the occasion of the exercises for a happy death, and each one should choose a Saint as protector for the month.

Art. 20. bis

Heart of Jesus, the commemoration of Mary Help of Christians on the 24th, and of St. John Bosco on the last day of the month.

At least once every three months all the confreres shall make a full day's retreat, On the other months this retreat can be reduced to no less than three hours in the evening, continuing until breakfast time the following day.

The monthly retreat shall be made in common, observing these rules:

I. Besides the usual meditation, there shall be an Instruction or discussion under the direction of the Rector. The discussion must not be of a technical nature or be concerned with method, but must be pastoral and supernatural in its character, having the purpose of establishing a programme of apostolic work for the month or for the three months ahead.

II. Let each one reflect for at least half an hour on his progress or otherwise in virtue during the preceding month, especially concerning resolutions made in the retreat (annual retreat) and on the observance of the Rule. Firm resolutions should be made to lead a better life. This examination can be made in silence with the help of schemes duly prepared.

III. Let there be an extraordinary confessor. The confession made on that day should be more exact, as though it were to be the last. Holy Communion should be received as if the Viaticum.

IV. The prayers contained in the manual of piety shall be recited, and all or at least part of the Constitutions of the Society shall be read. Let each one choose a saint as protector for the month.

Art. 20. ter

Whoever by reason of his occupations is unable to make the monthly retreat in common., or to complete all the above mentioned practices of piety, may with the permission of the Rector perform those which are compatible with his duty postponing the others to a more convenient day.

Art. 21. The annual practices of piety are: a) the Retreat; b) the renewal of the religious vows; c) the recitation of the whole rosary on the evening preceding All Souls' day; d) the singing of the Te Deum on the last or first day of each year, according to the prescriptions of the ordinary; e) the solemn renewal of the baptismal vows on the first day of the year.

The annual practices of piety are: the retreat with the renewal of the religious vows, the recitation of the whole rosary in common on All Souls' day, the singing of the Te Deum on the last or first day of the year, according to the prescriptions of the ordinary of the diocese.

Art. 22. The other traditional practices of piety are: a) the triduum at the opening of the school year; b) the Via Crucis on Fridays in Lent; c) the ceremonies of Holy Week; d) the daily

Other traditional practices of piety are: the Via Crucis on Fridays during Lent and the ceremonies of Holy Week.

practice during the month of Mary Help of Christians and the month of St. Joseph, and during the novenas for Christmas and the Immaculate Conception; e) the devotion of the six Sundays in preparation for the feast of St. Aloysius Gonzaga.

Art. 23. As a general rule the society shall not hold any real estate beyond its houses and their dependencies, and the land necessary for agricultural schools.

Art. 27. When a member changes his residence, he may take with him those books which, in the judgement of the superior, are strictly necessary for his studies, for teaching, or for the sacred ministry

Art. 29. All objects made of precious metal, or in any way pertaining to luxury, are forbidden, except for use in Church, as also all things that savour of worldly vanity.

Art. 36. Letters, packages and the like are not to be sent by post or by carrier, unless there is need for it; and whenever it can be done without inconvenience, all letters for the same destination should be enclosed in one envelope.

As a general rule the society shall not hold any immovable goods except its houses and their dependencies, and the land necessary for agricultural schools.

When a member changes residence, he may take with him those books which, in the judgement of the superior, are necessary for his studies, for teaching and for the sacred ministry.

The equipment of the house, the furniture and any other apparatus should be functional, and should always be in conformity with religious poverty and never give the impression of wealth and luxury. Even in the Church, whilst maintaining what decorum demands, exaggerations should be avoided.

Postal services, telegrams and telephone calls should only be used when necessity and real convenience require, and then be kept within due limits. Permission of the Superior is required for telegrams and inter-city calls (Trunk calls).

Wireless and television sets are to be set up in a public place and used with great moderation: for this the Rector has a grave responsibility.

Any vehicles, such as cars, motor-cycles, bicycles and the like, should belong to the house and should be used only for the needs of the house, and then with the permission and in the manner determined by the Superior.

Art. 32. Sufficient light should be kept burning, wherever it is necessary for supervision or the prevention of accidents and other inconveniences, as in the dormitories, in the corridors, on the stairs, etc., but at the same time care should be taken that no light is wasted.

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Art. 33. Whenever necessary, there should be a place in the house for the storage of old and new building materials, furniture not in use, tools and similar things.

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Art. 34. With regard to the uniform of the pupils (which should never be of very costly material), there should be no great difference between schools of equal condition, and this would save the parents unnecessary expense if they should transfer their children from one school to another. The school badge and the cap will suffice for any necessary distinction

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Art. 35. Any damage done by the pupils shall be debited to the offenders, and if they cannot be discovered, to all the pupils equally. Precautions should be taken to prevent such damage, by regulating the games and the manner of playing them.

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Art. 36. It is forbidden to admit persons of the other sex to the common table, to the dormitories and bedrooms, or to employ them in the infirmary. It is however permitted to employ the sisters in the kitchen, the laundry and the linen-room, but with the prescribed precautions and separations, and always with a previous understanding with the Provincial.

It is forbidden to admit women to the common table, or to employ them in the infirmary.

Art. 37. The teacher or the assistant must not allow the pupils to be too close to him in the classroom, study or recreation: he must not hold them by the hand or caress them; he must not be alone with any one of them In any secluded place, not even to give advice or correction, and he must not allow them to enter his own room or cell, whether he is present or absent at the time.

The teacher or the assistant must not allow the pupils to be too close to him in the classroom, study or recreation, he must not hold them by the hand or caress them; he must not be alone with any one of them in any secluded place, not even to give advice or correction, and he must not allow them to enter his own room or cell, whether he is present or absent at the time. For the catechist, the prefect of studies, the confessor and those teachers who because of their office need to interview the pupils, there should be appropriate rooms.

Art. 39. The parlour and office-rooms, where externs or pupils are interviewed, should have a glass door, so that those within may be visible from without..

The parlours and offices where externs or pupils are interviewed, should have a glass door, so that those within may be visible.

Art. 40. It is not permitted to pass the vacation in the houses of parents or relatives

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Art. 41. It is not permitted, without necessity, to leave the house, to visit relatives or friends. to accept invitations to dinner, tea or supper, or to attend fairs or worldly amusements. No one should go to hotels, while on a journey, unless one cannot conveniently arrange otherwise.

It is not permitted without necessity, to leave the house, to visit relatives or friends, to accept invitations to dinner, tea or supper, or to take part in worldly shows, amusements or gatherings. No one should go to hotels, while on a journey, unless one cannot conveniently arrange otherwise.

Art. 44. The manifestation prescribed by Art. 48 of the Constitutions should be made, as a rule, on the occasion of the exercise for a happy death.

The hearing of manifestations should begin on the occasion of the monthly day of retreat.

Art. 46. When anyone needs either clothing, books, stationery or special food, medicine or the like, he must apply only to the one appointed for the purpose

When anyone needs either clothing, books, stationery, special food, medicine or the like, let him apply to the one appointed for the purpose.

Art. 48. The priests must prepare by study for the ministry of hearing confessions and of preaching: they should be present regularly every month at the conference for the solution of the moral and liturgical case. They must not present themselves at the diocesan curia for examination for faculties for confessions until two years have elapsed since their sacerdotal ordination.

The priests must prepare by study for the ministry of hearing confessions, of preaching and of the various forms of catechetical instruction of youth and adults: they should be present regularly every month at the solution of the moral and liturgical case. They should present themselves to the diocesan curia for examination for faculties for confession during the pastoral course; during this period however, they should exercise this ministry, normally only for the boys of our institutes and oratories.

Art. 49 In preaching they must follow the rules laid down in the code of Canon Law and in the instructions of the Holy See.

Art. 50 Every house should possess an adequate library, adapted to the needs of the priests and clerics alike. It should contain a sufficient number of copies of the Bible and of the *Catechismus ad Parochos*, and some ecclesiastical periodical in which the decrees and decisions of the Roman congregations are published.

Art. 51. Three years of practical training are prescribed for the clerics, for the purpose of instilling and cultivating in them the Salesian spirit and of training them in the application of the "preventive system", which is the basis of our pedagogy.

At the end of the theological quinquennium prescribed by can. 57f, a general examination to attest the maturity of doctrine and apostolate must be taken.

