

I. FIRST SALESIAN COLLEGES FOUNDED OUTSIDE TURIN (1863-1864)

“One and not the last study by Don Bosco this year,” writes J. B. Lemoyne referring to 1863 “was the foundation of the college at Mirabello. He had written up its regulations, using the ones at the Oratory as a basis, specifying all the duties of individual superiors and of the pupils, changing what might not be appropriate for the nature of this Institute.” These “regulations,” that remained simply handwritten for many years, according to what we have from Lemoyne, “had to be the founding statute for all the other Houses that would be opened over time. This meant they were given much importance.”⁵³

Don Bosco planned them and after getting them printed he sent a copy to parish priests in the diocese of Casale and neighbouring dioceses.

In the Central Salesian Archives in Rome there are some examples of the handwritten copies and some of those Don Bosco had printed, even though not all are complete.

Here we have: the programme for the Archbishop’s junior seminary of St Charles, at Mirabello (1863) and the first part of the regulations for it, published by J. B. Lemoyne in volume VII of the Biographical Memoirs. The Draft Regulations for the College of St Philip Neri in Lanzo (1863-1864)⁵⁴ are of special significance, handwritten version (by someone else), with many corrections and additions in Don Bosco’s hand.

A comparison between these documents, though not complete, with the ‘official’ regulations from 1877 can be quite enlightening.

⁵³ MB VII, 519-520; cf. also E. CERIA, *Annali della Società salesiana. Dalle origini ...*, pp. 27-40 (“Inizi di espansione: Giaveno e Mirabello”).

⁵⁴ Cf. E. CERIA, *Annali della Società salesiana. Dalle origini...*, pp. 71-77 (“Fondazione del collegio di Lanzo”). Lanzo Torinese (Province of Turin, Piedmont Region). The Salesian House in Lanzo was founded in 1864.

176. Archbishop's Junior Seminary of St Charles at Mirabello

Critical ed. in *Piccolo seminario vescovile di San Carlo in Mirabello*. Torino,

Tipografia dell'Oratorio di S. Francesco di Sales 1863.

A Junior Seminary named after St Charles has been opened for young students at Mirabello, a pleasant and healthy town in fertile Monferrato. Although the principal purpose of this is to educate young aspirants to the ecclesiastical state, just the same no condition is placed on them when admitting them, and when they complete their studies they have full freedom to follow the vocation and career which Divine Providence has called each of them to.

This is why primary and secondary classes will be offered according to the discipline and curriculum similar to programmes established by the Ministry for Public Education.

The greatest care will be taken to see that pupils lack nothing that could contribute to their benefit in morals, health and learning.

Terms of admission

1. On entry each pupil should have his birth and Baptism certificates, smallpox certificate, school and good behaviour references explicitly mentioning regular attendance at parish functions.

2. He must have had his eighth birthday and at least finished first elementary level.

3. The curriculum includes 2nd and 3rd elementary; the five secondary years up to but excluding philosophy.

4. There are three levels of boarding fees. The least is 24 francs a month, providing bread and breakfast and a snack; bread, wine, soup, one other course for lunch; soup for supper.

The middle level is 32 francs and includes bread as above, wine, soup and two courses at lunch time; wine, soup, one course for supper.

There is also a third level of 42 francs, including bread as above; coffee and milk for breakfast; wine, soup and two courses with fruit at lunchtime; wine, soup, a course with fruit at supper time.

5. 3 francs per month for medical care and surgery; for bed and straw mattress; haircuts, ink, lighting and heating in winter.

In every class, the one who gets the best results in the final exam will not have to pay the annual amount indicated in this item, once promoted.

6. The fee should be paid quarterly in advance; there will be no reduction for someone who has been away from the junior seminary for fewer than fifteen days.

There will also be a deposit for small expenses.

7. Cost of laundry, ironing, mending of clothes and shoes is borne by parents.

Whoever chooses not to do these things may entrust them to the seminary who will do them for 5 francs a month.

