



The Crusader

Bulletin of the Eucharistic Crusade for Children in Australia

#328



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September 2018:
**Month of the
Seven Sorrows**

**For the youth and for Catholic
schools**

October 2018:

**Month of the
Most Holy Rosary**

For the respect for life

*The
Saint
of
the
month*

Saint Michael the Archangel Protector of the People of God

MI-CA-EL, or Who is like unto God? was the cry of the great Archangel when he smote the rebel Lucifer in the conflict of the heavenly hosts. From that hour he has been known as Michael, Captain of the armies of God, the archetype of divine fortitude, the champion of every faithful soul in strife with the powers of evil. What is more, we see him in Holy Scripture as the special guardian of the children of Israel, their comfort and protector in times of sorrow or conflict. It is he who prepares their return from the Persian captivity, when the prophet Daniel prays for that favour (Daniel 10:12-13); who leads the valiant Maccabees to victory in battle, after the prayer of Judas Maccabeus (I Maccabeus 7:41-44).

Ever since its foundation by Jesus Christ, the Church has venerated Saint Michael as her special patron and protector. She invokes him by name in her Confiteor, when confessing her faults; she summons him to the side of her children in the

agony of death, and chooses him as their escort from the chas-

tening flames of purgatory to the realms of holy light. Lastly, when Antichrist shall have set up his kingdom on earth, it is Michael who will unfurl once more the standard of the Cross. This we know from a prophecy of Scripture which states clearly that in those days the great prince Michael will rise up to protect the children of God (Daniel 12:1-4).

During the plague in Rome in the 6th century, Pope Gregory the Great saw Saint Michael in a vision sheathing his flaming sword to show that he would put an end to the scourge which was ravaging the city. In 608 a church was erected in thanksgiving to Saint Michael for the help he gave.



**Saint Michael's feastday
is on 29th September**

FROM THE CHAPLAIN

Dear Crusaders and Friends,

Please forgive me for apparently shirking my duty. I normally send you a magazine every month, but this magazine will count for both September and October. I decided that since nobody cares about turning in their treasure sheets, that they probably don't care about getting a magazine every month. I have decided to imitate the laziness of the majority of you and only do my duty half the time.

No! Of course that is not the real reason for a combining the September and October issues.

The real reason is that I am about to go on a long pilgrimage. I am going to walk to the tomb of St. James the Greater, brother of St. John the Apostle. St. James is buried in the town of Compostela in Spain.

No silly, I am not going to walk from Australia. I can't walk on water like our Lord did. No, I will fly to Singapore, London, Paris, and Biarritz before taking a bus to St. Jean Pied-de-Port. It is in the town of St. Jean Pied-de-Port that I will start walking.

And what a walk, nearly 800 kilometres and only 30 days to do it. I do hope that you will pray for me to succeed in this pilgrimage. I



will certainly be praying for all of you during the entire 30 days and especially at the tomb of St. James.

I bet you can guess what I will be asking God and St. James to give you. That is correct. I will ask God and St. James to give you the virtues of fortitude and perseverance in order to perform the seemingly impossible duty of the treasure sheet that you have taken upon yourselves as Crusaders of the Eucharist.

Many thanks to the faithful 40 who always turn in their treasure sheets. May your fortitude and perseverance inspire many more to imitate you.

Yours in Jesus & Mary,
Fr. Benjamin Campbell



THE LITTLE FLOWER

The story of Saint Thérèse of the Child Jesus

By Mary Fabyan Windeatt



CARMEL AT LAST!

Later in the day Thérèse felt a little quieter, for by now she had remembered something very important. A short time before their audience with the Holy Father, she had abandoned herself to the Will of God in a new way. She had told Our Lord that He was to think of her as a little toy, a ball, with which He could play whenever He wished. If He held her to His Heart, well and good. She would glory in it. But if He threw her to the floor, left her in a corner, even pierced her through and through, She would not complain. She was His very own, and existed only to serve Him and to give Him pleasure.

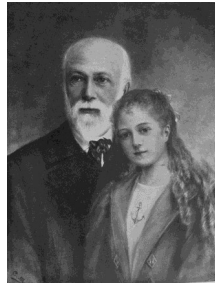
"I am Our Lord's plaything until I die," She told herself. "I must never forget it."