The priests should willingly make themselves available for the pastoral ministry, when called on by their Superior. In preaching they must follow the rules laid down in the code of Canon Law and in the instructions of the Holy See.

Every house should possess an adequate library suitable for the needs of the priests. It should contain some ecclesiastical periodicals in which the decrees and decisions of the Roman Congregations are published.

A period of practical training not exceeding three years is prescribed for the clerics and coadjutors, after the course of philosophy or that of professional training. Its purpose will be to test their vocation, by instilling and cultivating in them the Salesian spirit, training them in the application of the "preventive" system, which is the basis of our pedagogy, and also attending to secular studies with a view to professional qualifications.

Art. 53. During this time the members must direct all their care and energy to acquiring a practical knowledge of our life, under the vigilant and kindly supervision of the Rector and the other superiors. These shall teach them by example, and by recalling and explaining to them, as opportunity arises, the principles of the "preventive" system, by means of the life and example of St. John Bosco and the traditions of his early followers, in accordance with the directives of articles 184 and 195 in the Constitutions. There should be at least three scrutinies each year for the clerics in this period of training, and the Rector should prudently inform those concerned of the result.

During this time the members must direct all their care and energy to acquiring a practical knowledge of our life, under the vigilant and kindly supervision of the Rector and the other superiors. These shall teach them by example, and by recalling and explaining to them, as opportunity arises, the principles of the "preventive" system, by means of the life and example of St. John Bosco and sound traditions, in accordance with the directives of articles 184 and 195 of the Constitutions. There should be at least three scrutinies each year for the members in this period of training, and the Rector should prudently inform those concerned of the results. The Provincial with his council shall determine the regularly constituted houses in which perfect observance and the common life is flourishing, where these members in training may be best assisted and cared for. He should not send them to other houses, remembering that this training period must be nothing other than a help to their formation (Sedes Sap., 13). For similar reasons he must not place only one such member in training in any house. If for any reason whatever, the spiritual and pedagogical formation of the member be harmed, the Provincial has an obligation in conscience of taking action, either removing the cause of the harm, or taking the member away from the house immediately (Sedes Sap., 13).

The Rector should keep in touch with and direct the studies of the member in training; he should see to it that he does not lack reading material of a spiritual and pedagogical nature.

Art. 55. As a rule the clerics shall pass this third period of probation after the course of philosophy, and before commencing the theological studies.

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Art. 57. They shall have a weekly lesson on the New Testament, given, if possible, by the Rector, at which they shall recite by heart about ten verses. They shall be instructed in good manners, and shall be made to practise plain chant and the sacred ceremonies, by taking part in turn in the sacred functions.

The Rector shall hold a weekly meeting for these members in their training, during which he will deal particularly with matters of religious and Salesian formation; he should give them a gradual introduction to the reading of the Sacred Scripture. During the summer holidays they must be brought together in a suitable house, in order to restore their physical, moral and religious strength, to make a retreat suitable for them, and to revise subjects and complete their ecclesiastical preparation.(Seder Sap., 13, 5).

Art. 58. The religious training of the coadjutors shall be provided for by suitable weekly instructions.

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Art. 60. That which is prescribed in article 53 of the Constitutions for the clerics during their practical training, shall be applied to the lay-brothers after their period of completion of formation and during their temporary vows, on the basis of article 184 of the Constitutions.

Coadjutors, during their practical training period, must take part in systematic organic courses of a cultural nature, aimed at integrating their formation. For those members who might be directed to particular types of apostolate, a course of professional qualification or special-

ization may be considered. It should be not only of a theoretical character, but also cultural, religious and educational. A suitable preparation shall precede the perpetual profession, in accordance with what is prescribed in *Sedes Sapientiae*, art. 39, 1. Clerics and coadjutors therefore, should be gathered together in a suitable place for a period of a few weeks.

Art. 61. The coadjutors shall be thoroughly instructed and employed in the work of the festive oratories.

The coadjutors shall be thoroughly instructed and employed in the work of the festive oratories, and in other activities of the lay apostolate, above all for youth.

Art. 65. For grave reasons Provincials are empowered to allow missionaries to return to their native land for a period not exceeding four months, and allow them to remain at home for a period not, exceeding one month.

For just reasons Provincials are empowered to allow missionaries to return temporarily to their native land for a period which they shall determine. Ordinarily the stay at their own home should not exceed one month.

Art. 72. If the period of his stay is extended, the house to which the member belongs shall reimburse the house which entertains him for all expenses incurred thereby. It is forbidden, however, for the member to make any considerable expenses during this period, or to undertake anything of importance, without the written authorization of his own Rector.

The member making a passing visit should be received with brotherly cordiality. If the period of his stay is extended, or if it be the case of a house where even passing visits, though brief, are numerous, then the house to which the member belongs should reimburse expenses incurred. It is forbidden, however, for the member to make any considerable expenses during this period, or to make journeys or undertake anything of importance, without the written authorization of his own Rector.

Art. 113. Let the supervision of the boys be prudent and cautious, and not entrusted only to the younger members but also to the priests and coadjutors.

Art. 115. The pupils must be well looked after everywhere, and must never be too close together, whether at table, in the dormitory, in Church, in the study-hall, in the classroom, or in any other place where they meet together. It will also be wise to divide them into groups, in accordance with their age and development.

Art. 117. Every care must be taken to prevent all particular friendships, the passing of notes, all fondling and caressing, catching hold of one another, all cliques in time of recreation, all unnecessary intercourse with externs, and above all, bad talk.

Art. 119. All books and periodicals which are dangerous to faith or morals and which distract the pupils from their studies, as well as certain classics, must be kept away from them. If any book of this kind is prescribed by the educational authorities, let it be properly expurgated,

At the beginning of the year the pupils must give a complete list

Let the supervision of the boys be prudent and cautious, and not be entrusted only to the clerics but also to the priests and coadjutors. All the members who are not otherwise impeded should be in recreation, and let them make themselves willingly available wherever supervision should require it.

The pupils must be well looked after everywhere, and must not be too close together in the places in which they gather. Things should be so arranged that they are divided into groups, in accordance with their age and development..

Every care must be taken to prevent particular friendships, the passing of notes, catching hold of one another, cliques in recreation, bad talk, and all unnecessary contacts with externs.

Books and periodicals which are dangerous to faith or morals and which distract the pupils from their studies, as well as certain classics, must be kept away from them. If any book of this kind is prescribed by the educational authorities, let it be properly expurgated.

At the beginning of the year the boarders must give a complete list of the books in their posses-

of the books in their possession, and any lack of sincerity in this regard shall be treated as a grave fault.. From time to time inspection must be made to prevent dangerous books from being_ introduced into the house or retained secretly.

Art. 123. Pupils are not allowed out with their relatives. Boarders are not permitted to spend with their relatives any holidays which occur during the scholastic year, unless a permission to that effect has been granted to the school by the Superior Chapter. The prohibitions must be stated every year in the prospectus of each house.

Art. 124. The Rector cannot make any exception to this prohibition without a written statement from the Provincial, and this must be kept in the achives. When special circumstances seem to require that some exception should be made, Provincials must refer the case in good time to the Superior Chapter through the prefect general of studies. The Superior Chapter will examine the reasons adduced, and will always give a written reply.

Art. 125. The vacation at the end of the scholastic year should be as short as possible, and before it commences the pupils must be warned against any dangers they may meet with. They should be told how to con

lion. The introducing of immoral books or periodicals into the house shall be considered as a grave fault. From time to time measures shall be taken to check that this is not happening.

The need is recognized of not removing boys boarding with us from the advantages of contact with social life, particularly with their families, unless the cases be exceptional. The 'provincial conference will fix the opportune manner of achieving this at holiday .periods during the scholastic year, as also when boarders go out with their parents on feast days.

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duct themselves towards their parents and benefactors, towards ecclesiastical and civil authorities and other persons of importance.

Art. 126. Bearing in mind the advice and example of Don Bosco, we should encourage the pupils, both students and artisans, to remain in our houses during the holidays.

Art. 127. The practices of piety prescribed for our pupils are those indicated in the manual entitled Practices of Piety in Use in Salesian Houses. and found in extenso in the 'Giorane Provveduto.'

Art. 128. The exercise for a happy death should be made at the beginning or at the end of each month. On this occasion there should be at least one extraordinary confessor, who is not a member of the house.