8. Given regular payment of this fee, as well as the instruction for each class all are able to take part in the Gregorian chant practice, vocal music, basic gymnastics, public speaking and tutoring where the respective teachers consider it necessary.

Clothing

1. There is no uniform, but a black tunic is advised for outings, Sundays and any time they go out.

2. Each one should bring whatever he needs for clothing and sleeping, with the exception of the bed and mattress.

3. The normal wardrobe will include at least 4 sheets, 6 shirts, 2 pairs of underwear, 2 pairs of shoes, 4 pairs of socks, 6 napkins, 8 towels, pitcher and basin, combs, clothes brush, another for shoes, two changes of clothes in good condition, one to wear for daily tasks, the other when going outside the seminary.

Directions

1. One can reach the Junior Seminary by train from Turin—Alessandria—Valenza getting off at Giarole or San Martino.

Or from Turin—Vercelli—Casale getting off at San Martino or Giarole, both stations near Mirabello.

2. The dates for beginning studies and exams in the respective classes will conform to what has been established by the Government for public schools. This year classes begin on October 20.

3. Each one will endeavour to bring clothing items with the number given at admission affixed to them.

4. Requests (for admission) are made to *His Grace Arch. Luigi di Calabiana Bishop of Casale and Senator of the Realm*, or to *the Director of the Junior Seminary of St Charles at Mirabello*.

Torino, 1863 - Tip. dell'Oratorio di S. Francesco di Sales.

**177. Draft regulations for the boarding college
of St Philip Neri in Lanzo**

ASC D4820401 *Regolamento di Lanzo, Piano di Regolamento per il Collegio Convitto di San Filippo Neri in Lanzo*, ms by another, corrections and additions by Don Bosco.

PART ONE

Purpose of this college

The purpose of this college is the moral, literary and civil education of young people aspiring to a career in studies. Moral education will be provided by teaching the principles and maxims of our holy Catholic Religion. Literary or academic education is given in elementary and secondary classes. This teaching will be imparted in accordance with Government programmes for public education.

[Chapter I] - Terms of admission

1. On entry each pupil should have his birth and Baptism certificates, smallpox certificate, school and good behaviour recommendations from his parish priest.

2. He should be between eight and not older than fourteen years of age, and should not have been expelled from any other education centre. With the greatest of prudence the Director will examine special cases where these terms could be modified. Other understandings can be read in the separate programme.

Chapter II - Director

The Director is the head of the college: it is up to him to admit or send pupils away, and he is responsible for duties, the moral standard of each employee and pupils at the college.

Only the Director has the power to establish what each one's role is and nobody can introduce variations to the timetable or discipline without his express consent.

Chapter III - Prefect

1. The Prefect or Bursar looks after the material running of the college, and takes the Director's place in administration and all cases he has been expressly put in charge of.

2. He is there when contracts are drawn up, keeps account of income and expenditure, provides whatever is needed for food, clothing and fuel; but always within limits established by the Director.

3. In accordance with the rules for administration in our houses, the Prefect will look after the main Roll recording the name, surname of pupils and their terms of admission.

4. He will also see that new pupils are soon entrusted to the Catechist to be instructed regarding the rules of the college.

5. If some student should cease to belong to the college, he will note the day of exit and the reasons for it.

6. The Prefect will be vigilant over exact observance of discipline throughout the college, especially of coadjutors, meaning those entrusted with material work in the establishment.

7. He will not overlook time, place, people to give advice, counsel or correction any time there is a need and when the opportunity presents itself.

8. He will provide for what is needed but will endeavour to avoid useless or superfluous expense. Repairs, clothing, furnishings, or unnecessary trips are all matters where economy is required. The same can be said for lighting, foodstuffs, wood and the like.

9. Every month he will endeavour to have a report on each pupil and from the catechist, so he can issue advice or corrections according to need.

10. At an established time he will bring the coadjutors together, direct and assist them in saying their prayers, and then leave them with some Christian reminders.

