



The Crusader

Bulletin of the Eucharistic Crusade for Children in Australia

#322



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March 2018:
Month of
Saint Joseph

*For following Our Lord
in His spirit of sacrifice*

The
Saint
of
the
month

Saint Frances of Rome Widow (1384-1440)

Frances was born in Rome in 1384. Her parents, of high rank, overruled her desire to become a nun, and when she reached the age of twelve, married her to Lorenzo Ponziano, a Roman noble. During the forty years of their married life they never had a disagreement. While spending her days in retirement and prayer, Saint Frances attended promptly to every household duty, saying, *a married woman must leave God at the altar to find Him in her domestic cares*. She once found the verse of a psalm, at which she had been four times thus interrupted, completed for her in letters of gold. Her ordinary food was dry bread, and secretly she would exchange with beggars good food for their hard crusts.

Two of her children died young. Her son was nine years old when he foretold his father's death wound and his own coming departure for heaven; and then he returned a year later with an Angel whom she saw clearly. He said he had come for his little five year-old sister, that she might be placed among the Angels with him. He left the Angel with her in exchange, to remain always.

During the invasion of Rome in 1413, Lorenzo was banished, his

estates confiscated, his house destroyed, and his eldest son taken as a hostage.

Frances saw in these losses only the hand of God, and blessed His holy Name. When peace was restored Ponziano recovered his estates, and after her husband's death, Saint Frances founded a Community of Benedictine Oblate nuns. At the age of forty-three, barefoot and with a cord about her neck she asked admission to the community, and was soon elected Superior.

She lived at all times in the presence of God, and among many visions was given constant sight of her Angel, who shed such a brightness around him that the Saint could read her midnight Office by this light alone. He shielded her in time of temptation, and directed her in every good act. But when she fell into some fault, he faded from her sight, and whenever any unsuitable words were spoken before her, he covered his face in shame. Saint Frances died on the day she foretold, 9th March 1440.



Saint Frances of Rome's feastday is on 9th March

FROM THE CHAPLAIN

Dear Crusaders and Friends,

Good St. Joseph, spouse of Mary, blessed of all the saints on high! I remember singing this hymn very often as a child and there are still times when I hear those words whenever I see a statue or picture of the great St. Joseph.

We often like to think about how we would spend time with Jesus & Mary; what we would say to them. But St. Joseph didn't have to think or imagine these things he really did spend time with them. What a happy life that he led! St. Joseph wishes us to have the same happiness. Pray to him often to obtain this favour from him.

However, many people think that St. Joseph is of no importance to them. They think that it is nice to pray to him from time to time, but not everyday like we pray to Jesus & Mary. I'm sorry, but these people are wrong. If you want to know how important St. Joseph is, you just have to look at how the good God treated him.

In the first place, God asked St. Joseph to look after Mary. Remember that God had filled Mary with grace. She was a real treasure of virtue and holiness. If you had a treasure you would want to guard it well. You would choose someone special to look after it for you. Well, God did the same. He chose someone holy and virtuous and strong to look after His treasure, Mary.

In the second place, God asked St. Joseph to look after some-

thing even more precious than Mary; He asked him to look after His only begotten Son, Our Lord Jesus Christ. Remember that Jesus is God; more holy than a million saints, more precious than a million treasures. If your parents sent you to live on the other side of the world, you would want very much for them to choose someone good and kind and holy and strong to look after you. Well, that is what the good God did for His Son.

For these two reasons, we call St. Joseph "blessed of all the saints on high". For these two reasons, we pray to St. Joseph everyday. It was everyday that Mary and Jesus talked to St. Joseph and sought his guidance or permission. So to should we talk to him everyday but especially during this his month of March.

Yours in Jesus, Mary & Joseph,
Fr. Benjamin Campbell



THE LITTLE FLOWER

The story of Saint Thérèse of the Child Jesus

By Mary Fabyan Windeatt



MY FIRST HOLY COMMUNION

As a result of endless worry about the state of her soul, Thérèse's health began to suffer. The following spring she was twelve years old, and Aunt Céline decided some holidays at the seashore was what she needed. She rented a house and took her two daughters, Jane and Marie, as companions for her.