Art. 130. Religion and sacred history should be regularly taught in class twice a week, and the syllabus compiled by the prefects general of studies and of arts and trades, should be followed. There should be catechism for half-an-hour every Sunday. Competitions in catechism and apologetics are to be held every year. The religious examination should be con -

Time spent by our pupils in our houses or at summer camps during the holidays is to be favoured; but this must be organized in such a way as to provide a real holiday, and also an opportunity for religious and moral education, in accordance with the spirit of St. John Bosco.

The practices of piety prescribed for our pupils are those indicated in the manual, Practices of Piety in use in Salesian Houses.

The monthly retreat should be made at the beginning or at the end of each month. On this occasion there should be at least one extraordinary confessor, who is not a member of the house.

Religion and sacred history should be taught regularly at least twice a week, and wherever possible, there should be catechism for half-an-hour every Sunday. Competitions in catechism and apologetics are to be held every year. The religious examination should be conducted with all seriousness, and prizes given to those with the best marks.

ducted with all seriousness, and prizes given to those who distinguish themselves.

Art. 131. The small treatise on apologetics added to his "Gio vane Provveduto" by the Ven. Don Bosco and entitled "The Foundations of our Holy Religion," should be explained in the higher classes.

Art. 135. Those boys who are about to leave our houses should be invited to join the local branch of the old boys' association and on reaching the age of 16 years, to join the pious union of Salesian Co-operators.

Art. 136. In carrying out the syllabus of the educational authorities, let the principles, methods and suggestions of the prefect general of studies be followed, as far as possible, in all that regards the subjects to be taught and the text-books chosen.

Art. 139. The theoretical instruction of the artisans must be such as is required by the needs of the times and technical developments, in accordance with the syllabus laid down by the prefect general of arts and trades. In regard to their practical training, they should also be taught to work without the aid of machinery.

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Boys who are about to leave our houses should be invited to join the local branch of the past pupils' association. If they are 16 years of age, and the signs are that they will live good Christian lives, and they are eager to engage in the apostolate in the spirit of Don Bosco, then they should be invited to join the Association of Salesian Co-operators.

In carrying out the syllabus of the education authorities in all that concerns the subjects to be taught and the choice of textbooks, the principles, methods and suggestions of the Provincial should, where possible, be adhered to.

Professional training, both theoretical and practical, should meet the needs of the times and the technical developments.

Art. 140 Examinations must be held regularly at the fixed times, and the half-yearly test must be given with greater solemnity.

Art. 141 Gregorian chant should be taught to all the pupils: other music should be taught to those who are fit for it.

Art. 142 At the end of the scholastic year there should be a display with declamation, vocal and instrumental music and the distribution of prizes.

Art. 144. The assistants must see that the various places under their charge are clean, and when anything is lacking in this respect, they must take care that the prefect is notified of it. The lavatories must be well washed and disinfected.

Art. 151. The pupils should go out for a walk for about two hours every week. Outings should be made, preferably, on foot, in accordance with the example of Don Bosco and the advice of his successors. On these occasions all that hygiene prescribes or suggests should be observed.

Art. 152 The Rector shall fully recognize the authority of the Superior General, of the members of the Salesian Chapter, and of the Provincial, and he shall endeavour to make it recognized by his subjects. He shall

(suppressed)

Music, both vocal and instrumental, should be fostered, with a view to a fuller formation of the pupils and a more living participation in liturgical functions.

At the end of the scholastic year, or at the beginning of the following year, there should be a solemn distribution of prizes.

The assistants must keep an eye on the cleanliness of the house and should they notice anything lacking in this respect let them notify the prefect.

The pupils should go out for a walk for about two hours every week. School outings should not be longer than one day, and the expenses incurred should be moderate. Other journeys of an extraordinary kind require the permission of the Provincial.

The Rector shall fully recognize the authority of the Rector Major, of the members of the Superior Council and the Provincial, and shall endeavour to make his confreres do likewise. He shall promptly communicate

promptly communicate any orders or suggestions he receives from them, either by reading them in public, or by treating of them, if necessary, in his conferences.

Art. 153. Besides fulfilling all that is imposed by the Constitutions, he shall also manifest his submission to the Provincial, particularly in the following ways:

a) By having a previous understanding with him before entering into obligations with the bishop, with committees, or with the civil authorities;

b) By asking his approbation of all changes in discipline, in the time-table, in the duties of his subjects, in regard to the opening or closing of classes or workshops, and before making any alteration in the building;

c) By referring to him in all difficulties with the civil, educational or ecclesiastical authorities;

d) By satisfying his financial obligations to him in a prompt and filial manner.

Art. 155. The reports regarding the moral conduct of his subjects must always be sent by him to the Provincial confidentially, and on a special form.

Art. 156 He must hold a chapter of the house at least once a month and make known the "agenda" a few days previously, if possible. He must readily listen to the opinion of each mem -

to his confreres any suggestion he receives.

Besides fulfilling all that is imposed by the Constitutions, he

shall also manifest his submission to the Provincial, particularly in the following ways:

a) By having a previous understanding with him before entering into obligations with the bishop, with committees, or with the civil authorities:

b) By asking his approval of all changes in discipline, in the duties of his confreres, in regard to the opening or closing of classes or workshops, and before making any alteration in the building;

c) By turning to him in all difficulties with the civil, educational or ecclesiastical authorities;

d) By satisfying his financial obligations to him in a prompt and filial manner.

The reports on the moral conduct of his subjects should be given by him to the Provincial confidentially.

He must convoke the house council at least once a month and make known the agenda a few days previously, if possible. He must give due importance to the views of each member of the

ber of the chapter, and keep the minutes In a register reserved for this purpose, to be shown to his superiors on the occasion of their visits.

He must bear in mind himself, and remind the other members of the obligation of secrecy in all that regards the subjectmatter of the chapter.

Art. 159 Every month he shall, with all kindness, receive the manifestation which each member should make to him, and he should send for those who do not present themselves of their own accord. He must also bear in mind the grave obligation which the Constitutions (Art. 184) place upon him. of fulfilling all] the duties of the master of novices in regard to those members of the house who have temporary vows

Art. 160. He should be solicitous for the material needs of his subjects and, in particular, he should provide them with the books required for those studies which the superiors have authorized them to undertake. He must take care of their health and visit them frequently when they are sick.

council. In a register for the purpose he must see that the minutes of the meetings are written up, signed by each member of the council, and kept in the archives. He must bear in mind himself, and remind the other members of the obligation of secrecy which in some cases may be a grave obligation of conscience.

Every month let him receive with all kindness the manifestation of each of the confreres. He should invite along those who do not come of their own accord. He must also bear In .mind the grave obligation which the Constitutions (art. 184) place upon him, of fulfilling all the duties of the master of novices in regard to those members of the house who have temporary vows. Finally let him take special care of young priests and arrange for them to do their quinquennial examinations regularly.

He should be solicitous for the material needs of his brethren, and, in particular, he should provide them with the books required for those studies which the Superiors have authorized them to undertake. He must take care of their health and visit them frequently when they are sick. If one of the confreres should die let him write his mortuary letter in the language of the country and send It to all the houses of the country. Let him also send several copies to the Superior Council and to every Provincial.

Art. 163. To the Rector alone, as head of the house, is reserved the right to admit or dismiss pupils, but all interviews and correspondence in connection with such matters should, as a rule, be entrusted to the prefect. In all these matters the prospectus of the house should be followed, especially in regard to the pension and extras. Those who stand in need of any reduction should be referred to our schools where the pension is lower. As a rule, the prefect shall be charged to interview the parents, and to inform them of the conduct and progress of their children; but in cases of serious illness, accident or death, the Rector himself shall convey the news to those concerned.

Art. 165. He shall give to those pupils who are going to spend the summer holidays with their parents or relatives a copy of the leaflet entitled: "Recommendations for the Holidays - Things to be remembered in order to spend the holidays well," and when practicable he shall also give him a letter to take to the parish priest, so that the pupil may obtain from the latter a certificate of good conduct to present to the Rector on his return to the school.

Att. 166. He must see that an exact account is kept of his own expenses, as well as those of the other members. Money should be deposited with the Rector.

To the Rector alone, as head of the house, is reserved the right to admit or dismiss pupils. However, as a rule, he will leave such matters to the prefect. If he judges it opportune he may entrust one or more members of the Council with the task of informing the parents of the conduct and progress of the pupils. Matters of a delicate nature he should reserve to himself.

