

THE HOLY SACRIFICE OF THE MASS is...*Christ's Passion and Death on Calvary*

THE PRIEST AT MASS

1. Enters the Sanctuary
2. Begins prayers at the foot of the Altar
3. Says the *Confiteor* ("I Confess")
4. Goes to the Epistle side of the Altar
5. Reads the Introit
6. Goes to the middle of the Altar, prays *Kyrie Eleison*
7. Turns to the people and says, "Dominus Vobiscum"
8. Goes to the Roman Missal and reads the Collect and Epistle

CHRIST

- Enters the Garden of Olives
- Begins prayer in the garden
- Falls down in agony, sweats blood
- Is bound and as a prisoner is led to Annas
- Is falsely accused by Annas and blasphemed
- Is brought to Caiphaz; is denied 3x by Peter
- Looks at Peter and converts him
- Is brought to Pilate

OFFERTORY

11. Uncovers the chalice
12. Offers the bread and wine
13. Covers the chalice with the pall
14. Washes his hands at the Epistle side of the Altar
15. Turns to the people and says "Orate Fratres..." ("Pray brethren")
16. Prays in a low voice, the Secret (prayer)
17. Recites the Preface and Sanctus – bell is rung

- Is stripped of His garments
- Is scourged at the pillar
- Is crowned with thorns
- Is declared innocent by Pilate
- Is shown to the people by Pilate who says "Ecce Homo" ("Behold the man")
- Is mocked and spat upon
- Christ is condemned; Barabbas is freed

CANON OF THE MASS

18. Makes the Commemoration of the living
19. Blesses the bread and wine with the sign of the cross 5x

- Carries the Cross to Calvary
- Is nailed to the Cross

CONSECRATION

20. Consecrates the Host, adores and elevates It
21. Consecrates the wine and elevates the chalice
22. Prays in a low voice
23. Says aloud, "Nobis quoque peccatoribus"
24. Recites aloud the Pater Noster ("Our Father")
25. Breaks the Host
26. Drops a particle of the Host into the Chalice
27. Recites the Agnus Dei ("Lamb of God")

- Christ is raised on the Cross
- Blood of Christ flows from His wounds
- Hangs on the Cross; sees His Mother kneeling
- Prays for all mankind
- Speaks the seven last words on the Cross
- Dies on the Cross
- Christ's soul descends into Limbo
- Christ is acknowledged to be the Son of God by those standing beneath the Cross

COMMUNION

28. Receives the Body and Blood of Christ
29. Cleanses the chalice
30. Prepares the chalice on the Altar again
31. Turns to the people and says "Dominus vobiscum"
32. Reads Communion and Post Communion prayers
33. Turns to the people and says last "Dominus vobiscum"
34. Says the "Ite Missa est"
35. Gives the blessing to the people
36. Reads the last Gospel

- Christ's body is laid in the sepulchre
- Christ's body is anointed in the sepulchre
- Rises from the dead
- Appears to His Mother and Disciples
- Teaches for forty days
- Bids farewell to His disciples
- Commissions the Apostles to preach the Gospel to all nations; ascends into Heaven
- Sends down the Holy Ghost on Pentecost
- Is preached and worshipped throughout the world as the Son of God made Man

Mater Dei Latin Mass Community



February 2025

Month of the Holy Family



O God of goodness and mercy, Who hast been pleased to call us to love the Holy Family; grant that we may always honour and imitate Jesus, Mary, and Joseph; so that, pleasing Them on earth, we may enjoy Their presence in heaven; through the same Jesus Christ Our Lord. Amen.

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SUNDAY MASS

10:30 AM

Daily Masses *see page 3

Sacrament of Penance : Confession time is one hour prior to all scheduled Masses, or by appointment.

Other Sacraments / Requiems (funerals) / Inquiries : Please contact office.

All Masses are offered at St. Michael Church – 48 William Av, Coniston

*****THE HOLY ROSARY IS RECITED PUBLICLY 40 MINUTES PRIOR TO ALL MASSES. OPPORTUNITY TO GAIN (UNDER USUAL CONDITIONS) A PLENARY INDULGENCE.**



FIRST FRIDAY DEVOTIONS

To complete, one must: receive Holy Communion, in the state of grace, on **NINE CONSECUTIVE FIRST FRIDAYS OF THE MONTH**, in honour of, and, for reparation to, the Sacred Heart of Jesus. Devotion includes:

4PM ~ Holy Hour with Exposition, Acts of Consecration & Reparation, Litany of the SHJ, Adoration & Solemn Benediction

5PM ~ Confessions

5:20 ~ Rosary

6PM ~ SHJ Votive Mass (as the Ordo permits)

FIRST SATURDAY DEVOTIONS

To complete, one must: receive Holy Communion, in the state of grace, on **FIVE CONSECUTIVE FIRST SATURDAYS OF THE MONTH**, in honour of, and, for reparation to, the Immaculate Heart of Mary. Devotion includes:

10AM ~ Confessions

10:20 ~ Rosary

11AM ~ IHM Votive Mass (as the Ordo permits)

After Mass: Acts of Consecration & Reparation, Litany of the BVM (Loreto), & Keeping our Lady company for 15 minutes while meditating on the Mysteries of the Rosary.