Their pilgrimage was drawing to a close. After visits to Naples and Pompeii, they set out for the north of Italy, where they stopped briefly at Assisi, Florence, Pisa and Genoa. Then came the return to France. This time their route lay along the Mediterranean, past pretty little villages, through plains covered with orange trees, olives and graceful palms. After stops at Marseilles and Lyons, they finally arrived in Paris. The pilgrimage was over at last.

"Would you like to go on another trip?" Papa asked her, as the train speeded us towards Lisieux and home. "This one could be to the Holy Land, Thérèse. You would have a wonderful time."

She smiled, then shook her head. Papa was a born traveller. He loved seeing strange places, meeting new friends. As for Thérèse, all she desired was to be a Carmelite. She wanted to begin her life's work of saving souls through prayer and sacrifice. And although there seemed no chance that

she could do this right away, she still had hopes. Perhaps the Bishop had changed his mind during their month's absence from Lisieux. Perhaps a letter would be waiting for me, when she reached home, giving her permission to enter Carmel on Christmas Day.



Alas! There was no letter from the Bishop when they arrived at *The Elms*. A hurried visit to Carmel, where she spoke with Marie, Pauline and Mother Mary Gonzaga, the Prioress, gave her little encouragement. No girl her age had ever entered the Carmel of Lisieux. Apparently no girl her age ever would.

"Don't be discouraged," said Pauline kindly. "Everything is going to be all right."

She nodded, grateful that her "Little Mother" understood how she was suffering. It was not for nothing that she had offered herself to Our Lord to be His plaything. He had taken me at her word, and for the time being had dropped her in the corner.

Then four weeks later, when all hope seemed lost, her release came. On 1st January 1888, the day before her fifteenth birthday, Mother Mary Gonzaga sent word that the Bishop now authorised her to receive her as a postulant. She thought her heart would burst with joy, and tears blinded her as she read her letter. She wanted to fly to the monastery at once, but more patience was to be required of her. Mother Mary Gonzaga did not wish her to come to Carmel until after Lent. She did not think a girl of fifteen should enter the cloister in this season of extra hardship

and more intense prayer.

“And she’s right!” declared Céline emphatically, seeing how her heart sank. “You know she is, Thérèse!”

She hid her disappointment as well as she could, although on 9th April, the date set for her entrance, seemed very far away. How could she settle down to life in the world when every part of her ached for the prayerful silence of the cloister? Papa understood, and so did Céline, and both did all they could to make her last weeks at home happy ones. Léonie was a little worried, however. Some months before she had left us to become a Poor Clare, but the life had been too hard, and now she was home again.

“You want to pray a good deal about your vocation,” she told me. “Life in the cloister demands more sacrifice than you think, Thérèse. I know this from experience.”

She understood Léonie’s anxiety, and she assured her that every day she was praying for grace and strength to be a good religious. she was not entering Carmel merely to escape the trials and temptations of life in the world, least of all to enjoy companionship with Marie and Pauline. she really wanted to save souls. she really wanted to give her life, in union with Christ, for the redemption of sinners.

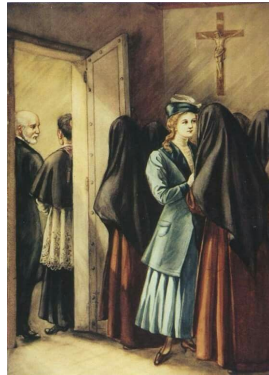
Slowly the weeks passed. She spent a great deal of time with Papa, for her heart ached at the thought of parting with him. He was almost sixty-five years old, and not too well. It would be a great grief for her to leave him in April, a great sacrifice for him to give her up. Somehow he seemed to read her thoughts. He did everything to comfort her. One day, on his return from a walk in the country, he brought her an unusual present. It was a tiny white lamb, just one day old. Céline and Thérèse were delighted with the little creature, and they showered it with attentions. But it died that very day. Thérèse was deeply touched, sensing that the lamb’s death had a real lesson for her. Some days later she wrote to Marie:

“We should not become attached to anything on this earth, not even to things most innocent, for they fail us at the moment we least think. Only the eternal can fully content us.”

