

This prayer to be prayed after the public Rosary before all scheduled Masses until the election of a new Pontiff. It should be included as part of your daily prayers, as well.

Prayer for Imploring Holy Popes

(A prayer recommended by Bishop Athanasius Schneider)

Kyrie Eleison! Christe Eleison! Kyrie Eleison! Lord Jesus Christ, Thou art the Good Shepherd!

With Thy almighty hand, Thou guidest Thy pilgrim Church through the storms of each age.

Adorn the Holy See with holy popes who neither fear the powerful of this world nor compromise with the spirit of the age, but preserve, strengthen, and defend the Catholic Faith unto the shedding of their blood; and observe, protect, and hand on the venerable liturgy of the Roman Church.

O Lord, return to us holy popes who, inflamed with the zeal of the Apostles, proclaim to the whole world: “Salvation is found in no other than in Jesus Christ. For there is no other name under Heaven given to men whereby they may be saved” (see Acts 4. 10-12).

Through an era of holy popes, may the Holy See — which is home of all who promote the Catholic and Apostolic Faith — always shine as the cathedra of truth for the whole world. Hear us, O Lord, and through the intercession of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, Mother of the Church, grant us holy popes, grant us many holy popes! Have mercy on us and hear us! Amen.

The Church is now in the sede-vacante (vacant chair) period. The Pontiff is no longer named in the Canon at Mass, only the Bishop, until a new Pontiff has been elected. Mater Ecclesiae, ora pro nobis!



May 2025

Month of the Blessed Virgin Mary



Regina Cæli

(Easter to Pentecost in place of Angelus)

V. Queen of heaven, rejoice, alleluia.

R. For He Whom thou didst merit to bear, alleluia.

V. Hath risen, as He said, alleluia.

R. Pray for us to God, alleluia.

V. Rejoice and be glad, O Virgin Mary, alleluia.

R. Because the Lord is truly risen, alleluia.

Let us pray. — O God, who by the Resurrection of Thy Son, our Lord Jesus Christ, hast vouchsafed to make glad the whole world: grant, we beseech Thee, that, through the intercession of the Virgin Mary, His Mother, we may lay hold of the joys of eternal life. Through the same Christ our Lord.

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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.



BALTIMORE CATECHISM #3

LESSON 8 - ON OUR LORD'S ASCENSION

(Feast of the Ascension of Our Lord ~ 29 May)

Q. 412. Was Christ visible to all and at all times during the forty days He remained on earth after His resurrection?

A. Christ was not visible to all nor at all times during the forty days He remained on earth after His resurrection. We know that He appeared to His apostles and others at least nine times, though He may have appeared oftener.

Q. 413. How did Christ show that He was truly risen from the dead?

A. Christ showed that He was truly risen from the dead by eating and conversing with His Apostles and others to whom He appeared. He showed the wounds in His hands, feet and side, and it was after His resurrection that He gave to His Apostles the power to forgive sins.

Q. 414. After Christ had remained forty days on earth, where did He go?

A. After forty days Christ ascended into heaven, and the day on which He ascended into heaven is called Ascension Day.

Q. 415. Where did the Ascension of our Lord take place?

A. Christ ascended into heaven from Mount Olivet, the place made sacred by His agony on the night before His death.

Q. 416. Who were present at the Ascension and who ascended with Christ?

A. From various parts of Scripture we may conclude there were about 125 persons -- though traditions tell us there was a greater number -- present at the Ascension. They were the Apostles, the Disciples, the pious women and others who had followed our Blessed Lord. The souls of the just who were waiting in Limbo for the redemption ascended with Christ.

Q. 417. Why is the Paschal Candle, which is lighted on Easter morning, extinguished at the Mass on Ascension Day?

A. The Paschal Candle which is lighted on Easter morning signifies Christ's visible presence on earth, and it is extinguished on Ascension Day to show that He, having fulfilled all the prophecies concerning Himself and having accomplished the work of Redemption, has transferred the visible care of His Church to His Apostles and returned in His Body to heaven.