The Chair of St. Peter

The Church celebrates the Feast of the “Chair” of St. Peter on 22 February. Liturgically, it recalls the day he took up his episcopal ministry in Antioch, where he served before coming to Rome. He was Pope from Our Lord’s Ascension, but he didn’t immediately go to Rome. The early Christians not only celebrated Peter’s heroic martyrdom as a feast but also celebrated the day in which he started to guide the first Christians in the place believers were first called Christians.



To celebrate the feast of St. Peter’s Chair, however, is something more specific than feting Peter’s ministry as a whole. The chair was the ancient symbol of teaching authority. Teachers would sit and all their students would stand, the exact opposite of what happens today. In the Gospel, the evangelists tell us on several occasions that Jesus “sat down and began to teach” the crowds. The chair became a symbol of teaching authority and in some ways that remains today, when we refer to the person who has the “chair of philosophy” or “chair of theology” or even the “chairman” of a particular meeting. To celebrate the feast of the Chair of St. Peter is to rejoice in the teaching authority Christ has given him for the sake of his body the Church. Christ gave Peter the “keys of the kingdom of heaven,” to bind and loose on earth, and that even greater authority over the Sacraments points to the authority he has to teach authoritatively in Jesus’ name. We retain the expression of the Pope’s teaching *ex cathedra* (literally “from the chair”) to highlight his most solemn teachings to us, applying Christ’s words and wisdom to the present age.

UPCOMING DATES:

Wed, 5 Mar – Ash Wednesday (Lent begins)

Wed, 19 Mar – Feast of St. Joseph

Sun, 6 Apr – Passiontide begins

Sun, 13 Apr – Palm Sunday (Holy Week begins)

Thu, 17 Apr – Holy Thursday (Triduum begins)

Fri, 18 Apr – Good Friday

Sat, 19 Apr – Holy Saturday/Easter Vigil

Sun, 20 Apr – Easter Sunday (Paschaltide begins)

Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary 2nd February (also called "Candlemas")

By: *Reverend Father Leonard Goffine, 1871*

On this day the Church solemnly celebrates the presentation of Jesus in the temple, and the obedience and humility both of Mary and her divine Son, who, though not subject to the law in regard to purification and presentation, yet subjected themselves to it. Hence this feast is called the Purification of the Virgin Mary. In common speech we call it also Candlemas, because on this day the candles required for the divine service are blessed and carried in procession.

What is the design of this custom?

1. It is to remind us that Jesus, the light of the world, was offered up to His heavenly Father, by Mary, in the temple at Jerusalem, where He was called by Simeon "a light for the revelation of the gentiles, and the glory of the people of Israel" (Luke 2: 32).
2. To remind us, also, of several important truths, to which the priest refers in the prayers at the blessings. Thus he prays that as the earthly light dispels the darkness of night, so Jesus, with the light of His divine doctrine, may clear away our spiritual blindness and ignorance, and lead us in the way of virtue; that as the Holy Ghost enlightened Simeon, so He may also enlighten us to acknowledge Jesus as the true light, to love Him and follow Him, to keep our hearts from the way of sin, and to guide them in the way of virtue, and to kindle them with the fire of holy love; finally, that God may preserve, in soul and body, those who use blessed candles with devotion, may hear their prayers, and grant them entrance into the kingdom of the eternal and ever-blessed light.

In the Introit of the Mass the Church sings: "*We have received Thy mercy, O God, in the midst of Thy temple; according to Thy name, O God, so also is Thy praise unto the ends of the earth; Thy right hand is full of justice. Great is the Lord and exceedingly to be praised in the city of our God, in His holy mountain.*" Glory be to the Father, etc.

Let us pray. Almighty, everlasting God, we suppliantly beseech Thy majesty that, as Thy only-begotten Son was this day presented in the temple in the substance of our flesh, so Thou wouldst grant us to be presented to Thee with purified souls. Through the same Lord Jesus Christ, etc.