On that evening of the 8th April, there was a farewell dinner at The Elms. Papa, Céline and Léonie were present, as well as Uncle Isidore, Aunt Céline and their two cousins, Jane and Marie. Everyone was very solemn, which disturbed Thérèse not a little. Why should her dear ones be sad, she asked herself, when she was doing the very wonderful thing of giving herself to God?

The same mood prevailed the next morning, when they assisted at Mass in the public chapel of the Carmelite monastery and received Holy Communion. There were tears and sobs on all sides. Even Papa could not control his emotion. The only one who remained calm was Thérèse, who so often had given herself to crying. Yet

she was troubled, too, now that the moment for her great adventure actually had come. As she walked toward the door of the cloister, her heart beat so violently that she wondered if she was going to die. What agony to say good-bye to Papa, to Céline and Léonie, to her



other relatives and friends!

Presently the cloister door opened. she embraced her dear ones once more, then knelt for Papa’s blessing. Still weeping, he knelt beside her and raised his hand in the Sign of the Cross. Then she arose and walked across the threshold to where Marie and Pauline, now Sister Mary of the Sacred Heart and Sister Agnes of Jesus, respectively, were waiting to greet her. Her heart was filled to overflowing. She was in Carmel at last!

More next month

EUCCHARISTIC DEVOTION**After
Holy Mass**

When Our Lord celebrated the first Mass in the Upper Room the Gospels tell us that He sang a hymn with His Apostles. From this St. John Chrysostom concludes that the faithful soul who assists at the Holy Sacrifice ought not to withdraw without thanking God for this inestimable favour. Gratitude, admiration, a firm purpose not to sin again, all these should find place in his heart.

**1. GRATITUDE.**

Before leaving the church after Holy Mass, do not forget to thank God for the graces that He has just given to you.

St. John and the holy women who were present at the Sacrifice of the Cross never forgot the vision of Calvary, and they came down from the Holy Mount covered with the merits of Jesus Christ. Let us likewise praise Our Lord. Let us bless Him for having allowed us to take part in the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, by which He renews the Sacrifice of the Cross and applies the fruit to us.

2. ADMIRATION.

Go home then quite taken up with the thought of what you have seen.

Holy Scripture tells us that the Queen of Sheba, having heard such wonderful things of Solomon and the marvels that were worked in his palace, wished to see them for herself. But when she had seen the beauty of the Temple, and the beautiful order which reigned there, she returned avowing that all that she had heard was nothing in comparison with what her eyes had seen. These wonders remained deeply impressed in her heart.

That is precisely what would happen to us when we leave our churches if we had paid great attention to all that took place during our holy and unspeakable mysteries. In the

Temple of Solomon it was the work of man that one could contemplate; here it is God Himself who acts and works infinite miracles. He changes bread into His Body, and wine into His Blood, as formerly at the Last Supper. He, Life Eternal, and always working, puts Himself in a state of death and places Himself on the tongues and in the hands of men. True God and true man, He is contained whole and entire under the least particle of the species of bread and wine. He is eaten by those who receive Him without being consumed. He may be found at the same time in an infinite number of places.

The Temple of Solomon was built to hold a little of the Manna and the tables of the Law, but in our churches, Ah! great God! it is Jesus Christ Himself who sheds His Blood and immolates Himself each day on our altars to the justice of His Father for our sins.

Marvels so great that the more we think of them the more incomprehensible we find them. But the more meritorious our faith, the greater will be our reward.

3. THE FIRM PURPOSE NOT TO SIN AGAIN.

A Christian on leaving the holy place moved by the holy thoughts that have been aroused in him by the sight of the ceremonies he has seen, and the prayers that he has said, ought to say to himself: "I have just come from assisting at Holy Mass, a God has immolated Himself for me; He has shed His Blood for the salvation of our souls; what more could He do? Oh! how miserable I am, I who for so many years have refused Him my heart, which He has created for Himself and which He asks of me only in order to make it happy. I have just celebrated the praises of God with this same mouth that I had often sullied by all sorts of sins. Oh! my God, shall I always then beg from creatures the peace they are powerless to give me! My tongue shall it serve sometimes to praise You, sometimes to mock You. No, Lord, I now wish only to bless and to love You.