Bearing in mind the scope of all Salesian houses, as indicated in the first article of the Constitutions, he should see to it that help is given to poor and well-deserving boys by reducing their fees.

He shall give to those pupils who are going to spend their holidays with their parents a copy of the leaflet entitled: Recommendations for the Holidays, and when practicable, he shall also give them a letter of recommendation to the parish priest so that the pupils may obtain from the latter a certificate of good conduct to present to the Rector on their return.

Let him keep a careful account of his income and expenses and pass the same to the prefect each month so that the latter may copy the entries into the house ledger. Let him see that

Art. 168. When, in the ordinary administration during the year, he intends to place money on deposit for the time being, it is preferable that such deposit be made with the Provincial, rather than with the bank, and the Provincial shall take care of it. and pay it back on demand.

Art. 171. He must keep the archives in order, and the following documents are to be kept there:

a) The collection of our privileges; the acts of the Holy See which regard our society or may be of interest to us;

b) The Constitutions; the Regulations; the acts of the Superior Chapter; the deliberations of the provincial chapter; and the circular letters of the Provincial, the prescriptions and suggestions of the Provincial and of any extraordinary visitor on the occasion of the visitation;

c) The letters of election of the various Rectors of the house;

this ledger is kept with care and accuracy and periodically let him see that he is acquainted with the financial position of the house.

Let him arrange for money that is in excess of daily requirements to be deposited in the bank. The relative bank account should as a rule be in the name of the institute and the Rector and prefect, so that they may sign separately or jointly.

He must keep the archives in. order, and the following documents are to be kept there:

a) The collection of our privileges; the acts of the Holy See which regard our society or may be of interest to us;

b) The Constitutions, the Regulations; the acts of the Superior Council; the deliberations of the provincial council and the circulars of the Provincial; the directives and remarks of the Provincial and of any extraordinary visitor on the occasion of the visitation; the house chronicle, and the minute book of the house council;

c) The letters of election of the Rectors of the house;

d) The lists of members of the society; a register of the members of the house, which should contain general information regarding each one, the house from which he came, the office entrusted to him, the length of his stay, and the results of the examinations he has taken during the period of his residence in the house:

e) The "Salesian Bulletin": the biographies of the deceased brethren of the society, the chronicle of the house;

f) Deeds of purchase or sale of movables or immovables, with maps and plans relating thereto; and private documents of any kind;

g) The authorization of the superiors for the acquisition or alienation of land and for the construction of buildings, etc., with the respective designs approved of by the superiors and by the civil authorities;

h) Powers of attorney of members of the house;

i) A register of obligations (Masses, free places, services to be rendered to the parish priest or to others, etc.), in which the origin and nature of such obligations are noted down ;

j) The registers of current accounts and of the pensions, classified year by year;

d) A register containing a list of all the personnel in the house and general information in their regard, the house they came from, the office they hold, the length of their stay, the results of examinations taken during their period of residence in the house;

(Suppressed)

e) Deeds of purchase or sale of movables or immovables, with maps and plans relating thereto; and private documents of any kind:

f) The authorization of the superiors for the acquisition or alienation of land and for the construction of buildings, etc, with the respective designs approved of by the superiors and by the civil authorities;

g) Powers of attorney of members of the house:

h) A register of obligations (Masses, free places, services to be rendered to the parish priest or to others, etc.,) in which the origin and nature of such obligations are noted down;

i) The registers of current accounts and of the pensions classified year by year:

k) A copy of all the administrative accounts sent to the Provincial:

l) All the scholastic registers with general information about the pupils and the marks given in examinations;

m) All deeds concerning the house, from whatever office or authority they come, and all other documents at special importance;

n) The "customary," or list of customs proper to the Province.

Art. 172. As prescribed by the regulations for co-operators, the Rector shall establish their local office and fulfil the obligations assigned to him by the same regulations. He must do the same in all that regards the past pupils.

Art. 176 He shall every day collect all money coming from pensions, offering, sales, etc., and shall hand it over to the Rector, who will leave him sufficient for the daily expenses. The prefect shall have a previous understanding with the Rector as to expenses, provisions, work or repairs.

Art. 178. Where there are workshops, he must attend to clients, either himself or by others who act under his control.

j) A copy of all the administrative accounts sent to the Provincial;

k) All the scholastic registers with general information about the pupils and the marks given in examinations;

l) All deeds concerning the house, from whatever office or authority they come, and all other documents of special importance.

(Suppressed)

Let him see that the local office for the co-operators runs efficiently and in agreement with the Provincial, and let him nominate a priest as local delegate to organize and develop the centre attached to the house as well as nearby centres according to the rules laid down in the manual for directors. In the same way he should take care of the past pupils.

He shall every day collect all income in the house and proceed in accordance with article 168. As to expenses, provisions, work or repair, he shall have a previous understanding with the Rector.

(Suppressed)

Art. 183. The general discipline of the pupils is entrusted to him, and he must watch over their conduct, morality and cleanliness. Extraordinary disciplinary measures are also his concern.

Art. 185. To him also is entrusted the care of the cleanliness, hygiene, lighting and maintenance of the house, according to the rules laid down in Chapter IV of Section II.

Art. 191. It is the duty of the prefect of studies, after consulting the Rector, to see that the classes, including that of singing, are conducted regularly. For this purpose he must know what is prescribed by the educational authorities, so far as the school under his care is concerned.

Art. 192. He shall attend to the discipline of the pupils, with due regard to what is laid down in art. 116 of the Constitutions and art. 118 of the Regulations. He shall uphold the traditional custom of monitors and submonitors in the study-hall, the classroom, the refectory, etc.

Art. 193. At the beginning of the year and whenever he sees the advantage of doing so, he shall gather together the teachers and assistants, to treat of the best means of promoting

The general discipline of the house and extraordinary disciplinary measures are the concern of the prefect. In the case of extraordinary disciplinary measures in regard to the pupils, let him act in agreement with the prefect of studies

It is his duty to see to the cleanliness and careful maintenance of the house.

It is the duty of the prefect of studies to attend to the ordinary discipline of the pupils and, in agreement with the Rector, to see that the classes, including that of singing, are conducted regularly. For this purpose he must know what is prescribed by the educational authorities, so far as the school under his care is concerned.

He shall attend to the discipline of the pupils with due regard to what is laid down in art. 116 of the Constitutions and art. 118 of the Regulations. He may, with all prudence, get the older boys to help him and so favour discipline in the study. the refectory etc.

At the beginning of the year, and whenever he sees the advantage of doing so, he shall gather together the teachers and assistants, to treat of the best means of promoting study

study and progress. From time to time, he shall make enquiries regarding the work and discipline of the various classes, and with all charity he shall give suitable advice and make suggestions to the teachers, especially if they are beginners.

Art. 194. He shall see that each new pupil is given a place in the study, and placed in the class for which he is fit. He must never allow anyone to be without occupation, even for a short period of time.

Art. 197. To him is also entrusted the supervision of the theatre, all school displays, declamations, and similar matters.

Art. 198. The prefects of arts and trades, and of agriculture, have the same duties in regard to the pupils of professional and agricultural schools as the prefect of studies has in regard to students. In addition to this, they should control the class of instrumental music and the organization of exhibitions.

Art. 198. bis

and progress. He must then follow up the teaching and discipline, and with all charity give suitable advice and suggestions to the teachers, especially if they are beginners.

(Suppressed)

To him also is entrusted the supervision of the theatre, all academies, declamations and the organization of exhibitions. However the choice and careful censoring of films intended for the pupils is the direct responsibility of the Rector.

Suppressed

In countries where the laws demand that a specific individual (headmaster) be responsible to the educational authorities for all scholastic matters, let this office be entrusted to a superior other than the Rector.

Art. 198. ter

Art. 199. The prefect is the person responsible for the administration and the good management of the workshops, and he may be assisted, if necessary, by one or more managers, to whom he can entrust all business relations with customers.

Art. 200. The manager shall see that the workshop is furnished with all that is necessary for its regular progress, and that the quality and quantity of the goods produced are up to the proper standard.

Art. 203. Although there is only one set of accounts and one cash-box, which is in charge of the prefect, still the manager must keep in order those supplementary registers which are entrusted to him, and to be able to present them on demand.