At first all went well. Thérèse enjoyed catching shrimps, riding a donkey down the sandy beach, climbing among the rocks in search of pretty stones and shells. The sight of the ocean also thrilled her. It was so beautiful in the fine weather, so full of wonder in a storm! To all appearances she was fast regaining her strength amid the healthful surroundings which Aunt Céline had chosen. Then one day she startled everybody by bursting into tears.

"What's the trouble now?" asked Aunt Céline. "Another scruple?"

Thérèse nodded, ashamed of being such a nuisance, but convinced she must tell someone of her latest fault. That morning she had tied her hair with a blue ribbon. The effect of the blue against her fair curls had given her pleasure. She had admired myself in the mirror.

"But that wasn't a sin!" cried my aunt. "All girls your age wear ribbons in their hair. Don't be so stupid, child!"

In her heart Thérèse felt Aunt Céline was right, but could not be at peace until she had told this "sin" in Confession. Even then she was worried. Had she forgotten some other sin? Was she really in the state of grace? Was God pleased with her?

She returned to school in the fall, alone this time, for by now Céline had finished her



studies. She worked hard and the nuns seemed pleased with her efforts but at Christmas Papa decided she was not strong enough to be away from home all day. The scruples that had been tormenting her

for so many months were more insistent than ever. She suffered from constant headaches. She was nervous beyond description and cried at the least thing. It would be better for her to have a tutor.

So, after Thérèse's thirteenth birthday, she had private lessons with a woman teacher in Lisieux. Frequently visitors came to see this lady's mother and sometimes they were heard whispering at the other end of the large room where Thérèse was studying.

"Who is that pretty little girl?" asked one.

"What lovely golden curls!" declared another.

Her teacher's mother agreed with everything that was said. Yes, she was a pretty child. And an excellent student. What a pity that her health was so poor!

Thérèse tried to be very busy with her lessons, but all these flattering remarks reached her ears. The result was that first she was excited with pleasure, then distressed. What about the third resolution she had made after receiving First Communion? Since that happy day she

really had done very little about humbling her pride. Indeed, no one would dream she was a girl who longed to be a Carmelite nun. How fretful she was! How easily she cried!

Some months later she decided to make a real effort to overcome these childish traits. One of the new resolutions was to be enrolled as a Child of Mary. She felt Our Lady would be pleased at this proof of her devotion, particularly as it meant returning to school, where she had never been very happy or made close friends.

To everyone's surprise, Thérèse began going to the Benedictine convent two or three times a week. With other future members of the Sodality, she passed this time in sewing and in listening to religious instruction. When the time came for recreation, however, she escaped to the chapel. She felt that the other girls knew there was something peculiar about her, and could not bear to be questioned or teased. Far from being overcome, Thérèse's pride was as great as on that day when she had refused to kiss the ground for Mama's penny!

The acceptance as a Child of Mary on 31st May 1886 marked the end of her connection with the Benedictine convent. But it did not end her scruples.

She was still timid and fearful, and when Marie announced that she would be leaving for



Carmel in October, she was beside herself with grief. First Mama, then Pauline, now Marie! At the age of thirteen she had already lost three mothers!

Thérèse tried very hard to be brave. After all, there was no need to be a baby all her life.

"I will pray to those little ones who died before I was born," she thought. "Surely they will help me."

Marie-Hélène, Marie-Mélanie, Joseph-Louis, Jean-Baptist—how earnestly she asked these little sisters and brothers for strength and courage!

"Give me peace!" "Let me feel that you little ones in Heaven still know how to love poor Thérèse!"

This prayer was wonderfully answered. Almost immediately a great calm entered her soul. Gone were the scruples, the foolish doubts that had plagued her for years. Once again she felt that God was really living within her, that she was united to Him as the raindrop which loses itself in the great ocean.