Any Christian who has not, in going out, these thoughts in his heart, has not assisted at the Holy Mass with the dispositions he ought to have, because the sight of Jesus Christ immolated on the altar on account of our sins, ought to produce in us sentiments of sincere contrition and perfect love.



THE LIFE OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY

SHE IS THE WOMAN OF THE PROMISE. NOW SHE KNOWS IT HERSELF. SHE KNOWS, TOO, THAT SHE MAY REFUSE. GOD FORCES HIS GRACE ON NO ONE.



THE ANGEL WAITS - GOD WAITS - THE WORLD WAITS - WHILE THE MAIDEN GATHERS STRENGTH. EVEN NOW SHE KNOWS THE MOTHER OF GOD WILL BE THE MOTHER OF SORROWS.



"BEHOLD THE HANDMAID OF THE LORD; BE IT DONE TO ME ACCORDING TO THY WORD."



THE ANGEL VANISHES AND MARY IS ALONE - YET NOT ALONE, FOR GOD BECOME MAN IS WITH HER.



MARY TELLS NO ONE HER SECRET. SHE WILL NOT TALK ABOUT HERSELF. THERE ARE OTHERS TO THINK ABOUT. THE ANGEL TOLD HER OTHER NEWS.



"AND WHERE IS MY QUEEN GOING?" JOSEPH WANTS TO KNOW.



"TO THE HILL COUNTRY. COUSIN ELIZABETH NEEDS ME. SHE IS GOING TO HAVE A BABY."



AND SO THE SAVIOUR OF THE WORLD STARTS HIS HUMAN EXISTENCE ON AN ERRAND OF MERCY.

ENGLISH AND WELSH MARTYRS

Blessed John Kemble, 1599-1679



John Kemble was born at Rhydycar Farm, St. Weonards, Herefordshire, in 1599, the son of John and Anne Kemble. They were a prominent local recusant Catholic family, which included four other priests. John Kemble was ordained at Douai College, on 23rd February 1625. He returned to England on 4th June 1625 as a missionary in Monmouthshire and Herefordshire.

In normal times, despite harsh anti-Catholic laws, the extent of persecution depended upon the sympathies of local landowners. Around Hereford and Monmouth, where the Catholic Earl of Worcester (from 1642 Marquess) held sway at Raglan Castle, the old religion was for long periods practiced with impunity. From 1622 there was even a Jesuit College at Cwm, near Welsh Newton, which survived until 1678, though its existence was widely known, and was twice mentioned in debate in the House of Commons.

Upon Father Kemble's return to Monmouthshire he served more than 50 years as an itinerant priest, winning admirers even among Protestants. Little is known of his work caring for his flock during these fifty three years. The condition of Catholics had eased but priests still needed to perform their ministry discreetly. Based at Pembridge Castle, which his brother George had leased in 1630, he had seemed immune from prosecution. The uneasy tolerance within which Father Kemble had operated was shattered by the Popish Plot of 1678. Titus Oates was a perjurer who concocted a plot in which the Anglican Charles II would be assassinated and his Catholic brother (later, King James II) installed as king in his place. When Oates' story was examined in detail the whole fraud was exposed, but it gave disgruntled Protestants and ambitious chancers an opportunity. Anti-Catholic politicians made cynical use of this "plot" to implicate English Catholics, particularly priests. A Monmouthshire man, William Bedloe, laid false information against the leading Catholics of the area. Among the many Catholics caught up in the frenzy was Father John Kemble. **Father David Lewis** was another, apprehended at St. Michael's Church, Llantarnam.

Father Kemble was staying at his brother's home, Pembridge Castle, near Welsh Newton, when he was arrested. He was warned about the impending arrest but declined to leave his flock, saying, "According to the course of nature, I have but a few years to live. It will be an advantage to suffer for my religion and, therefore, I will not abscond." He was arrested by a Captain John Scudamore of Kentchurch. It is a comment on the tortuous values of the age that Scudamore's own wife and children were parishioners of Father Kemble. Kemble was kept in Hereford Gaol until the Spring Assizes of 1679.