11. The Prefect will follow the requirements of the Director in his administration and should he need to modify something he will see that he has an understanding with him.

Chapter IV - Catechist

1. The Catechist supervises the pupils and provides for their spiritual needs. In as far as it is possible he should be a priest of exemplary and irreproachable conduct in the mind of all the pupils at the college.

2. He should provide a fixed place for every pupil in the chapel, refectory, dormitory then accompany him to the Inspector of studies so he can be given his place in the classroom and the study hall. Both the catechist and the inspector will see that none of the pupils is left to his own devices, without books or outside the classroom.

3. He will inform the pupils of the rules of the college and in the kindest and most charitable way will enquire as to what religious instruction they have most need of and will then take the greatest care to see that it is given them.

4. It is up to him to insist that the pupils all learn the little catechism of the diocese. For this purpose he will give each week at least one catechism lesson. He will take note of those who have already been promoted to holy communion, whether they have been confirmed, and whether they need to be given greater consideration for learning catechism and morning and evening prayers.

5. He will note their faults so he can correct them at the right moment and each month he will give a conduct mark to each pupil.

6. He will see that everyone is in time for prayers and all the other practices of piety, that they are devout, pray properly aloud, clearly and distinctly.

7. Every week he will give a lesson in the New Testament to the clerics, explain it briefly and get them to recite it; unless the Director himself chooses to carry out this task.

He will teach the ceremonies for serving at the altar.

8. He will look after vestments, candles, wine, cleanliness of the sacristy and church. He will agree with the Director on what is needed for singing, preaching and catechetical instruction, and on Feast Days he will either give an explanation of the Gospel or a brief instruction with the Director's permission.

9. He will see that all the boys learn to serve holy Mass well, pronouncing the words clearly and distinctly, in being at the correct position at the altar that this religious activity requires.

10. He will see that the dormitory heads are diligent in their duties and well behaved and that they act in a way that nobody is missing for the sacred functions either on Sundays or weekdays. They will have decurions [monitors or prefects who look after 10 boys] to help them with this.

11. The Catechist also looks after the infirmary, and if someone is sick and will see that no one is lacking in spiritual or material needs. But he should be careful in suggesting remedies without doctor's orders.

12. He will zealously praise and promote the St Aloysius, Blessed Sacrament and Immaculate Conception Sodalities, and the Altar Servers.

Chapter V - Dispenser

1. The Dispenser is in charge of all the little things that pupils need like books, exercise books, and other stationery. He will make a list of all the boys who have taken some or all of these things in the college and will note the quality, value of the item, name and surname of the pupil who received it and each month will add up each individual's expenses.

2. He will run things in such a way that each month he can give an overall account to the Prefect of the House.

3. Each week he will look around and ensure that the boy's hair is neat, insisting that no one has hair that is too long, because this has a considerable influence on generating nits.

4. For those who receive linen from the house he will see that every Saturday they take a shirt and towel from the wardrobe, and every month two sheets, handkerchiefs and socks according to need.

5. On Sundays he will have dirty linen collected, being careful to see that nothing gets lost in the dormitories or private rooms.

6. He will take great care to see that all items of laundry or clothing, both of the college and the pupils, are marked so that they are not confused.

7. It is also his duty to receive clothes or shoes from pupils that are worn out and if he knows of someone in need of new clothes and shoes he will tell the Prefect so they can be provided.

8. The Dispenser depends entirely on the Prefect who can alter his tasks in the way and at the time that he judges is for the greater glory of God.

Chapter VI - Director of studies

1. The Director of studies or classrooms is in charge of whatever regards the pupils, teachers and whatever refers to them.

2. Once a pupil has been admitted the Director will see that he is placed in a class suitable for him, and has his place in the study and in the classroom.

3. If school items are needed or there are fights amongst the pupils, or complaints from teachers, pupils will go to the Director of classes.