February Schedule of Masses

NPM = No Public Mass

- 01 1st Sat, 11:00 AM – Immaculate Heart of Mary (Votive)
- 02 SUN, 10:30 AM – PURIFICATION OF THE BVM (CANDLEMAS)
- 03 Mon, NPM – St. Blaise, *Bishop & Martyr*
- 04 Tue, 6:00 PM – St. Andrew Corsini, *Bishop*
- 05 Wed, 6:00 PM – St. Agatha, *Virgin & Martyr*
- 06 1st Thu, 6:00 PM – Jesus Christ the High Priest (Votive)
- 07 1st Fri, 6:00 PM – Sacred Heart of Jesus (Votive)
- 08 Sat, 11:00 AM – St. John of Matha, *Confessor*
- 09 SUN, 10:30 AM – 5TH SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY
- 10 Mon, NPM – St. Scholastica, *Virgin*
- 11 Tue, 6:00 PM – Apparition of the BVM Immaculate
- 12 Wed, 6:00 PM – 7 Holy Founders-Order of Servants of the BVM, *Confessors*
- 13 Thu, 6:00 PM – For the Grace of a Good Death (Votive)
- 14 Fri, 6:00 PM – St. Valentine, *Priest & Martyr*
- 15 Sat, 11:00 AM – Saturday of Our Lady
- 16 SUN, 10:30 AM – SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY
- 17 Mon, NPM – Holy Trinity (Votive)
- 18 Tue, NPM – St. Simeon, *Bishop & Martyr*
- 19 Wed, NPM – Holy Apostles, Peter & Paul (Votive)
- 20 Thu, NPM – Holy Sacrament (Votive)
- 21 Fri, 6:00 PM – Passion of Our Lord Jesus Christ (Votive)
- 22 Sat, 11:00 AM – Chair of St. Peter, *Apostle*
- 23 SUN, 10:30 AM – SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY
- 24 Mon, NPM – St. Matthias, *Apostle*
- 25 Tue, NPM – Votive Mass of Thanksgiving (Holy Ghost)
- 26 Wed, 6:00 PM – Propagation of the Faith (Votive)
- 27 Thu, 6:00 PM – St. Gabriel of Our Lady of Sorrows, *Confessor*
- 28 Fri, 6:00 PM – Defence of the Church (Votive)

The Season of Septuagesima: *Overview*

Septuagesima and Lent are both times of penance, Septuagesima being a time of *voluntary* fasting, a “pre-Lent”, if you will, in preparation for the obligatory Great Fast of Lent. The theme is the Babylonian exile, the “mortal coil” we must endure as we await the Heavenly Jerusalem. Sobriety and somberness reign liturgically; the Alleluia and Gloria are banished. The Sundays of Septuagesima are named for their distance away from Easter: The first Sunday gives its name to the entire season as it is known as “Septuagesima.” “Septuagesima” means “seventy,” and Septuagesima Sunday comes roughly seventy days before Easter. This seventy represents the seventy years of the Babylonian Captivity. It is on this Sunday that the Alleluia is “put away” or “buried” not to be said again until the Vigil of Easter. The second Sunday of Septuagesima is known as “Sexagesima”, which means “sixty”. Sexagesima Sunday comes roughly sixty days before Easter. The third Sunday of Septuagesima is known as “Quinquagesima,” which means “fifty” and which comes roughly fifty days before Easter. Quadragesima means “forty,” and this is the name of the first Sunday of Lent and the Latin name for the entire season of Lent. Throughout this short Season (and that of Lent) you will notice a deepening sense of penance and somberness in the liturgies, culminating in Passiontide (the last two weeks of Lent), that will suddenly and joyously end at the Vigil of Easter on Holy Saturday when the Alleluia returns, and Christ's Body is restored and glorified.

Blessing of Throats ~ 3rd February is the Memorial of St. Blaise, a 4th Century Bishop who was martyred for his faith in Jesus Christ. According to tradition, St. Blaise is most well-known for the miraculous healing of a boy who was choking to death from a fish bone that had become lodged in his throat. St. Blaise prayed over the boy and he was healed. Over the centuries, a tradition developed within the church for the faithful to have their throats blessed on this day in which we celebrate St. Blaise. The priest, holding two blessed candles in the form of an X, usually tied with a red ribbon to represent the blood of the martyrs, touches the candles to each side of the person's neck and prays: “*Through the intercession of Saint Blaise, bishop and martyr, may God deliver you from ailments of the throat and from every other evil. In the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.*”

***ANNUAL BLESSING OF THROATS WILL BE OFFERED AFTER MASS, ON SUN, 2 FEB.**

Candlemas and the Blessing of Candles

On Sun, 02 Feb, the *Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary (Candlemas)*, at 10:30 AM (prior to the Mass proper), there will be a blessing of candles. This blessing will include the liturgical candles to be used throughout the year, *AND*, if you wish, you may bring your own candles (*must be beeswax candles*) to have blessed on this occasion. Please put them on the two front pews before Mass, and you can take them home after Mass.



FASTING & ABSTINENCE (traditional)

Laws of Days of Abstinence

- Applies on one's 7th birthday.
- **Complete Abstinence:** all Fridays of the year, Ash Wednesday, Holy Saturday, and the Vigil of Christmas.
- **Partial Abstinence (meat and soup or gravy made from meat permitted once a day at the principal meal):** all the days of Lent, the Ember Days of Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, and the Vigils of Pentecost and Assumption.
- Abstinence from meat is dispensed on Holy Days of Obligation.

Laws of Fast

- Applies for those aged 21 to 59, inclusive.
- Days of Lent from Ash Wednesday (inclusive), Ember Days, and Vigils of Christmas, Pentecost, and Assumption.
- One full meal permitted, and two other meals may be taken which, when combined, are less than a full meal.

The Law of the Eucharistic Fast

Complete fast from all food and alcoholic drinks for three hours before the reception of Holy Communion, and one hour for non-alcoholic drinks (except for water, which can be taken at any time and does not break the fast). Those who are able to maintain the midnight fast, which was the previous discipline, are still encouraged to do so.