Father Kemble, now 80 years of age, was taken on the arduous journey to London to be interviewed about the plot. As the elderly priest had difficulty riding a horse, he was tied on to it. He was found to have had no connection with the alleged plot but he was found guilty of the treasonous crime of being a Catholic priest. He was sentenced to be hanged, drawn and quartered. He was returned to Hereford for the sentence to be carried out. Before he was led out to his execution on 22nd August, 1679, Father Kemble insisted on saying his prayers and finishing his drink, and the assembled party joined the elderly priest in a final smoke and a cup of sack. The Herefordshire sayings, Kemble pipe and Kemble cup, refer to a parting pipe or cup and denotes great presence of mind amidst danger. Before his death Father Kemble addressed the assembled crowd, pointing out that no association with the "plot" had been charged to him. The old priest went on to say: "The failure of the authorities in London to connect me to the plot makes it evident that I die only for profession of the Catholic religion, which was the religion that first made this Kingdom Christian."

Consoling his distraught hangman, the priest is said to have whispered, "Honest Anthony, my friend Anthony, be not afraid; do thy office. I forgive thee with all my heart. Thou wilt do me a greater kindness than discourtesy by doing thy duty."



Grave of John Kemble

Kemble was allowed to die on the gallows before being drawn and quartered, thus he was spared the agony suffered by many of the other Catholic martyrs of England and Wales. He died on 22nd August 1679 at Widemarsh Common, Hereford. The death of this venerable octogenarian was greeted with dismay in the locality, Protestants no less than Catholics praising him as "a great gentleman." Miracles were soon attributed to the saintly priest. The

daughter of his no-less arresting officer, John Scudamore was cured of throat cancer by the application of a piece of rope used at the execution of the holy man, while Mrs. Catherine Scudamore was permanently freed from stone-deafness after praying at the Kemble's grave.

One of Kemble's hands is still preserved at St. Francis Xavier Church in Hereford city centre. Blessed John Kemble's grave is in the St. Mary's (Church of England) churchyard of Welsh Newton, Herefordshire, and is marked by an oblong slab of red sandstone with bevelled edges, slightly raised above the ground. The slab, which has been mended with two iron clamps, has the following inscription:

I. K. | Dyed the 22th | of August | Anno Do : 1679

Pilgrimages continue to be made to this sacred shrine, and on each anniversary of the martyrdom, the grave is decorated with flowers. John Kemble was beatified in 1929 by Pope Pius XI.

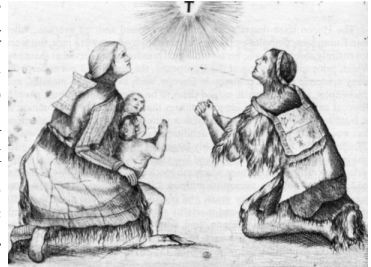
KINDNESS: THE BLOOM OF CHARITY

By this rubric giving thoughts on Fraternal Charity, the Crusaders ought to find help in the practice of their motto: Pray—Make sacrifices—Receive Holy Communion—Be an Apostle. Indeed, these four practices are simply four ways of practising the great virtue of Charity, which is the link of perfection. These thoughts can be used, as well, as source of meditation for knights and handmaids.



BLESSED ARE THE MERCIFUL

On this subject, as well as the other Beatitudes, Christ has given us the most perfect example. He addressed Himself to all mankind, when in His mercy He said, “Come to Me, all you that labour and are heavy laden, and I will refresh you” (Matthew 11:28). He took advantage of every occasion of doing good, therefore “He was teaching daily in the temple” (Luke 19:47). And “He went about doing good, and healing all that were oppressed by the devil” (Acts 10:38). He performed all these works of mercy with the most tender affection, for He acted like the good Samaritan, “who bound up the wounds of him that fell among robbers” (Luke 10:30). Therefore “go thou and do in like manner.”



Consider the reward attached to works of mercy. “They shall obtain mercy.” This mercy will accompany them in this life, it will extend to both body and soul, and it will be their reward in the next life: “With the same measure that you shall measure, it shall be measured to you again” (Luke 6:38). Reflect how much you stand in need of God’s mercy, and what your case would have been, had God dealt with you according to your deserts. Be merciful, therefore, to others, that you may obtain mercy. Meditate on the sentence of St. James: “Judgment without mercy to him that hath not done mercy” (James 2:13).