Whilst the headmaster is directly responsible in his work to the education authorities, he shall carry out his duties in harmony with and subject to the Rector, and also in harmony with the other confreres holding office which from the point of view of administration, discipline, and teaching, are intimately connected with the activity signified by his title.

With due dependence on the competent superiors, the head of department is responsible for the smooth running of the workshop in regard to the education imparted and the teaching given.

The head of department must see that the confreres who assist him in the workshop make professional progress and keep abreast with the times. He should promote among them a spirit of constant collaboration and mutual understanding, and together with the superiors should be aware of his responsibility for the religious formation of the young confreres attached to his workshop.

Although administration is reserved to the prefect, still, the head of department has administrative responsibility for the same, relative to the shop's ordinary activity, including the duty of dealing with customers. The head of department shall prepare the estimate and tech-

Art. 204. In the exercise of their office, both must conform to what is prescribed in chapter III of section II.

Art. 206. The teacher should map out his work for each month, and should prepare well for his class every day, and should carefully correct the exercise-books, paying attention to the handwriting and the neatness of both text-books and exercise-books.

He will also keep his registers and mark-books up to date. He shall likewise observe our traditional customs such as: the test that should be set at least once a month and which should be corrected and then handed to the prefect of studies, the weekly lesson from a Christian Latin author, and the brief exhortation to the pupils to celebrate novenas and triduums with devotion.

Art. 214. They should never reprove the boys collectively, and should bear in mind that disciplinary measures are reserved to the prefect or the prefect of studies.

nical study of any contract; ensuing administrative business shall be passed over to the prefect.

In cases where one or more of the heads of departments are externs, the prefect shall have direct responsibility for the administration, relying if necessary, on the help of one or more of the heads of departments.

{ Suppressed)

The teacher should map out his work for each month, and should prepare well for his class every day and should carefully correct the exercise-books, paying attention to the hand-writing and the neatness of both text-books and exercise-books of the pupils. He should also keep his registers and mark-books up to date. He should, likewise, observe our traditional customs, such as the test at least monthly, which should be corrected and then handed to the prefect of studies, the weekly lesson from a Christian Latin author, and the brief exhortation to the pupils to celebrate novenas and triduums with devotion.

They should never reprove the boys collectively, and should bear in mind that disciplinary measures are reserved to the prefect of studies or the prefect.

Art. 219. The messengers are those charged to make small purchases for the house, the kitchen and the workshops, and to go on similar errands, under the control of the prefect and in accordance with his directions.

Art. 228. He is charged to see, either personally or through others, to the order and cleanliness of the rooms, corridors and playground, to open windows and close them again at the proper time, to inform the prefect of any damages done or any irregularity occurring in the house, and to go round the playground at the end of the recreation to recover any object left behind by the boys.

Art. 229. The porter must notice those who enter or leave the house, and so he must always be at his post. He must have a substitute to take his place whenever for just reasons, he cannot be there. It is his duty, as a rule, to ring the bell at appointed times, and to lock up at night all doors and gates which communicate with outside.

Art. 231. He must be suitably dressed, tidy in person, and courteous in manner when receiving visitors. He should admit those who wish to see the superiors or boys only during the appointed hours, and he must hand over to the prefect all letters and packages received, no matter to whom addressed.

The messengers are those charged to make purchases for the house, the kitchen and the workshops, and to do other similar errands, under the control of the prefect and in accordance with his directions.

(Suppressed)

The porter must notice those who enter or leave the house, and so he must always be at his post. He must have a substitute to take his place whenever, for just reasons he cannot be there. It is his duty, as a rule, to ring the bell at the appointed times, and to lock up at night all doors which communicate with the outside.

He should be tidy in person and courteous in manner when receiving visitors. He should admit those who wish to see the superiors or boys only during the appointed hours, and he must consign all letters to the Rector.

He should particularly watch his manner of answering the telephone. Let him note down

any messages received and pass them on to the persons concerned. He should follow the instructions of the superior on the use of the telephone.

Art. 237. The stage-manager has the duty of arranging, in agreement with the Rector, all that concerns entertainments and their preparation and performance, and must watch over the conduct of those who take part in them. He may be assisted in his work by the prompter, or by some teacher or assistant, with the consent of the Rector.

The stage-manager has the duty of arranging, in agreement with the Rector and prefect of studies all that concerns entertainments and their preparation and performance, and must watch over the conduct of those who take part in them. He may be assisted in his work by the prompter, or by some teacher or assistant, with the consent of the Rector

Art. 239. The foregoing also holds good in the choice of cinematograph and lantern shows, which must always be examined in their entirety beforehand.

{ Suppressed)

Art. 242. It is forbidden to give the actors special treatment at table, or to distribute drinks or similar things to them. The fact that they have been selected for the performance is already a sufficient reward in itself.

(Suppressed)

Art. 244. He must be present at all the rehearsals, and keep out all who have no reason to be there. He must not allow practices to go on after ten o'clock at night, and must see that all retire in the strictest silence and under due supervision.

He must be present at all the rehearsals and keep out all who have no reason to be there. He must not allow the evening practices to go on too long, and when they are over he must see that all retire in the strictest silence, and under due supervision.

Art. 245. He must absolutely forbid all unauthorized persons to go on the stage or in the dressing rooms. He must see that

He must absolutely forbid all unauthorized persons to go on the stage or into the dressing rooms. He must see that the

the actors dress and undress with the greatest modesty, and must not allow them to engage in private conversation among themselves.

Art. 246. The work of preparing the stage must not be done on a Sunday or holyday of obligation, and the time of the performance should interfere as little as possible with the ordinary time-table.

Art. 248. In order to safeguard morality, all that is prescribed in art. 36 and 38, and in chapter I of part II, section TI, must be scrupulously observed.

Art. 251. They should only allow those to visit the sick who have the permission of the catechist or prefect.

Art. 253. The infirmarian should, every other day, furnish the catechist or the prefect with a list of those who are having their meals in the infirmary.

Art. 255. The domestics are those who do not belong to the society, but who live in the house and do manual or intellectual work according to their ability.

Art. 255. bis. -

actors dress and undress with the greatest modesty, and must not allow them to engage in private conversations.

He must not allow the stage to be prepared on a Sunday or holyday of obligation.

In order to safeguard morality he must see that the Regulations are scrupulously observed.

They should allow only those to visit the sick who have the permission of the catechist or the prefect.

From time to time the infirmarian should furnish the catechist or the prefect with a list of those who are having their meals in the infirmary.

(Suppressed)

When accepting outsiders as part of the personnel, the Rector should obtain information about their competence and more particularly about their religious and moral principles.

Art. 256. In order to be accepted, they must produce their baptismal certificate, a testimonial of good conduct from their parish priest and from the local authorities; and confidential information from trustworthy sources must, above all, be obtained. Those who have failed to give satisfaction in another Salesian house should not be accepted.

Art. 257. When admitting domestics, suitable precautions should be taken, in accordance with the laws of the different countries, in order to obviate all danger of claims, unpleasantness or contention on their part when leaving.

Art. 258. The domestics are forbidden to undertake anything outside their own employment, to accept gratuities, to interfere in the affairs of the house, or to become familiar with the boys. They should not be admitted to the table of the members.

Art. 259. They should be given every opportunity of fulfilling the duties of a good Christian. They should hear Mass every day in the church or chapel of the house, they should receive the Sacraments at least once a month, and they should make the Easter retreat with the boys,

Art. 260. They should be given a catechetical instruction regularly twice a month. (Canon 509, para 2).

When accepting persons for domestic purposes and as residents in the house, one must receive a reference certifying their good conduct and a certificate from the local authorities. Confidential information from trustworthy sources must, above all, be obtained. Those who have failed to give satisfaction in another Salesian house should not be accepted.

Payment of externs should be in keeping with the social teaching of the Church and the laws of the country, to obviate all danger of claims and unpleasantness in cases of dismissal.

These domestics are forbidden to undertake tasks outside their own employment, to accept gratuities, to interfere in the affairs of the house, or to become familiar with the boys. They should not be admitted to the table of the confreres.

They should be given every opportunity of carrying out the practices of piety of a good Christian, of approaching the Sacraments and making a retreat.

The domestics should be given catechetical instruction twice a month in accordance with the ruling of Canon 509 par. 2.

Art. 293. The principal subjects for the study of the novices are the following: the catechism, which must be explained with great care throughout; sacred history: the elements of Salesian pedagogy; liturgy; ceremonies and Gregorian chant. They should study their own language, together with Latin, Greek and Italian: and should make use of text-books which treat of sacred subjects. Every week there should also be a lesson on good manners, and another in handwriting.