4. He will take great care to see that pupils are clean when they go for outings, providing an assistant to see that no one can drop out of line and disappear. It is a serious offence if someone drops out of line and goes off to buy books, food, liquor or anything else in the shops.

5. In agreement with the Director he will provide or see to the repair of benches, tables, chairs, desks, study booths, classrooms, and when needed he will pass this work on to the bursar for prompt action.

6. He will establish who is teaching the main courses, supplementaries, teachers for ancillary courses, assistants, prefects and study prefects [decurions], leaders for the dormitories and outings. He will deal frequently with employees to hear what they have to say about discipline and the boys' behaviour, and also to give advice he feels would be useful for them. He will often remind the teachers that they are working for supernatural motives; therefore while teaching literature they should not omit recalling the knowledge that has to do with salvation of souls.

7. Establishing times for exams, both semester and final, changes to school days, holidays, giving out what is needed for teaching, tutors and tutoring for whoever needs it are all part of the competence of the inspector of classes, but always with previous understanding with the Director of the college.

Chapter VII - Assistants dormitory leaders

1. Each dormitory should have a leader and vice leader who are obliged to render account for whatever can contribute to good behaviour and good upbringing of the youngsters entrusted to them.

2. They should be outstanding for good example, and show that they are always just, exact, full of charity and the fear of God.

3. They should correct the faults of the boys in their dormitory and if simple correction is not enough then they will speak to the superior in good time. In the evening before retiring they will visit their dormitory and if they note someone missing they will inform the Director.

4. They will insist on silence being observed especially after night prayers until breakfast time in the morning. When it is time to get up in the morning they will be punctual in rising, and until the pupils have gone out will not leave the dormitory, which they will then lock and take the key to a place established by the superior.

5. They will keep a close eye on things to prevent any kinds of bad conversations, any word or deed that could be interpreted as being against modesty. St Paul did not even want Christians to mention such things. *Impudicitia ne quidem nominetur in vobis*. If the Assistant sees any such failures he is seriously obliged to inform the Director.

Chapter VIII - Coadjutors

1. There are three types of coadjutor: cook, attendants, doorkeeper. They should help one another in all things compatible with their respective obligations and duties.

2. The Coadjutors are warmly recommended never to take on duties outside their own nor manage affairs or contracts that have nothing to do with the interests of the house. If they need something that would be personally useful, let them talk to the Prefect about it.

3. They should be faithful even in the smallest things. Anyone who begins to steal when buying, selling or other without this being noticed, becomes a thief.

4. Modesty in eating and especially in drinking - anyone who cannot control his greed is a useless servant.

5. No familiarity with boys in the house; respect and charity with everyone in matters regarding their duties, and no special confidences or particular friendships amongst themselves.

6. They should devoutly go to the holy sacraments of confession and communion every month, and they should do so if they can in the church at the college so that their Christian behaviour will be known to the pupils at the college.

7. No one should refuse even the least kind of work, and should believe that God asks us to account for the fulfilment of the duties of our state in life and not whether we did the most outstanding jobs or had these roles. In his daily tasks each one should remember that both the one with the lower duties and the one whose life is taken up in preaching, hearing confessions and the other more sublime duties of the priestly ministry, will receive the same reward in heaven so long as they are working for the greater glory of God. Since there are occupations that directly regard each one in particular, here we give an indication of their particular duties.

[Chapter IX] - Cook or head of the kitchen

1. The Cook or Head of the kitchen should see that food is healthy, economical and ready at the established time. Even a small delay can cause problems in the community.

2. The Cook should keep the kitchen clean, take great care of neatness and see that neither quality nor any portion of food goes bad.

3. Any portion of food, fruit, main course or drink left over at table, should be put aside and kept and not made available unless it is the superior's wish.

4. He should strictly prevent any domestic or other individual from outside from entering the kitchen unless with special permission of the superior.

5. When he has finished his work in the kitchen, if he has free time, he will busy himself with other work and be careful not to be idle.

