

Educating the Youth to Live the Mass

Experts from the Manual of the

Eucharistic Crusade of the Apostleship of Prayer

Published in 1962 by the Central Office of the Eucharistic Crusade, Rome (Edited by Fr. Boulet)

CONDITIONS FOR ADMISSION OF CHILDREN

a) GOOD CHARACTER.

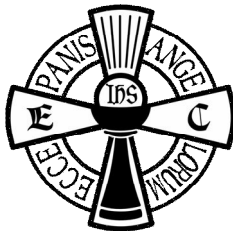
The *Norms* demand that to be admitted to the Crusade the children must be of good character. This means in the first place that they must not be morally bad; and also that they do not have those faults which make it impossible for them to live at peace with others. Therefore the factious; the trouble-makers, the liars must be excluded. Also care should be taken that those who are so uncouth and mannerless that their presence could hinder the good spirit and the good name of the Crusade be not admitted. Such children could even be a danger to the Crusade and give occasion for parents to refuse permission for their children to join. In this matter of external manners, the customs of the region are to be respected.

b) A RELIGIOUS DISPOSITION.

The *Norms* demand moreover that children be disposed to serve Our Lord Christ the King. These words are to be understood to mean that a certain religious instinct is to be looked for in the children. When they first seek admission, they are usually too young to see clearly what is meant by the service of God; they have however a certain inclination to religious things, a certain love towards Christ, Our King and Saviour. This is enough. However one must proceed with caution in the case of children who seem to lack a religious sense because they come from families where religion is clearly neglected. These cases must first be carefully examined and the religious sense fostered to see whether there is hope that they can be trained to strive to reach the ideal of the Crusade. Unless this hope is realized such children should not be admitted, for they can constitute a real danger to the good spirit of the Crusade.

e) REQUEST FOR ADMISSION.

This request from children of six years of age does not mean a great deal. However in the second and third Age-groups, it is of some importance. They are not to be admitted to the Crusade if they themselves do not want to join and come only because their parents insist. Whenever admission must be refused, it should be so done that the children do not take offence, and that their good name does not suffer, unless they themselves have openly given occasion for the refusal.



(To be continued)



THE GUARDIAN OF CRUSADERS

Bulletin of the Eucharistic Crusade for Canada

February 2010 # 200

My son, you have to become a saint!

Dear Crusaders,

There was a boy whose name was Yves. He was born in a good and pious family that was living out in the country in Brittany, France. His mother was very devoted to teach him about God. From the early years of his life, she often said to him: "my son, you have to become a saint." There is nothing strange in that, as all of us should always do our very best to get to heaven. The pious mother was dedicated to explain to the young lad what a saint is, how God loves His friends, and how He will reward them in heaven. Yves was a good boy, carefully listening to his mother, and promising her to love Jesus above anything else, and to always bear his crosses in union with the Son of God. Meanwhile, his father was urging Yves to be always good and charitable towards the poor and needy.

Following the good advices of his parents, the young lad went to study in Paris at the university. It happened that a good number of his fellow students were following bad examples and living in sin. They were trying to push the good young man to commit sin. But Yves managed to resist all these temptations: like you, Crusaders, he used the powerful weapons of prayer, sacrifice and the sacraments. Often the words of his mother would come back to his mind: "my son, you have to become a saint." That is why; he managed to graduate from school while keeping a great purity of soul. With the help of that great knowledge he had received, along with the practice of virtue, he was found worthy to become a priest.

A few years later, can you can imagine the great joy of his mother when she attended the first mass of the newly ordained priest.

My dearest wish is that all our Crusaders will put into practice the motto of that young boy: "you have to become a saint." May the good Lord choose many of these generous souls to become priests or religious!

Father Dominique Boulet

* On January 6th, I said Mass for the intentions of the Eucharistic Crusade in Canada.

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LEAVE THE ANSWER TO GOD *Little Talks to Little People*

How many times have you heard people say, "*God never answers my prayers.*" But this is not true. God always answers our prayers, but the answer we get is sometimes not the one that we were hoping for. If you read the following story you will be able to understand why God sometimes gives us a different answer to our prayers.

St. Monica had for many years been praying for her son Augustine to become a good Catholic. Augustine had fallen away from the Catholic Faith and he was living a sinful life. Monica continued to pray for Augustine even though he was breaking her heart by living a bad life.