This gift did not disappear but grew even more pronounced as time passed. Yet there was another gift which she desired with all her heart. This was the loss of her extreme self-consciousness. She was so easily hurt! She cried over the least little disappointment. Afterwards she cried because she had cried.

"Dear Lord, help me to grow up!" "Work a miracle, if necessary, but somehow make me brave!"

Marie had left on 15th October for the Carmelite monastery. A few weeks later, Our Lord worked the miracle Thérèse had desired so much. Early on Christmas morning, after she had received Him in Holy Communion at Midnight Mass, She realised many things which she had never thought of before. She saw God as a little child, seemingly weak, yet holding in His hands the power to rule the universe. He had taken to Himself human flesh and blood, thereby elevating the whole human race so that it shared in His strength. In an instant He let her see that she was meant to use her share of that strength, not to doubt it. By herself she was a creature of tears and sighs and complaints, but with Christ as a Brother she possessed courage beyond her fondest dreams.

More next month

EUCCHARISTIC DEVOTION**The Holy Sacrifice
of the Mass**

“From the rising of sun until the going down thereof, My name is great among the nations, and in every place there is offered to My name a pure oblation because My name is great,” says the Lord of Hosts.

The earth is indeed, since the Redemption, an immense temple where each moment from sunrise to sunset the Victim of Calvary is lifted up between heaven and earth by countless priests, to the glory of the Most High.

A Victim essentially spotless and which keeps its sanctifying virtue even when it is offered by unworthy hands, Jesus offers Himself as substitute for sinful men to give to His Father the honour which His Divine Majesty demands, and begs for them mercy and grace.

**1. THE ESSENCE OF THE MASS.**

The Holy Mass consists of the words of Consecration. How wonderful it is! After the Consecration the good God is there as He is in heaven. If men really knew this mystery they would die of love. God has to spare us because of our weakness. The Holy Sacrifice is the same as that which was offered once on Calvary on Good Friday. The only difference is that when Jesus Christ was offered on Calvary, the Sacrifice was visible. That is to say, one saw with one's bodily eyes that Jesus Christ was offered there to God His Father by the hands of His executioners, and that He shed His Blood; that is to say that the Blood flowed from His veins and one saw it flow on the earth. But in the Mass Jesus Christ offers Himself to His Father in an invisible and unbloody manner.

2. ITS NECESSITY AND ITS ENDS.

Man as a creature owes God the homage of his whole being, and as a sinner he owes Him a Victim of expiation. That is why in the old Law multitudes of victims were offered to God every day in the Temple. But these victims could not satisfy God fully for our sins. There was need of a victim



more holy and more pure who would continue to offer Himself until the end of the world, and who was capable of paying what we owe to God. This Holy Victim is Jesus Christ Himself, who is God like His Father and man like us. He offers Himself every day on the altars as formerly on Calvary.

By this oblation, pure and undefiled, Our Lord gives to God all the honour that is His due, and pays for man all that man owes to His Creator. He is immolated to acknowledge the sovereign dominion of God over His creatures, and the outrage that sin has done to God is fully repaired. As Mediator between God and men, He obtains for them by this Sacrifice all the graces they need. As Victim of thanksgiving, He returns to God all the gratitude they owe Him.

3. ITS VALUE AND ITS FRUITS.

Would you like to know the greatness of the merit of Holy Mass? It will suffice for me to say with St. John Chrysostom, that the Holy Mass rejoices the whole Court of heaven, relieves all the souls in purgatory, draws down on the earth all kinds of blessings, and gives more glory to God than the sufferings of all the



martyrs, than the penances of all the solitaries, than all the tears that they will shed until the end of the world. If you ask me the reason, it is quite clear. All these actions are done by sinners, more or less guilty, whilst in the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, it is a

Man-God equal to His Father who offers the merit of His Death and Passion. All these works are the works of men, and the Mass is the work of God. Martyrdom is the sacrifice that man makes to God of his life, and the Mass is the sacrifice that God makes to God of His Body and of His Blood, for man. You see then that the Holy Mass is infinitely precious. Also let us notice in the Gospel that at the moment of Our Lord's Death, He worked many conversions. The Good Thief received the assurance of paradise. Many Jews were converted, and some Gentiles struck their breasts saying that He was truly the Son of God. The dead rose again, the rocks were rent and the earth trembled.