Art. 297. All the novices shall take their turn in manual work. such as attending to the needs of the church and sacristy, washing the kitchen utensils. cultivating the garden, sweeping the rooms, and so on.

Art. 307. The opening of studentates of philosophy and theology is reserved to the Rector Major and his Chapter.

Art. 308. When such studentates are common to two or more Provinces;

a? The directing and teaching staff shall, if possible, be formed from members of the Provinces concerned; they will continue, however, to belong to the Province from which they came;
b] The Provincial, in whose Province the studentate is situated, has ordinary jurisdiction -

The principal subjects for the study of the novices are the following:

a) the catechism, which must be explained with great care throughout;

b) sacred history;

ci the elements of Salesian pedagogy, of liturgy and of the history of the congregation;

dl Ceremonies and Gregorian chant.

They should study their own language, together with Latin, Greek and Italian, using text books which treat of sacred subjects.

Let there also be a weekly lesson in good manners and in calligraphy.

All the novices shall take their turn in manual work, such as attending to the needs of the church and sacristy, washing the kitchen utensils, working in the garden, sweeping and so on. but without detriment to classwork and study.

It is reserved to the Rector Major and his Council to open houses of philosophy and theology and training houses for the coadjutors.

When such houses are interprovincial:

a) The superiors and teaching staff should, if possible, be appointed in agreement with the Provinces concerned. The personnel shall continue to belong to their Province of origin.

b f The Provincial in whose Province the studentate is, shall have ordinary jurisdiction over all the confreres in the student-

tion over all the confreres of the studentate, even if they belong to other Provinces.

To him, therefore, are to be made all applications for admission to the Vows and to Holy Orders, and for ordinary permissions; in extraordinary cases the Provincial of those concerned shall be consulted.

Art. 310. The whole internal arrangement of the studentates shall be regulated so as to serve their purpose; but in a general way "Regulations for the Houses" shall be followed.

Art. 311. The superiors and teachers to be appointed to a studentate shall be chosen from among the confreres who are most exemplary and most esteemed for their piety, prudence, learning and teaching ability. (Canon 554, par. 3).

In the formative training of the clerics all the superiors of the house must co-operate with the Rector and under his authority. To this end let them endeavour to keep in close contact with the students during recreation, and to take part with them in the practices of piety that are made in common.

Besides the ordinary confessors, who must be priests excell

tate, although they may belong to other Provinces. With him, therefore, rests admission to vows, to Holy Orders and all customary permissions: in extraordinary cases the confrere's own Provincial should be consulted.

The scope of the various studentates and house of professional training is the general and specific formation of the confreres, a formation that will be ecclesiastical, religious Salesian and cultural. Formation is not contemplated outside such houses.

The entire running of such houses should be geared to their specific purpose, although in general they should follow the "Regulations for the Houses."

Let the superiors and teaching staff be chosen from those confreres who are outstanding for their piety, prudence, learning, and teaching ability (Can. 554 par. 3).

All the superiors of the house should work with the Rector and under his direction, in the formation of the clerics and coadjutors. To this end they should try to remain in touch with them in recreation, and take part in the practices of piety which they have in common. Apart from the regular confessors who should be men of outstanding virtue and prudence, other confessors should be called in on special occasions

lag in virtue and prudence, other confessors, to whom the clerics may have free access. shall be called In on special occasions (Can. 1360, 1361). These confessors must be Salesians.

A priest, chosen if possible from among the teachers, shall be appointed as assistant to the students.

Art. 312. Regarding the office of spiritual director, which according to our Constitutions (art. 47, 48) is reserved to the Rector of the house, the prescriptions of Canon 588 shall be borne in mind, as also those of Canon 5.95 regarding the practices of piety.

The Rector shall hold a weekly conference for the clerics, treating of some religious subject, and he shall also then explain the Constitutions, and the principal Regulations that are of more importance to them.

He shall exhort them to carry out with exactitude and decorum the sacred ceremonies, Gregorian chant and sacred music.

Art. 313. Besides the annual retreat prescribed by the Constitutions, the clerics shall spend five days in spiritual retreat about the middle of the scholastic year.

On feast days a second Mass shall be sung which will give the opportunity to all to practice the ceremonies and the chant. On solemn feast days the

and the confreres given free access to them. Can. 1360. 136.1). Such confessors should be Salesians.

Let there be an assistant priest, chosen if possible from among the professors.

Let the prescriptions of Canon 588 on the spiritual director be kept in mind; In keeping with rulings of our own Constitutions (art. 47, 48) this office is reserved to the Rector. The ruling of Canon 595 on the practices of piety should also be kept in mind.

The Rector shall hold a weekly conference for the clerics and coadjutors treating of some religious subject in which he shall explain the Constitutions and those parts of the Regulations which are of particular concern for them.

He should exhort them to perform with exactitude and decorum whatever concerns the sacred ceremonies, Gregorian chant and sacred music.

Besides the retreat which is prescribed by the Constitutions, the confreres in formation shall make a five day retreat towards the middle of the scholastic year.

On feast days the Mass shall be sung so that all will have ample opportunity for practising ceremonies and chant. On the more solemn feasts the clerics

clerics attired in cottas shall take part in the sacred functions.

The feast of St. Thomas Aquinas shall be celebrated with an appropriate academy.

Art. 314. Let there be perfect common life in the studentate

Can. 587, par. 2): therefore, among the clerics, even those

from different Provinces, let there be the greatest uniformity in personal belongings, books for study and for reference, purchases and expenses.

They shall not be entrusted with duties that would exempt them from the common life, such as: going out of the house unaccompanied: the handling of money etc. As regards money let art. 30 of the Constitutions be always borne well in mind. Moreover, they shall not keep cameras or similar things that are not consistent with the common life.

Art. 317. The scholastic year, including the examinations, shall last at least nine months.

The studies are regulated by the sacred canons and our Constitutions. The syllabus is arranged by the prefect general of studies, and the text-books for philosophy and theology are chosen by the Rector Major.

The pupils shall accustom themselves to the use of Latin in the classes of philosophy and dogmatic and moral theology.

Outside Italy the Italian language shall continue to be taught to all in the studentate

should assist at the ceremonies in cotta.

The feast of St. Thomas Aquinas and the Sovereign Pontiff should be suitably solemnized each year.

The common life should be perfectly practised in such houses. Although the confreres being trained may come from various Provinces, there should prevail amongst them the greatest uniformity in the matter of personal possessions, study books, books of reference, the things they acquire and their expenses. They should not be given work that would exempt them from the common life, such as individual excursions from the house, the handling of money etc. On the question of money let art. 30 of the Constitutions be kept in mind. Moreover they should not possess cameras, or any object not in conformity with the common life.

The scholastic year, including the examinations, shall last at least nine months.

The studies are regulated by the sacred canons and our Constitutions, The syllabus is arranged by the Consultor General who is responsible for the training of personnel; the text books for philosophy and theology are chosen by the Rector Major. In the lectures on philosophy, dogmatic and moral theology, the clerics should be trained to the use of Latin. Outside Italy, the Italian language shall continue to be taught in

of philosophy, as it was in the novitiate, and there shall be practical exercises in it in the studentate of theology. In reading Latin the Roman pronunciation shall always and everywhere be adopted.

Art. 318. The rules of Christian politeness shall be taught to the clerics. The Rector and the other superiors shall inculcate, by work and example alike, the observance of the laws of hygiene, as well as cleanliness of person and clothing, dignity of comportment, courtesy of manner, and a blend of pleasantness in conversation with religious modesty and decorum (Canon 1369, par. 2).

Art. 319. Without in any way contravening what is prescribed in art. 169 of the Constitutions, the clerics may take part in occupations which serve as a preparation for the sacred ministry and the religious life. Such, for example, are the duties connected with the festive oratories, the teaching of catechism in parish churches, and the giving of religious instruction to the domestic staff.

Art. 320. To keep alive the apostolic spirit, which is the essence of the priestly ministry, let the sodalities customary in our houses be established and fostered in the studentates. In them the clerics will have the opportunity to perfect themselves in the exercise of charity

the studentate of philosophy and In the novitiate, and practical exercises in it shall be given in the studentate of theology.

In reading Latin, the Roman pronunciation shall always and everywhere be adopted.