One day Augustine came to his mother with the news that he was going to Italy. This broke poor St. Monica's heart even more because she thought, "*If ever Augustine goes to Italy, he is lost for good!*" so Monica continued to pray, "*Dear God, please don't let my son go to Italy.*" But God knows the future and He would not listen to St. Monica's prayer. On the day that Augustine left for Italy, Monica must have thought, "*That is the end. My son is lost for good now.*"

But when Augustine got to Italy, he met the holy Bishop, St. Ambrose. And after meeting St. Ambrose and listening to him, he was converted back to the Catholic Faith.

So you see, it seemed as though God had not answered St. Monica's prayers by not keeping Augustine out of Italy. But God really and truly did answer St. Monica's prayers because what she wanted was that her son Augustine would come back to the Catholic Faith. And God not only helped Augustine to come back to the Catholic Faith but God helped him to become a Bishop, a Doctor of the Church, and a Saint. That's right, today we know him as St. Augustine.

Also, when we say the Lord's Prayer, we say "**Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven**". By saying this we are telling God that we wish that His holy will — will be done on this earth just as all the Angels and Saints do it perfectly in Heaven. And we must remember that if God answers our prayers with a **Yes**, or **No**, we have to be like the Angels and Saints in Heaven, and be happy with the answer.

Most important of all, we should always thank God every day for the great gift of the Catholic Faith and for helping us in the way He thinks best.

Rome. So many people came to the shrine that soon the church had to be made larger. Then again and again it was made larger because of all the people who came to visit Our Lady of the Wayside.

Ignatius spent the rest of his life in Rome working with all his might for the glory of God. He founded a house for converted Jews, where they could be instructed in the Catholic Faith before they got baptized. He also founded a house for women who had been leading sinful lives, but had converted and were now living a good life. Universities, seminaries and colleges were founded in other places. St. Ignatius and his followers did a very great work in England by helping Catholics to stay Catholic and not to become Protestants, during the Protestant Reformation. Twenty-six Jesuits who were martyred during the English Reformation have been made Blessed.

St. Ignatius was always gentle and kind toward the men in his Jesuit Order, especially those who were sick. He loved to look after the sick and would give them every spiritual and physical comfort. Though he was the Superior, he humbly helped those who were under him. Charity and love of God were his greatest virtues. His motto was: "To the greater glory of God." He often said, "*Lord, what do I desire or what can I desire, besides Thee?*" To work for God or to suffer for God was all that St. Ignatius wanted to do.



In the fifteen years that Ignatius was Superior, he saw his Order grow from 10 members to 1000 members. It spread to nine countries and provinces of Europe, and India and Brazil. St. Ignatius died in Rome on July 31, 1556 and his Feast Day is on July 31st. The Jesuits are all over the world now.

After many years it became necessary to build a huge church for all the pilgrims, but the Jesuits were very poor. They had been working hard to bring people to God and to convert them to the Catholic Faith. God and Our Lady were pleased with this and they inspired a good Cardinal to build the much longed for church. In 1568, Cardinal Alexander Farnese started to build the new church called the "**Gesu**"(Jesus), on the sight of the old church. The "**Gesu**" took eight years to build and was finished in 1576, and then Our Lady of the Wayside was enthroned in the beautiful side chapel.

The End

News from the Crusade in Canada

In this bulletin, for the first time, I am giving you the full total of the Treasure Sheets from Canada, including those coming from French speaking Crusaders from Québec.

St. Ignatius and Our Lady of the Wayside



St. Ignatius was born in 1491, at the castle of Loyola, in Spain. As a young man, Ignatius became a soldier. He had many talents and became a great commander of the army. But in May 1521, when the French were trying to take Pampeluna, a cannon ball injured Ignatius on both legs and he was forced to retire. The French carried Ignatius to Loyola Castle where he had to have many operations on his legs and had to wait many weeks for his wounds to heal. To wear away the long hours when he was ill, Ignatius asked for some romantic novels about brave knights and beautiful ladies—his favourite kind of reading. But there were none of these kinds of books in the castle, so

someone gave him the Life of Jesus and Lives of the Saints.

When reading these books grace touched his heart and even though he was thirty years old, he decided to become a saint. Ignatius had found that before when he had read romantic novels, his dreams of knights and fair ladies had left him dry and unhappy. But when he read the Lives of the Saints he found that these stories strengthened him and left him full of joy and peace. Ignatius began to think more and more about the things of Heaven and one night Our Lady with the Child Jesus appeared to him. After gazing at Jesus and Mary for a while, he felt a wonderful sweetness. This sweetness filled his soul with a hatred for his past sins, especially sins of impurity, and from that time on his heart remained pure and holy.