4. THE ALTAR OF SACRIFICE.

After all this, will it be possible to look at the altar without shedding tears?

It is there that the Eternal Father satisfies His justice in immolating each day His divine Son; there this same Father satisfies His mercy in sacrificing each day this well-beloved Son for the salvation of our souls; there Jesus Christ pays by the shedding of His adorable Blood all the debts we owe towards the justice of His Father, there in order to give us the life of grace, He overcomes the death caused by sin.

This altar is like the womb of Mary where a God becomes incarnate each day in the hands of the priest; the manger where He is born a second time; Calvary where He immolates Himself; a second heaven where He sits at the right hand of His Father to be our Mediator. How, at the sight of so many benefits on the part of God, should we not feel our hearts burn and melt with love before this altar, as wax before the fire.

THE LIFE OF CHRIST

THOMAS COMES LATE AND WILL NOT BELIEVE.

THE LORD APPEARED WHILE YOU WERE GONE.

UNLESS I PUT MY HAND INTO HIS WOUNDS I WILL NOT BELIEVE.

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EIGHT DAYS LATER, JESUS AGAIN APPEARS AND CONVINCES THOMAS.

PUT YOUR HAND IN MY SIDE, THOMAS, AND BELIEVE.

MY LORD AND MY GOD.

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JESUS SPEAKS TO ALL HIS FOLLOWERS

BLESSED ARE THEY WHO HAVE NOT SEEN AND YET HAVE BELIEVED.

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AFTER THIS THE APOSTLES WENT INTO GALILEE AS JESUS HAD TOLD THEM.

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ENGLISH AND WELSH MARTYRS**Blessed James Bird, Layman, 1592**

Blessed James Bird,
on the right hand side

Some of the records of the English martyrs relate that this young sufferer for the Catholic faith was but nineteen years of age at the time of his death. That this statement is incorrect appears from the short report of his trial by **Father Henry Garnet**, where Bird is described as a “recusant,” and as having “been almost continuously in custody full ten years for this offence, and having become acquainted with well-nigh every prison in London.” All accounts however, agree that he was a native of Winchester, where his father held municipal office, and that he was early reconciled to the Church. Both of his parents were Protestants, and it is very probable that their son studied at Winchester School.

After becoming a Catholic, young Bird went to Rheims, apparently for the purpose of studying for the priesthood, but left without having taken holy orders. The cause of this step does not appear, but after his return to England he showed great zeal for the ancient faith, and was, as a consequence, more than once arrested. If Fr. Garnet’s statement is correct, the last seizure must have been early in 1592, and the place was at Mr. Jerome Hethe’s house. This gentleman is described as late a “Citizen of Brussels,” and he may have been a relative of the deprived Archbishop of York.

The priest-hunters, it seems, were really after a much more important quarry, Fr. Henry Garnet, sometime Provincial of the Jesuits in England (he had been hunted from 1587, and would be continually hunted until his death in 1606, for his alleged share in the Gunpowder Plot of 1586.) But it was all fish that came to the pursuers’ net, and so young Mr. Bird was taken as the next best substitute for the famous Jesuit. From Fr. Garnet’s statement that Bird had been “almost continuously in custody” for ten years, it is to be gathered that the young man had been at liberty for some time when thus accidentally captured.



He was brought up for trial at the Winchester Lent Assizes, 1592, before Sir Edmund Anderson, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. This Judge was a great upholder of the Burleigh-Walsingham policy which considered all Catholics as traitors and criminals. His Lordship’s charge to the jury, which was characteristic, ran as follows: “Here you have James Bird, a recusant. You know what recusant means? A recusant is one who refuses to go the church. This no one does, except those who are reconciled to the Church of Rome; but he that is reconciled to

the Church of Rome is a rebel and a traitor. Now you know what you must do.” After the inevitable verdict of guilty and sentence of death, Mr. Bird was kept long in prison, and once when led out to execution and then brought back again, he showed manifest signs of grief at the respite. He had his desire on 25th March 1592, the feast of the Annunciation of Our Lady, when he was taken to the place of execution called “Bardiche” in Winchester, and there hanged, drawn and quartered, according to the sentence. Before being cast off the ladder, the Martyr had a remarkable dialogue with the Sheriff.