6. The Head of the kitchen has to supervise everyone who works there and when he sees anything out of place he will advise the Prefect or Director.

[Chapter X] - Domestics

1. The Domestic or Domestics should tidy the superiors' rooms, serve at table, help the cook to keep the kitchen and the refectories clean, wash the plates, bowls and take them to their proper place.

2. If there is free time during the day they follow orders from the Prefect.

3. The tasks for each Domestic are fixed by the Prefect.

[Chapter XI] - Doorkeeper

1. It is the very strict duty of the Doorkeeper always to be at the reception office and kindly receive whoever turns up. When the Doorkeeper has to go elsewhere to fulfil his religious duties, take food to someone, he will see that his place is taken by someone appointed by the Director.

2. He will never allow people into the house without the superior's knowledge, directing to the Prefect anyone who has business regarding the material interests of the House, and to the Director anyone who wants to deal with him directly.

3. He will not allow any pupil to leave without having a note from the Director indicating the time of his departure and return.

4. Any letter or parcel addressed to a boy in the house will be presented to the Prefect before being given to the one to whom it is addressed.

5. In the evening he will see to closing all exits and doors leading out of the college.

6. He will mark the time and receive any lamps brought to him, which he will keep clean and ready for service of the whole house whenever needed. If he cannot fulfil this latter duty by himself he will ask the Prefect for someone to help him.

7. It is strictly forbidden to buy or sell foodstuffs, keep money and other things with him for any boys or their parents.

8. He will do what he can to prevent any disorder, any undue noise in the courtyards during sacred functions, school, study or rest time.

9. He will receive the keys from the dormitories, classrooms and other places and will not give them out to anyone who is not in charge of the place where they are needed.

10. The time for speaking with the boys is between one and two after midday. The Director will see when it may be convenient to vary this time for speaking with the boys and for limiting this to fewer days. At other times it is forbidden to let people in to talk to them. Women should remain in the parlour and wait there for the pupils they have asked for.

11. He will note down all requests, but in both receiving and doing them he will always be kind and approachable, believing that meekness and approachability are the principal gifts of a doorkeeper.

NB. 1. The ordinary time for the Director to receive people is weekday mornings from 9 to 11.

2. The best time for dealing with administrative, school or domestic economy matters with the Prefect is every weekday from 9 to 12 midday and from 2 till 5 after midday.

PART TWO

Discipline at the college

Chapter I - The study hall

1. The study timetable will vary according to the seasons of the year, but everyone must observe it.

2. Study will have an assistant who is responsible for each one's behaviour, both for diligence in turning up and for application to study. Every study row will have a prefect [decurion] and vice prefect helping the assistant.

3. Anyone who does not apply himself to study or causes disturbance, when discovered, will be warned that if he does not correct his ways the superior will be told who will take appropriate action. Time is precious so it is important to take away all obstacles that could hinder people from being busy.

4. Strict silence will be observed in the study hall at all times to help keep people busy and also so that there will be one place where people can quietly read or write according to need, without being disturbed.

5. Whoever has no fear of God neglects study, and works in vain. Knowledge does not enter an unwilling mind, nor will it live in a body which is a slave to sin. *In malevolam animam scientia non introibit, nec habitabit in corpore subdito peccatis*, says the Lord.

6. The virtue especially recommended for any young person is humility. A proud student is a stupid and ignorant one. The beginning of wisdom is fear of the Lord. *Initium sapientiae timor Domini*: says the Holy Spirit. *Initium omnis peccati superbia scribitur*, says St Augustine.

Chapter II - Piety

1. Remember, boys, that we were created to love and serve God our Creator and that it would be of no value to have all the knowledge in the world if we lacked the holy fear of God. Our true spiritual and temporal good depends on it.

2. The means that can contribute to acquiring and keeping the fear of God and as a consequence ensuring the way that leads to eternal salvation are: prayer, sacraments and the Word of God.