* * *

The best and speediest way to find mercy is to practise it in kind thoughts, kind words, kind deeds. “Judge not, and you shall not be judged. Condemn not, and you shall not be condemned. Forgive, and you shall be forgiven. Give, and it shall be given to you; good measure and pressed down and shaken together and running over, shall they give into your bosom; for, with the same measure that you shall mete withal it shall be measured to you again” (Luke 6:37).

HOLY SOULS CORNER

Our Lady is the Queen of the Holy Souls in Purgatory. No doubt, Protestants will be taken aback at this since both Purgatory and Mary are controversial for them – and now we are bringing them together. Tradition and Scripture state that Mary has a special dominion over the faithful departed. The reason for this is that Our Lady was not required to die since she was preserved from original and actual sin. “The wages of sin is death,” writes the Apostle, and our Lady did not have sin. But she has a compassion for all sinners and all of her children, and strives to assist them in getting to heaven. Thus Our Blessed Mother has been given a special dominion over the faithful departed. Scripture speaks of her particular reign over the departed. The following passage speaks of the “Mother of Fair Love:”



For I make doctrine to shine forth to all as the morning light, and I will declare it afar off. I will penetrate to all the lower parts of the earth, and will behold all that sleep, and will enlighten all that hope in the Lord. (Ecclesiasticus 24:44-45)

Saint Peter Damian, Saint Alphonsus, and Saint Frances of Rome assure us that it is the feast of the Assumption of Mary (15th August) on which the most souls are released from Purgatory each year. Moreover, her role is especially confirmed by the Catholic Church’s teaching regarding the Brown Scapular given by Mary to **Saint Simon Stock**. Anyone enrolled in the Brown Scapular and faithfully living the life of their state, Mary teaches, will lead to the delivery of their soul from Purgatory on the Saturday following their death.

Saint Bernardine of Sienna, a great preacher and reformer, taught that Mary was the “plenipotentiary,” that is “having full power to release those souls in Purgatory whom she chooses.” **Saint Teresa** received a vision in which the souls in Purgatory received a spray of cool water whenever the Holy Rosary is prayed for them. **Saint Alphonsus Liguori**, also a Doctor of the Church, confirmed that praying the Rosary is a great means to bring relief to souls in Purgatory. Padre Pio, when giving a Rosary to someone once said, “Let us empty Purgatory.”

Let us salute our Queen and Mediatrix of all the graces we receive on earth; let us be faithful with our devotions to her. When we are, in our turn, consigned to the flames of Purgatory we shall see her power over her clients who were faithful to her on earth.

O Mary, conceived without sin, pray for us who have recourse to thee.

MY CATHOLIC FAITH

Chapter 30. The Incarnation

"Now in the sixth month the angel Gabriel was sent from God to a town of Galilee called Nazareth, to a virgin betrothed to a man named Joseph, of the house of David, and the virgin's name was Mary. And when the angel had come to her, he said, 'Hail, full of grace, the Lord is with thee. Blessed art thou among women.' When she had seen him she was troubled at his word, and kept pondering what manner of greeting this might be. And the angel said to her, 'Do not be afraid, Mary, for thou hast found grace with God. And behold, thou shalt conceive in thy womb and shalt bring forth a son; and thou shalt call his name Jesus'" (Luke 1:26-31).



Did Jesus Christ have human parents?

Jesus Christ had a human mother, the Blessed Virgin Mary, but He had no human father.

1. The Blessed Virgin was Christ's mother as man, but not as God.

However, the Blessed Virgin is truly the Mother of God, because the humanity and divinity of her Son are inseparable. In a similar way we call our parents mother and father, although they only gave us our body, and not our soul.

2. Christ had no human father. The Blessed Virgin remained a virgin all her life. The conception of Our Lord is a great miracle and a mystery that we cannot understand. We can only accept it as true on the word of God, Who is almighty.

St. Joseph was the legal spouse of Mary, but both of them preserved their virginity, consecrating it to God. They always lived together as brother and sister. St. Joseph was only the guardian or foster father of Our Lord.