BIRD: “I beg you Mr. Sheriff, seeing I am a native of this city, that you would grant me one favour before I die.”

SHERIFF: “What favour?”

BIRD: “Tell me what I am to die for.”

SHERIFF: “I know not. You received the death-sentence in the presence of the Judge. Who can know better than you the reason for which you were condemned?”

BIRD: Nay, I don’t understand it at all.”

SHERIFF: “Come now, confess your crime. Promise to go to church, and the Queen’s pardon will be begged for you.”

BIRD: “Right heartily do I thank thee! If by going to church I can save my life, surely all the world will see this that I am to be executed solely for faith and religion and nothing else. It was just this that I wished to elicit from you. Now I gladly die.”

The head of James Bird was set upon a pole over one of the gates of the city, and it is said that his aged father in passing one day, exclaimed : “Ah my son Jemmy, who not only living wast ever obedient and dutiful, but now also when dead payest reverence to thy father! How far from thy heart was all affection and will for treason, or any other wickedness!” James Bird was beatified on 15th December 1929 by Pius XI.



Elizabeth’s Ministers at the Somerset House Conference on 19th August 1604
(Foreground; Sir Francis Walsingham and William Cecil, 1st Baron Burleigh)

Venerable NICHOLAS HORNER, Layman, 1590

When Nicholas Horner came to London from Grantley, Yorkshire, presumably not long after the momentous year of the Armada, he did not confine himself solely to his trade of tailor. No doubt, in the lonely dales and moors of his native county, he had often befriended the missionary priests who wandered about among the Yorkshire squires and yeomen, saying Mass here and confessing there, and helping make the hardy North what it was for so long – a stronghold of the ancient faith. But aiding and comforting seminary priests and Jesuits was a terribly risky thing in London, especially late in Elizabeth’s reign, where the Calvinistic Protestantism of the day was so firmly established and the look-out of priest-hunters so ceaseless and untiring. So it is not surprising to learn that in September 1588, our valiant tailor was arrested and confined as one of “those that will not take the oathe mynistered in the Leets, nor take the Queen’s parte against the Pope’s armye.” The speculative question was used to trap Catholics, when priests would be tortured and hanged, and the laity would be fined and imprisoned into beggary and ruin.

Nicholas Horner's chief trouble, as before stated, was harbouring "priests," and he seems to have been regarded as a "dangerous person," for he was ironed, and ironed so heavily, that soon the rubbing and dragging of the rough rusty manacles and fetters produced sores which in their turn caused dangerous wounds and finally gangrene on one of his legs. It was deemed necessary to amputate the limb – a fearful ordeal at all times in those un-anaesthetic days, but one especially horrible when carried out in a common prison by some (no doubt) not very experienced or tender barber-surgeon! Even the tourniquet (invented in 1674 by a French surgeon) had not been thought of! But in his extremity, Horner was much assisted by "a good priest, **Mr. Huit**, who was afterwards a martyr, who did hold his head between his hands whilst it was adoin'g." The Bishop of Tarragona, in his history of the persecution in England, relates that during the operation the patient had a vision of Our Lord, which so filled him with rapture and delight, that he became quite unconscious of what was being done to him! The courage and patience of the afflicted man seems to have made a deep impression even on the officials, for shortly afterwards Horner was released.