3. Prayer is to be frequent and fervent but never out of bad will or as a disturbance to our friends. It is better not to pray than to pray badly.

4. Go to confession every fortnight or at least once a month as the catechism tells us. Saint Philip Neri however, that great friend of the young and our special protector, recommended that his spiritual sons go to confession every week and communion more often in accordance with the confessor's advice.

5. Assist at holy Mass devoutly, and remember that the church is the house of God and a place for prayer.

6. Do not forget to make a spiritual communion every day and to always listen carefully to sermons and other moral instructions. Do not ever leave a sermon without bringing away with you some maxim to practise while you are busy with other things.

7. Practise virtue as a young man because the one who waits to give himself to God when he is much older runs the risk of being eternally lost. The virtues that are the most beautiful adornment for a young person are: modesty, humility, obedience and charity.

8. Have special devotion for the Blessed Sacrament, the Blessed Virgin, Saint Philip Neri and Saint Aloysius Gonzaga who are the spiritual protectors of this college.

9. Never take up any new devotion unless with your confessor's permission, and remember what St Philip said to his sons: Do not take on too many devotions but persevere in the ones you have taken on.

10. Have great respect for the sacred ministers of the Church and all things of our holy Religion. Whoever talks badly of these matters is to be considered an enemy and as such keep away from him.

Chapter III - Work

1. Man, my dear boys, was born to work. Adam was placed in an earthly paradise to cultivate it. The apostle St Paul says: Whoever does not work is not worthy of eating: *Si quis non vult operari, non manducet.*

2. By work we mean the fulfilment of the duties proper to your state.

3. Work will make you well-appreciated by society and religion and will do great good for your soul especially if you offer up everything you do.

4. Amongst your daily occupations the first are always the ones prescribed by obedience. be sure never to omit any of your obligations to undertake things you were not asked to do.

5. If you know something give glory to God for it, who is the author of everything good, but do not become proud, because pride is a worm that gnaws away and makes you lose all the merits of your good works.

6. Remember that you are in the spring of life at your age. Anyone not accustomed to working at a young age will become lazy and ignorant in old age, will be a disgrace to his town and family and will possibly do irreparable damage to his soul, because laziness brings all the other vices with it.

7. Whoever is obliged to work and does not do so, is robbing God and his superiors. People who are idle will feel great remorse at the end of their life for the time they have wasted.

Chapter IV - Behaviour towards superiors

1. The basis of every virtue is obedience to the superiors. Recognise God's will in them, and submit to them without any kind of opposition.

2. Here is what St Paul has to say about obedience; obey those who have been placed over you to tell you what to do and be submissive to them. They, and not you, have to render account to God for your souls, so obey willingly and not through force so that your superiors can carry out their duty happily and not with tears and sighs.

3. Be sure that your superiors know they are under serious obligation to do their best in promoting what is to your benefit, and that in advising, commanding and correcting you they only have in mind what is good for you.

4. Honour and love them as people who take God's place and the place of your parents, and when you obey them remember that you are obeying God himself.

5. Let your obedience be prompt, respectful and cheerful in whatever they command you to do, and do not make excuses to avoid doing what they ask. Obey even if they ask you to do something difficult and not what you like.

6. Open your heart to them freely. Think of them as you would a father who eagerly desires your happiness.

7. Accept their corrections gratefully and if necessary receive the punishment for your faults without showing either hatred or disrespect for them.

8. Avoid being amongst people who complain about those who are working so hard for you. This would be a sign of real ingratitude.

9. When a superior asks you about the behaviour of some of your friends, answer according to what you know, especially if it is a case of preventing or remedying some evil. Keeping quiet in these situations would be cruelty and could harm your friend and could cause a disorder for the whole college.

Chapter V - Behaviour towards your friends

1. Honour and love your friends as brothers and try to edify one another with good example.

2. Love one another, says the Lord, but be careful of giving scandal. Anyone who gives scandal through words, talk, actions, is no friend but a murderer of your soul.