Ignatius then went to confess his sins at the Shrine of Our Lady of Montserrat. After his confession he gave away his rich clothes and put on a garment of sackcloth. The next morning on March 25, 1522 he went to live in a cave at Manresa. The devil tempted Ignatius with scruples about his past sins, but God soon put an end to this and he was given wonderful graces and visions of holy things. At this time he also began to make notes about the

things, which had happened to him spiritually, and these notes later grew into the book of “**Spiritual Exercises.**”

Ignatius got sick many times and had to go to the public hospital. When his friends came there to help him, he returned their favours by teaching them how to pray and about spiritual matters.

St. Ignatius went to Rome in 1523. When saw the picture of Our Lady of the Wayside he began his lifelong devotion to Our Lady under this title.

In February 1523, he decided to go on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. During the voyage, he had many crosses: no money, no food, sickness, tiredness, dangers of shipwreck and capture, prisons, fights, and many other things. And when he got to the Holy Land, the Franciscans in charge of the holy places told him that the Pope had given them orders to send pilgrims back to where they came from. This was done in order to prevent the trouble of having to find money to buy back Christians who had been taken prisoners by the Muslims or other enemies of the Catholic Church.

In March 1524, Ignatius was back at Barcelona, Spain. Some time later, he decided that it was best to study in order to be of greater help to others. He studied Latin with some schoolboys and early in 1526, he knew enough Latin to study philosophy at the University of Alcalá. At the end of 1527, Ignatius entered the University of Salamanca. He then went on to Paris in 1528 and finally finished his studies there in 1535. During his many years of study Ignatius underwent a lot of suffering: he was beaten, thrown into prison, went without things he needed, he suffered from sickness and he was treated wrongly by people who held important places in the world.

The first men who joined Ignatius left him, the second group left him, but when the third group was formed all the men stayed. This group did a lot of penance: begging, fasting, going barefoot, and praying much. Two of them have been declared saints: St. Francis Xavier and St. Peter Faber.

In 1537, St. Ignatius again returned to Rome but this time with his ten companions. He led them to the picture of Our Lady of the Wayside and before this picture the foundation members of the Society of Jesus begged Our Lady for help, counsel, and comfort. Ignatius and his companions then went to see Pope Paul III. The Pope gave them permission to get ordained by a bishop of their choice. In the fall of 1537, all the members except St. Ignatius said their first Mass. Ignatius took over one year to prepare himself to say Holy Mass. In 1538, Ignatius and two other members went to the Vatican to offer their services to the Pope. For the time being the Pope would be their Superior and they would do as he asked them to do.

In September 1540, Pope Paul III approved the Society of Jesus. Later this Society would be called “**Jesuits**”, which at first was a name that other people used to make fun of them, but in time the name stuck.

(Continued on page9)

(... Continued from page 4)

On Easter Sunday 1541, Ignatius became the Superior General of the Jesuits. A few days later Ignatius and the Jesuit members made their religious vows in the Basilica of St. Paul Outside the Walls.

For many years after he was ordained a priest, St. Ignatius celebrated his daily Mass in Rome at the altar where the picture of Our Lady of the Wayside hung. After the first home of the Jesuits was completed in Rome, St. Ignatius who loved Our Lady of the Wayside so much, wanted to obtain this picture of Our Lady for the Jesuit Order. He did not care much for the things of this earth and had to force himself to beg for the precious picture.



The picture of Our Lady of the Wayside was housed in a parish church and the priest and the people of that church dearly loved the picture. St. Ignatius gathered up his courage and went to ask the priest if he could have the picture of Our Lady for his Jesuit Order. But the pastor, Fr. Codacio, got angry: “***I refuse to part with the picture of Our Lady of the Wayside which is so much loved by my parishioners.***”

At this point it would seem that all was lost and that any chance of obtaining the picture of Our Lady was impossible. But God was watching and heard the prayers of St. Ignatius. Suddenly, Fr. Codacio changed his mind and agreed to give the picture of Our Lady of the Wayside to the newly formed Jesuits, and with the picture he gave the whole church. Then he gave himself

to the Jesuits asking to become one of their new members!