He was again arrested for harbouring priests, the case this time being that of **Christopher Bales**, who, after enduring fearful rackings and other tortures, was hanged and quartered in Fetter Lane on the same day that Horner suffered at Smithfield. Horner stood trial for his statutory offence, the harbouring of seminary priests, and being convicted, and refusing to attend the Protestant services, received the sentence of death. It is perhaps strange that one who had already suffered so much with such fortitude, should now have felt himself overcome by fear, yet such was the case, but

betaking himself to prayer in his dungeon, the condemned had a repetition of his heavenly experience, on this occasion, the apparition of a bright crown, which seemed to follow him wherever he went; the story of this vision was told by him to a friend, who in turn transmitted it by letter to **Father Robert Southwell** (Blessed Robert Southwell, himself later a Martyr.)

The Venerable Nicholas Horner was executed according to the sentence, in Smithfield, on 4th March 1590, and as his conviction was for felony only, and not treason, he was merely hanged – an incident which ever since the advent of the House of Tudor and the resulting and but thinly disguised Oriental despotism, had become a very commonplace sight in the national life of England and Wales, and one scarcely worth going to see!

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.

**DEVOTEDNESS**

Our love of one another should be marked by real devotedness. That is, we must be prepared to make sacrifices for our neighbour. We must give our time and pains, according to our circumstances, to the poor, the sick, and the old. We may not be able to emulate the heroic devotedness of a St. Vincent de Paul, a St. Peter Claver, or a St. Joseph Calasanctius. But there is seldom a day in which we may not help someone near us who stands in need of help; nay, in which it is not our positive duty to do so. The

saints would kneel down and kiss with burning countenance the wounds of the poor, because in doing so they seemed to kiss the wounds of Jesus Himself. This devotedness is especially the duty of superiors. They should never be weary, never be sour-tempered, never be impatient. “Come to me,” St. Catherine of Bologna used to say; “come to me, dearest daughters, by day or by night; wake me up if I am asleep; fear not; we must share our tribulations, and share our consolation.”

—Bishop Hedley.

* * *

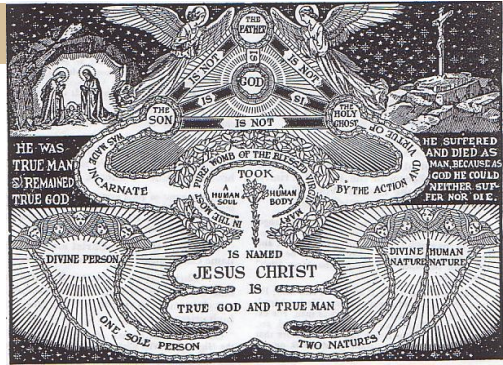
Be ye kind one to another: merciful, forgiving one another, even as God hath forgiven you in Christ.

—Ephesians 4:32

MY CATHOLIC FAITH

Chapter 29. Our Lord Jesus Christ

Our Lord Jesus Christ is true God and true Man. As God, He is equal with the Father and the Holy Ghost. He is infinite, almighty, eternal. As man He has a body and soul like ours. Jesus Christ has two natures which cannot be separated, but which are distinct: the human, and the divine. But He is only one Person—the Divine Person. Jesus Christ is not a human Person.



What does the name Jesus mean?

The name Jesus means **Saviour** or **Redeemer**.

1. Our Lord is called **Jesus** because He came to save men from sin, and to open the doors of heaven to them.

Before the birth of Our Lord, an angel appeared to St. Joseph and said: "Thou shalt call His name Jesus" (Matthew 1:21). At the Annunciation the angel Gabriel had spoken the same words to Mary.

"After eight days were accomplished, that the child should be circumcised, His name was called Jesus" (Luke 2:21).

2. We should say the name of Our Lord with **great reverence**. We should bow our head every time we utter it.

"In the name of Jesus every knee should bow, of those that are in heaven, on earth, and under the earth" (Philippians 2:10). The symbol IHS is composed of the first three letters of the name *Jesus* in Greek.



What does the name Christ mean?

The name Christ means "**The Anointed One**".

1. "Christ" is a Greek word, with the same meaning as "Messiah". In the Old Law it was the custom to *anoint with oil* prophets, high priests, and kings.

Our Lord is the greatest of the Prophets. He is the High Priest Who offers Himself for all mankind. He is the King of angels and men. Therefore it is fitting that we should call Him *Christ*. He truly is the Anointed One.