The rules of Christian politeness shall be taught to the confreres in training. The Rector and other superiors shall inculcate, by word and example alike, the observance of the laws of hygiene, as well as cleanliness of person and clothing, dignity of comportment, courtesy of manner, and the combination of pleasantness in conversation with religious modesty and decorum can. 1369, par. 2).

With due regard to what is prescribed in art. 169 of the Constitutions, the confreres in training may be occupied in those things which serve as a preparation for their future apostolate and Salesian life.

To keep alive the spirit of apostolate, the groups that are customary in our houses should be established and maintained. By means of them the confreres will have greater opportunities for growing in charity and for cooperating in the moral and religious life of the house.

by co-operating in the religious and moral progress of the studentate; to make a thorough study of the various organizations of the lay apostolate, especially those intended for the young; and to acquire proficiency in directing them.

Art. 321. Every month the Rector shall hold a meeting of the superiors to discuss the conduct of the clerics. The observations made at this meeting shall, with due prudence, be communicated to those concerned.

At the end of every term the Rector, after consulting the other superiors, shall send to the Provincials a written report on the religious and scholastic progress of each cleric and of the state of his health.

Art. 323. The class of Salesian pedagogy, commenced in the novitiate, shall be continued in the studentate of philosophy, and there shall be a weekly lesson in didactics related to the various subjects especially catechism. There shall also be the weekly recital and explanation of some verses of the New Testament. Regarding the subjects connected with the study of philosophy, Provincials, in agreement with the prefect general of studies, shall fix the syllabus and timetable in accordance with the demands of the local education authorities, with a view to preparing future teachers, with -

Every month the Rector shall hold a meeting of the superiors to discuss the conduct of the confreres in training. The observations made at this meeting shall, with due prudence, be communicated to those concerned.

The Rector shall, at the end of each term, and after an appropriate scrutiny, send reports to the Provincials on the health, scholastic record and religious spirit of each of the confreres.

The classes of Salesian pedagogy, commenced in the novitiate, shall be continued and each week there shall be a lesson of practical pedagogy on the subjects studied, especially catechism.

out detriment, however, to the requirements of ecclesiastical training.

Art. 425. The clerics shall not leave the studentate until they have completed the philosophy course. This holds good also for the holiday period.

Art. 330 bis.

Art. 330 bis'

Art. 33.0 bis 1

The clerics should not leave the studentate until they have finished their course in philosophy. The same holds good for the holidays which they shall spend in a place suitable for the restoring of their physical and spiritual energies and that will allow them opportunities for subsidiary studies or the study of foreign languages.

As far as possible let them have a period of rest in the summertime in a well adapted place, in as far as this is in any way possible so that they may relax the mind and body without losing anything of their zeal for spiritual advancement. Let there be time for private study, for classes of a less taxing nature or for experience in the apostolate.

The most important ecclesiastical cultural centre in the society is that erected by the Holy See in Rome, namely, the Salesian Pontifical Athenaeum with its faculties and institutes. At the wish of the Holy See, there is annexed to it the "Pontificium Institutum Altioris Latinitatis".

The principal scope of the P.A.S. is to offer its pupils advanced training in the sacred disciplines and confer academic degrees proper to the various forms of apostolate in our society, and to the teaching of philosophy and theology in our studentates.

Art. 330 *bis*'

By bringing confreres together from different countries it is desired that their mutual understanding will foster unity of spirit in the society, whilst formation in the city of Rome should help to sustain their devotion to the Chair of Peter, a devotion which is part of the patrimony left to us by St. John Bosco.

Art. 33,0 *bis*'

The P.A.S. is governed by its own statutes approved by the Holy See and is ruled by the Rector Major who is Chancellor and by the Rector Magnificus. The different religious communities of professors and pupils are organized under the jurisdiction of a Provincial.

Art. 33,0 *bis*5

Each Provincial should send some pupils to the P.A.S.

Art. 330 *bis*6

It is highly important that subjects selected to be sent there, should be most carefully chosen, regard being had for the firmness of their vocation, their balanced personality, their good religious spirit and their intellectual ability and aptitudes.

Art. 330 *bis*7

Confreres should continue to be sent to other Roman Athenaea or other pontifical universities as the needs of the Provinces require, but only for specialization not catered for by the P.A.S., unless there exist grave reasons to the contrary recognized as such by the Rector Major.

Art. 330 bis,

Since the Pontifical Athenaeum is at the service of the whole society, all the Provinces must furnish the personnel to teach and govern there. But It will be for the Consultor General for formation to determine, as occasion arises, and to decide in each case.

Art. 331. A period of training is prescribed for coadjutors after their first profession with the object of completing their religious and technical formation.

For the coadjutors, following on their first profession, there is prescribed a period of training of variable length, but as a rule not shorter than three years.

For coadjutors, who possess some technical or agricultural skill, this period will last three years: for the others it will last two years.

'Art. 332. For the training of artisan and agricultural coadjutors every province should, if possible, have a house modelled on the "Regulations for the Houses", and conforming, in particular, with art. 53 of the same.

(Suppressed)

Where this is not possible, the Provincials of the same country or even of neighbouring countries shall, in common accord, organize an interprovincial course of training for artisan and agricultural coadjutors in a suitable house, chosen with the approval of the Rector Major.

'the other coadjutors, after their first profession, shall be sent for two years to the houses of formation in the province, or else to some other house of regular observance, where the

Rector is in a position to carry out in their regard what is prescribed in articles 184 and 195 of the Constitutions.

Art. 333. The syllabus and the time-table of this finishing course shall be the ones approved by the prefect general of arts and trades, and adapted to the scholastic and technical requirement of the various countries.

Regarding the religious, moral and civic training of our young coadjutors the rules in force in the studentates for clerics shall be followed, as far as they can be adapted; and the same formative means shall be adopted (conferences, observations, sodalities).

Art. 337. On him depends the administration of property belonging to the members or to the Province, with the restriction laid down in art. 56 of the Constitutions regarding buying and selling.

Art. 341 bis.

The syllabus and time-table of the training course should be that approved by the Consultor General for Formation, with these additions demanded by the scholastic and professional requirements of each country. In the religious, moral and social formation of our young coadjutor confreres, care should be taken to give them the spiritual, theological and pedagogical training which their special vocation and the Salesian apostolate require.

On him depend the administration of the property belonging to the members or to the Province, with the restriction laid down in art. 56 of the Constitutions with reference to buying and selling. He shall, therefore, from time to time, see that he is informed of the economic and financial administration in the Province.

The Provincial is the representative of the Rector Major in the latter's capacity as apostolic delegate to the Daughters of Mary Help of Christians in his Province. He should therefore satisfy the obligations that derive from the same: every five years he should carry out the canonical visitation: when necessary he should provide chaplains, retreat preachers, ordinary

and extraordinary confessors; in all the above he should act in conformity with the sacred canons and the privileges of the Rector Major. He must see that regular chaplains are priests of mature and balanced judgement in the direction of souls. Moreover he should not neglect to pay the sisters a fatherly visit.

Art. 346. When sending members to houses for their three years practical training and for their finishing course, he shall choose those houses where they can receive the best attention and care.

(Suppressed)

Art. 35.1. He shall receive first of all the manifestation of the Rector, and then that of each of the confreres: let him remind himself of the obligation of secrecy in matters of a confidential nature.

He should receive the manifestation of the Rector and of each of the confreres. He should remember the obligation of secrecy in matters of confidential nature.

Art 3.55. In matters of greater moment, let the Provincial always consult the Provincial council. In particular, the Provincial must have the council's consent by vote for admitting candidates to the novitiate, to profession and to Holy Orders. The same applies, when he wishes to propose to the Superior Chapter the opening of new houses, the purchase or sale of land or buildings, and also to authorize special undertakings liable to add to the financial burden of a house in the Province.

Its matters of greater moment, the Provincial should always consult the provincial council. In particular the Provincial must have the deliberative vote of the council for admitting candidates to the novitiate, to first profession and to Holy Orders. The same applies, whenever he wishes to propose to the Superior Council the opening of a new house, the acquisition or sale of land or buildings, or for the authorization of extraordinary undertakings or the modification of the scope of existing works.

Art. 357. The Provincial shall designate, preferably from among the members of the council, the one who is to take his place in the government. of the Province during his absence.