Pope Paul III also allowed the Jesuits to use this church for their newly founded Order and so did the Astalli family, who had built the church. Now the Jesuits had their first public church in Rome—the Shrine of Our Lady of the Wayside. The Jesuits prayed daily before this picture of Our Lady. And at a later time the Jesuit priests and brothers came before this picture to Consecrate themselves to their beloved Queen and Mother.

The Jesuits spread devotion to Our Lady of the Wayside wherever they went and the shrine became one of the most popular shrines to Our Lady in

February 2010

S	H	R	I	N	E	S	O	R	B	M	A	T	S
T	B	R	O	T	H	E	R	Q	X	T	L	P	T
I	E	G	O	D	Q	M	A	R	Y	S	O	R	A
G	G	X	P	S	I	N	M	J	W	E	Y	A	U
N	G	P	O	O	R	N	A	E	P	I	O	Y	G
A	I	Z	H	X	Q	I	S	S	O	R	L	I	U
T	N	Z	S	Q	X	T	S	U	P	P	A	N	S
I	G	N	I	T	S	A	F	S	E	Q	Z	G	T
U	G	E	B	Q	Z	L	X	Z	Y	L	A	T	I
S	O	L	D	I	E	R	Z	H	E	A	V	E	N
E	R	U	T	C	I	P	Q	Z	X	Q	Z	X	E
P	U	R	E	Q	Z	X	Z	J	E	S	U	I	T
S	T	M	O	N	I	C	A	D	O	C	T	O	R
P	I	L	G	R	I	M	A	G	E	E	M	O	R

ST. AUGUSTINE
 PILGRIMAGE
 ST AMBROSE
 ST IGNATIUS
 ST MONICA
 BEGGING
 PRAYING
 SOLDIER
 PICTURE
 FASTING

BROTHER
 DOCTOR
 LOYOLA
 HEAVEN
 SHRINE
 BISHOP
 PRIEST
 JESUIT
 ITALY
 LATIN

ROME
 MARY
 JESUS
 POOR
 MASS
 PURE
 POPE
 GOD
 BEG
 SIN

INTENTION FOR THE MONTH OF February 2010



King St. Louis of France

Daily offering

(To be recited every morning when you wake up)

O Jesus, through the Immaculate Heart of Mary, I offer Thee all my prayers, works, joys and sufferings of this day, for all the intentions of Thy Sacred Heart in union with the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass throughout the world, and in reparation for my sins. I offer them particularly for the Princes and heads of state.

November 2009 Treasure Sheets										
	Daily Off.	Mass	Sacr. Com.	Spir. Com.	Sacrif.	Dec. Ros.	Visit Bl. S.	15 Min.	Good Example	Quantity
QC	888	413	360	824	1111	5095	3074	502	5503	33
ON	1486	806	777	1110	3598	8188	546	707	1936	53
MB	119	19	19	15	149	632	6	18	91	4
SK	640	155	135	568	1755	3279	225	134	1486	22
AB	171	67	63	95	273	654	204	79	177	6
BC	380	82	43	69	356	1510	64	19	183	14
Total	3684	1542	1397	2681	7242	19358	4119	1459	9376	132

TREASURE CHART FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 2010

Day	Daily Offering	Mass	Sacr. Com.	Spir. Com.	Sacrifices	Decades of Rosary	Visits Bl. Sacr.	15 Minutes Silence	Good Example
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
11									
12									
13									
14									
15									
16									
Total									

Note about sending your total to the Secretariat:

- Vancouver, BC:** give it to Mrs. Leung
- Wilmot, ON:** give it to Fr. Peter Scott
- Welwyn, SK:** give it to Mrs. Mailloux
- Winnipeg, MB:** give it to Fr. Gerard Rusak

Other locations: Preferably, e-mail the total: EucharisticCrusadeCDN@gmail.com

Mailing address:
Eucharistic Crusade 905 Rang St. Mathieu E, Shawinigan, QC G9N 6T5

TREASURE CHART FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 2010

Day	Daily Offering	Mass	Sacr. Com.	Spir. Com.	Sacrifices	Decades of Rosary	Visits Bl. Sacr.	15 Minutes Silence	Good Example
17									
18									
19									
20									
21									
22									
23									
24									
25									
26									
27									
28									
Total									

✂-----Cut here-----

February 2010

Total of the Month									
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To be send to the secretariat of the Eucharistic Crusade. See note on previous page.