2. We are called **Christians** because we are disciples of Christ. We believe in His teachings, and obey His commandments. The followers of Christ were first called Christians at Antioch.

SEP Those who deny the doctrines of Christ, especially His divinity, are not Christians. Unfortunately, many today are Christians only in name.

3. Jesus Christ was announced to the world through many *types*. By "types" we mean persons or actions which strongly suggested or foreshadowed Christ. "Types" are to the reality what a photograph is to the actual person; but for lack of the reality, types are a good substitute, to give an idea of the substance foreshadowed.

SEP Some of the types of Jesus Christ were: the gentle and just Abel, who was murdered by his brother; Noah, who alone persevered and saved the human race from extinction by his justice; Isaac, who willingly carried the wood on which he was to have been sacrificed; Joseph, who was sold for a few pieces of silver, but later saved his brethren from death; Moses, who freed the Jews from slavery and led them to the Promised Land; David, who was born poor, did great deeds for his people, and became King.

Colouring Page



ST. JOSEPH, PRAY FOR US!

Aesop's Fables

The Ants and the Grasshopper

The ants were spending a fine winter's day drying grain collected in the summertime. A Grasshopper, perishing with famine, passed by and earnestly begged for a little food. The Ants inquired of him, "Why did you not



treasure up food during the summer?" He replied, "I had not leisure enough. I passed the days in singing." They then said in derision: "If you were foolish enough to sing all the summer, you must dance supperless to bed in the winter."

Work first, then play.

The Traveler and His Dog

A traveler about to set out on a journey saw his Dog stand at the door stretching himself. He asked him sharply: "Why do you stand there gaping? Everything is ready but you, so come with me instantly." The Dog, wagging his tail, replied: "O, master! I am quite ready; it is you for whom I am waiting."

Don't blame others when you are the one who is late.



Use tape to seal this edge

The Crusader
280 W. Botany Street
Rockdale, NSW 2216

Place
Stamp
Here



LITURGY THIS MONTH

The month of March is dedicated to Saint Joseph

*We pray St. Joseph for:
Material well-being of the Family;
Protection of house and property;
The Fathers of families, their careers in particular;
The Virtue of Purity and the Grace of a Good Death.*



March 4th: 3rd Sunday of Lent

Our life is a constant fight between good and evil, fidelity to Jesus or falling in the snares and traps of the devil.

March 11th: 4th Sunday of Lent

By His death, Jesus will give us His Body as the sacred food of our souls.

March 18th: Passion Sunday

The Crucifixes and the statues are veiled so we can concentrate on the Passion of Jesus.

March 19th: St Joseph

Our Saint watches and protects the Church and all the faithful.

Marc 25th: Palm Sunday

Jesus walks into Jerusalem as a king to suffer His Passion and save us! We will follow the ceremonies of Holy Week as best as we can with our missal.

March 29th: Maundy Thursday

Jesus institutes the Priesthood and the Holy Eucharist to remain always with us.

March 30th: Good Friday

The Sacrifice of Jesus is essential for our salvation.

March 31st: Holy Saturday

We remain in silence, in sadness and expectation of the Resurrection promised.

The Our Father - 7



as we forgive them that trespass against us



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



PRAVER

March 2018 Intention:
Following Our Lord
in His spirit of sacrifice



COMMUNION

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

To follow Our Lord in His spirit of sacrifice



SACRIFICE



APOSTOLATE

DECEMBER 2017 RESULTS

The Intention was for peace in souls and peace from war

Treasure Sheets returned	Morning Offering	Masses	Communions		Sacrifices	Decades of the Rosary	Visits to Blessed Sacrament	15 mins of meditation	Good Example
			Sac.	Spirit.					
40	1193	385	339	557	2624	5115	420	319	1165

Remember that all the good works and prayers from your treasure sheets are given each month to Bishop Fellay and His Excellency offers them at his Mass on the first Saturday of every month.

***Eucharistic Crusade in Australia,
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