3. We should honour and love **Saint Joseph**, because Our Lord honoured and loved him. Holy Scripture calls him a just man. He was a most *pure man*; and this is why God selected him as the virgin spouse of Mary, to care for her and the Child Jesus.

Jesus loved St. Joseph and obeyed his slightest wish. Mary even called Joseph the father of Jesus.

4. It seems that Saint Joseph was born in Bethlehem of Judea. But at the time of the Annunciation, he and Mary were living in Nazareth of Galilee. He was a carpenter. It appears that he died before the beginning of Christ's public life.

The memory of Saint Joseph was venerated from the very earliest centuries. In 1870 Pope Pius IX declared Saint Joseph Patron of the Church. He is also patron of a *happy death*. We should invoke his protection often. His feast, kept on 19th March, has been celebrated since the 15th century.



Use tape to seal this edge

The Crusader
280 W. Botany Street
Rockdale, NSW 2216

Place
Stamp
Here





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Stamp
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Crusader Treasure Chart—October 2018

For the respect for life

Day of Month	Morning Offering	Masses	Communions		Sacrifices	Decades of Rosary	Visits to the Bl. Sac	15 mins of Meditation	Good Example
			Sacramental	Spiritual					
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8

LITURGY THIS MONTH

The month of September is dedicated to the Seven Sorrows of Our Lady

September 3rd: Feast of St Pius X

Let us pray to the Patron Saint of the Society that we may keep the Faith and Truth!

September 8th: Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary

What a blessed day on which the Mother of God was born, bringing into the world a foretaste of all the great blessings to come from our Saviour!

September 12th: Holy Name of Mary

What name is sweeter on the lips of Christian souls than the name of Mary, our advocate and our consolation!

September 14th: Exaltation of the Holy Cross

Hail O Cross, our only Hope!

September 15th: Seven Sorrows of the Blessed Virgin Mary

We must thank Our Lady for accepting all the sufferings and sorrows with Jesus in order to save us. What an example of how we should accept them!

September 21st: St Matthew

Converted from being a taxman, he follows Our Lord, who came to save sinners and not those in good health.

September 29th: Dedication of St Michael the Archangel

Who is like unto God! St Michael is the protector and patron of the whole Church. He is our guardian in battle.

The month of October is dedicated to the Most Holy Rosary

October 2nd: The Holy Guardian Angels

Angel of God, my guardian dear, to whom His love commits me here, ever this day be at my side, to light and guard, to rule and guide. Amen.

October 7th: The Holy Rosary

O most holy Virgin, may the Rosary by my spiritual armour and my school of virtue!

October 11th: The Motherhood of the Blessed Virgin Mary

O Mary, Mother of God, deign to accept my humble homage and grant that I, too, may enjoy the blessed fruits of your maternity.

October 24th: St. Raphael Archangel

He is one of the seven spirits always in the presence of God. As he helped Toby in the Old Testament, he is the patron saint of doctors and nurses.

October 28th: Feast of Christ the King

O Jesus, Prince of Ages, King of nations, be the sole Ruler of my mind and heart for ever and ever!



The Hail Mary - 2



Hail Mary, full of grace



The Crusader prays, receives Communion, makes sacrifices and shows good example for the intention that is given him each month by Reverend Father Davide Pagliarani, successor of Archbishop Marcel Lefebvre as Superior General of the Society of Saint Pius X



PRAAYER

**September 2018 Intention:
For youth and Catholic Schools**

**October 2018 Intention:
For the respect for life**

Daily offering



To be recited every morning when you wake up
 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 youth and Catholic Schools/
for the respect for life**



COMMUNION



SACRIFICE



APOSTOLATE

JUNE 2018 RESULTS

The Intention was for a greater spirit of sacrifice amongst the priests

Treasure Sheets returned	Morning Offering	Masses	Communions		Sacrifices	Decades of the Rosary	Visits to Blessed Sacrament	15 mins of meditation	Good Example
			Sac.	Spirit.					
66	1857	504	410	936	3423	7041	1028	398	2186

Remember that all the good works and prayers from your treasure sheets are given each month to Father Pagliarani and so that he may be able to offer them at his Mass on the first Saturday of every month.

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