3. If you can offer some service and give some good advice, do so willingly. At recreation, welcome any of your companions into your conversation without any kind of distinction and be nice to them by letting them join your games. Take care never to talk about your friends' faults, unless you are being asked by your superiors. And in that case do not exaggerate in what you say.

4. We should recognise that everything good and also the not so good things come from God, therefore don't laugh at your companions for their physical or spiritual defects. What you laugh at in others today, the Lord may let happen to you tomorrow.

5. True charity asks us to put up with the defects of others patiently and to be quick to forgive them when they offend us, but we should never attack others, especially ones inferior to us.

6. Flee pride especially. Pride is hateful to God and despised by man.

Chapter VI - Modesty

1. By modesty we mean a decent and controlled way of speaking, moving and walking. This virtue, boys, is one of the most beautiful adornments of your age, and ought to be evident in your every action, in everything you say.

2. Your body and clothing should be clean, your demeanour serene and cheerful, without moving your shoulders or body about, unless honestly necessary.

3. Modesty of the eyes is recommended; they are the windows through which the devil brings sin into the heart.

4. Never lay your hands on others and never play with your hands on someone else nor walk hand in hand or put your arms around your friend's shoulders, as people sometimes do in the square.

5. Walk in a moderate way, not in too much of a hurry unless there is a need to do otherwise. When your hands are not busy keep them down and at night cross them upon your breast inasmuch as you can.

6. Be modest when you speak, never using expressions that offend against charity or decency. At your age it is better to be quiet and modest than to foster boisterous and talkative discussion

7. Be slow to criticise the actions of others or boast of your merits or virtues. Accept blame and praise equally, and be humble before God when you have been scolded over something.

8. Avoid every action, movement or word of a boorish nature, and do your best to overcome faults of temperament, and try to develop a meek and constantly controlled approach following the principles of Christian modesty.

9. Your way of behaving at table is also part of modesty, given that food is given to us, not as if to animals just to satisfy hunger, but to keep the body healthy and vigorous as a material means of achieving happiness of soul.

10. Say grace before and after meals and while you are eating also try to feed the spirit by listening in silence to the little bit of reading that is done.

11. You should eat or drink only the things that are provided by the establishment. Anyone who receives fruit, foodstuffs or drinks of any kind should give them to the superior who will see that they are made available in a moderate way.

12. It is warmly recommended that you never waste even the smallest amount of soup, bread or the second course. Anyone who wilfully wastes food, as well as being severely punished, should greatly fear that the Lord will make him suffer hunger.

Chapter VII - Behaviour in the house

1. In the morning when the bell rings or there is a signal from the superior promptly get out of bed, dress with all possible decency, and always in silence. When you are dressed and have made your bed, go and do your chores such as washing and similar.

2. Never leave without combing your hair, cleaning and putting all your things in order.

3. When the bell rings a second time go to the chapel (the place indicated) to say prayers in common and assist at holy Mass. When Mass has been moved to after study, the other practices of piety are also moved.

4. During the sacred functions abstain, as far as you can, from yawning, sleeping, looking around, chatting or leaving the church: these defects show little desire for the things of God, disturb others and even scandalise your friends.

5. When things have finished in church, go in an orderly way and without noise to the place for study and see that you do not leave any of your work undone. When study has begun it is no longer allowed to take or lend things unless there is a need.

6. Also avoid making a noise with paper, books, your feet or dropping things or in any other way. When there is a real need, make a sign to the assistant and do everything with minimum disturbance. No one should move or make a noise until the bell indicates that study is over.

7. It is forbidden to look in or rummage around in someone else's bag or desk. And through the day it is forbidden to go to the dormitory without special permission.

8. Avoid taking other people's things, even the least little thing; if you find something give it immediately to the superiors. Whoever is foolish enough to hang onto them would be severely punished in proportion to the theft.

9. Letters or other items received or sent should be handed opened to the superior who may read them if he believes it is appropriate to do so.