Art. 358. The provincial house shall have a safe in a secure place, where all money and articles of value shall be kept, with the exception of such cash as is required for current expenses.

Art. 359. This safe shall have two distinct keys, one of which shall be in the custody of the Provincial, and the other In that of the provincial economer. Both shall shall be present every time the safe is opened or closed, and if one of the two is unable to be present he shall not entrust the key to the other but to a third person chosen, preferably from among the Consultors, to take his place, with the obligation of returning the key to him as soon as possible.

Art. 361 bis.

Art.. 362. The Provincial shall set up under his own control the provincial office for the organization of the co-operators, comprising a secretary and two Consultors one of whom can

i Suppressed)

The provincial house shall have a safe in a secure place where articles of value and important documents shall be kept.

Money not immediately required for the needs of the Province should be deposited in the bank and where possible the account should be in the name of the Province and both Provincial and economer who may use separate signatures.

The Provincial shall appoint certain confreres who are qualified for the task, to promote and organize the various Salesian activities in the Province; these confreres shall be known as provincial delegates.

Suppressed

attend to the printing and the other to the propaganda); or at least he shall appoint a confrere as provincial organizer of the pious union.

As a necessary channel of consultation in the various sectors of activity in the province, he shall set up a commission of experts composed of confreres and even professional lay-men; he shall make use of their counsels for drawing up plans or putting into execution the more notable activities, ordinary and extraordinary in the Province.

Art. 362 bis.

Art. 363. 'I he Provincial's house of residence shall be designated by the Rector Major, and it should as far as possible, comprise every form of Salesian activity.

The house of residence of the Provincial shall be assigned to him by the Rector Major.

Art. 367

(becomes art. 368)

Art. 368. Parishes cannot be undertaken without the special authorization of the Superior Chapter. Moreover, they must always be connected with some form of Salesian activity.

Parishes cannot be undertaken without the special authorization of the Superior Council. becomes art, 367).

Art. 369. The parish priest and his assistants must be present at the practices of piety, at meals and at all the other activities of the common life, except when it is quite impossible for them to do so. In all that relates to religious discipline, the parish priest is entirely subject to the Rector, who must also supervise the exercise of his parochial duties.

When the parish is part of a Salesian house, let the Rector see that the obligations accepted by the congregation from the Church are duly fulfilled. He has the responsibility for the religious life and observance of the parish priest and of those attached to the parish. He must, however, allow the parish priest freedom to dispose of his helpers for adequate pastoral activity in

the parish, and in such a manner that in the eyes of the faithful the parish priest appears as the father of the parochial community.

Art. 369 bis

Wherever the complex nature of the activities of a Salesian house require it, one may agree to the canonical erection of a Salesian community attached to the parish, with its own Rector as parish priest.

Art. 369 ter

Even those parishes which exist apart should have space enough to allow the customary range of Salesian activities, especially among the young, and the erection of a regular Salesian house where, as a rule, the Rector shall also be parish priest.

Art. 370. The Provincial or the Rector shall, by preference, officiate on the principal solemnities.

(Suppressed)

Art. 370 bis

The oratory is an integral part of the parish and retains all its Salesian characteristics.

Art. 371. The sodalities recommended by the local ecclesiastical authorities shall be encouraged, without neglecting those mentioned in our Constitutions (art. 9) or recommended by our superiors.

Those associations recommended by the local ecclesiastical authorities shall be promoted as well as those recommended by the Constitutions (art. 9) following in this the recommendations of Superiors.

Art. 372. Let the parish priest use the greatest prudence in all circumstances, in making visits and especially in interviewing women.

The parish priest and those who work in the parish, should use the greatest prudence in making visits and in their dealings with women.

Art. 373. Besides the chronicle and the parish register, he shall draw up and keep on view in the sacristy a complete list of legacies and of the obligations of the parish. He shall have separate registers for the different sources of income (stole fees, legacies and alms), so as to be able to show them, whenever requested, to his ecclesiastical and religious superiors.

Art. 374. When possible, let the assistant priest or another priest assume unpleasant duties.

Art. 375. Let all parochial income be handed over to the Rector, with the exceptions of what is decreed in Canon 630, par. 3 and 4.

Art. 376. In his relations with the civil authorities let the parish priest be always polite and respectful; and in his dealings with the people, let him keep aloof from factions and local contentions.

Art. 394. In regard to the theatre, the Rector shall observe what is laid down in part II, section III, chapter XIV of the regulations for the houses.

Art. 403. The Rector shall take steps to form, from among the boys and, above all, from among the past-pupils, a staff capable

Let the parish priest keep the registers in order so as to be able to show them on every request of his ecclesiastical and religious superiors.

Suppressed)

All parish income, with the exception of what is decreed in Canon 630 par. 3 and 4, should be handed over to the competent Salesian authority and used in accordance with the rulings of Canon 1473 or in terms of the convention with the Ordinary of the diocese.

With the civil authorities the parish priest should be polite and respectful; as regards the people, he should keep aloof from factions and politics.

In regard to the theatre, the Rector shall observe what is laid down in the "Regulations for the Houses" (art. 237 - 2461).

The Rector should take steps to train lay helpers among the better formed of the boys and those more adult. Such collaboration

of helping him in the work of the oratory.

Art. 405. The teachers shall, when discharging their duties, observe all that is laid down in part II, section III, chapter VI of the regulations for the houses.

Art. 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413. 414, 415, 416.

Art. 406 bis

Art. 407 bis

Art. 408 bis

can be enhanced if they can be enrolled among the Salesian cooperators.

The catechists shall, when discharging their duties, observe all that is laid down in the regulations for the houses (art. 304 - 2C9).

(All suppressed)

According to the clear and constant concept of Don Bosco and of the Sovereign Pontiffs, the pious union of Salesian co-operators is the third spiritual family of the Salesians, as a modern third order in which the members have a programme of apostolate and exemplary Christian life. From all the documents relative to the pious union of Salesian co-operators, it is clear that it has an eminently Catholic role to play in the lay apostolate in the direct service of the Church and under the " . . . supreme spiritual direction of the Salesians."

The regulations of the pious union state that any Catholic may be enrolled among the cooperators provided he is 16 years of age, is a good Christian and anxious to work together with the church for the salvation of souls, in the spirit of Don Bosco.

The rules of enrolment, organization and activities of the pious union are contained in the regulations drawn up by Don Bosco

and found in the manual for directors, published with the approval of the Rector Major. All Salesians should be familiar with them. Translations that have the approval of the Rector Major should be made of both the regulations and the manual, into the various languages.

Art. 409 bis

The Rector Major is the superior of the pious union and to him is reserved the right to confer canonical enrolment and the relative diploma. He governs the pious union through one of the Consultors of the Superior Council, in accordance with the rules laid down by the regulations of the pious union and the manual of directors.

Art. 410 bis

The Consultor set over the pious union as director general, sees to the running of the same through the central office. The latter attends to enrolments, the conferring of diplomas, organization and various activities. Diplomas may, with the agreement of the director general, be conferred by provincial alces in those Provinces outside Italy.

Art. 411 bis

The pious union is entrusted to the Provincial in the confines of his Province. Let him see to its vitality and growth, and specifically:

- a) let him appoint a provincial delegate and endow him with due prestige and the means necessary to carry out his duties in conformity with the rules laid

down in the manual for directors.

bi Let him send an annual report to the director general, furnishing details on the activities and growth of the pious union in the Provinces,

c) Let him preside at the reunions of local decurions and delegates, and at the meetings of provincial and regional consultors.

Art. 412 bis

The local delegates are chosen by the Provincial in agreement with the Rectors of the houses, and should be placed in a position where they can profitably attend to the centres entrusted to them.

Art. 413 bis

Provincials and Rectors should make the pious union known to the confreres from the earliest years of their formation. By sending on the "Salesian Bulletin" they should likewise make it known to the parents of our pupils to our past pupils and to the friends of our work. Let them urge the confreres to encourage their families to enrol, and friends who are leading good lives and are inclined to apostolic work.

Art. 414 bis

The official organ of the pious union is the "Salesian Bulletin" which is sent out gratis to all cooperators.

In the various countries and languages in which it is published it remains under the control of the Superior Council.

Art. 415 bIs

All Salesians are forbidden to publish periodicals or reviews having the same scope and character as the "Salesian Bulletin". However, circulars and periodical leaflets on matters of local interest, may be published with the consent of the Provincial.