10. You are not allowed to keep money with you, or with others, but this must be deposited with the Prefect who will give it out according to need. It is absolutely forbidden to make contracts to buy, sell, exchange, or have debts with anyone without the superior's permission.

11. It is forbidden to bring anyone into the house or rooms. If you need to talk with someone outside, go to the common parlour. Don't stand around other people while they are engaged in particular conversation. It is likewise forbidden to bring anyone into the dormitories, be closed in a room, write on walls, hammer nails in, or break anything of any kind. Whoever breaks something should pay for it out of the money he has in deposit. Finally it is strictly forbidden for anyone to enter the kitchen except for those who are working there.

12. Be charitable with everyone, put up with other's faults, never use nicknames or say or do anything you would not want said or done to yourself.

Chapter VIII - Behaviour outside the house

1. Remember boys that every Christian is bound to edify his neighbour and that no sermon is more effective than good example.

2. When you leave the college be reserved in your looks, your language and every other action. Nothing can be more edifying than a well-behaved young man. He lets it be known that he belongs to a community of young, well brought up Christians.

3. Never point at anyone on the road, nor laugh loudly, and much less throw stones, jump over ditches and aqueducts, things that show bad upbringing.

4. If you meet people of dignity remove your cap and let them have the better part of the road. You do this for priests and religious and anyone in authority especially if these people come into or cross the courtyard or you meet them on the stairs in the college.

5. When you go past a church or statue or picture do not fail to take off your cap as a mark of reverence. If you happen to go past a church when the divine services are on, be quiet and stay a good distance away so you do not disturb those inside.

6. When you enter a church take holy water, make the sign of the cross and bow if there is only a cross or a picture or statue. Genuflect if the Blessed Sacrament is in the tabernacle; go down on both knees if the Blessed Sacrament is exposed. But see that you do not make a noise, or talk or laugh. It is better not to go into church rather than behave there without due respect.

7. If you do not behave well in school or study or outside the college, besides having to give an account to the Lord, you will also be a disgrace to the college you belong to.

8. If you happen to be with a neighbour or have to deal with a friend who is doing or saying bad things share this immediately with the superior to have the necessary advice and so do things prudently without offending God.

9. Never speak badly of your companions, or how the house is run or the commands of your superiors. Everyone is completely free to stay or not, and it would be a disgrace if he complains about a place that he stays in with full freedom.

10. Outside of normal holidays, no one has permission to leave the college. If you want to do a lot of good for yourself and the college, speak well of it always, looking for reasons to approve what is done and what the superiors do for the smooth running of the college.

11. Those who break these rules will be duly punished, and those who observe them, as well as a reward from the Lord, will also be rewarded by the superiors for their perseverance and diligence.

Chapter IX - Forbidden items

1. Since it is forbidden to keep money in the house, likewise forbidden is any kind of gambling.

2. Also forbidden is any kind of game where there is a danger of someone being injured or where there is something against modesty.

3. Smoking and chewing tobacco are forbidden at all times, and for whatever reason. Taking snuff is tolerated within limits to be established by the superior on the doctor's advice.

4. Permission is never given to go out with parents for lunch or to buy clothes. If these are needed they can take your measurements and buy them or ask the Prefect of the college to do so.

Chapter X - Three evils to be avoided at all costs

Although young people at the college should do everything they can to avoid any kind of sin, nevertheless we especially recommend avoiding the following evils which are especially harmful to youth. They are: 1. Swearing and taking the Lord's name in vain; 2. Dishonesty; 3. Theft.

Believe me boys, that just one of these sins is enough to bring down Heaven's curses on the entire house. On the other hand by keeping these evils far from us we have good reason to call down Heaven's blessings on us and on our college.

Whoever observes these rules will be blessed by the Lord.

Every Sunday evening or other days of the week the Director or whoever he appoints will read some article of these rules with a brief explanation so they may be known, understood and observed.