Q. 418. Where is Christ in heaven?

A. In heaven Christ sits at the right hand of God the Father Almighty.

Q. 419. What do you mean by saying that Christ sits at the right hand of God?

A. When I say that Christ sits at the right hand of God I mean that Christ as God is equal to His Father in all things, and that as man He is in the highest place in heaven next to God.

In May, the Month of Mary...

Consider Enrolment in the Brown Scapular!

In wearing the Scapular at all times, we make silent petition for the Blessed Mother's continual assistance. We share in all the prayers and good works of the Carmelite Scapular Confraternity throughout the world. Pope Pius XII often spoke of the Scapular. On the 700th anniversary of the appearance of Our Lady to St. Simon Stock, Pope Pius XII referred to the Scapular as "*the Sign of Consecration to the Immaculate Heart of Mary*". The Scapular also represents the sweet yoke of Jesus Christ which Mary helps us to bear. And finally, the Pope continued, the Scapular marks us as one of Mary's chosen children, and becomes for us (as the Germans call it) a "*Garment of Grace*". Blessed Claude tells us, "*Of all the pious practices which have inspired the faithful to honour the Mother of God, there is none so sure as that of the Scapular. No other devotion has been confirmed by so many and such extraordinary miracles.*"



As we mentioned above, during the Scapular Anniversary celebration in Rome in 1951, Pope Pius XII told a very large audience to wear the Brown Scapular as a sign of consecration to the Immaculate Heart of Mary. Our Lady asked for this consecration in the last apparition at Fatima, when She appeared as Our Lady of Mount Carmel, holding the Brown Scapular out to the whole world. It was Her last moving appeal to souls to wear Her Scapular as a sign of consecration to Her Immaculate Heart.

The word "Scapular" comes from the Latin word "scapulae" meaning "shoulders". The Scapular is actually a miniature form of a monk's habit by the same name which is a sleeveless outer garment falling from the shoulders to the feet.

We wear the Scapular to indicate that we place ourselves under the special protection of the Blessed Virgin. We can tell to what army or nation a soldier belongs by the uniform he wears; so we can consider the Scapular as the particular uniform of those who desire to serve the Blessed Virgin in some special manner.

Subsequent Scapulars need not be blessed (should one become not wearable anymore) as, after receiving the initial blessing of the priest at the enrolment, the blessing and imposition are attached to the wearer for life.

****Please contact the office for more information/direction.***

May Schedule of Masses

NPM = No Public Mass

- 01 *1st Thu*, 6:00 PM – St. Joseph the Workman
- 02 *1st Fri*, 6:00 PM – Sacred Heart of Jesus (Votive)
- 03 *1st Sat*, 11:00 AM – Immaculate Heart of Mary (Votive)
- 04 **SUN, 10:30 AM – 2ND SUNDAY AFTER EASTER (GOOD SHEPHERD)**
- 05 Mon, NPM – St. Pius V, *Pope & Confessor*
- 06 Tue, 6:00 PM – St. John Before the Latin Gate
- 07 Wed, 6:00 PM – St. Stanislaus, *Bishop & Martyr*
- 08 Thu, 6:00 PM – Our Lady, Mediatrix of All Graces
- 09 Fri, 6:00 PM – St. Gregory Nazianzen, *Bishop*
- 10 Sat, 11:00 AM – St. Antoninus, *Bishop & Confessor*
- 11 **SUN, 10:30 AM – 3RD SUNDAY AFTER EASTER**
- 12 Mon, NPM – Sts. Nereus, Achileus, Domitilla, *Virgin*, & Panras, *Martyrs*
- 13 Tue, NPM – St. Robert Bellarmine, *Bishop, Confessor & Doctor*
- 14 Wed, 6:00 PM – St. Boniface, *Martyr*
- 15 Thu, 6:00 PM – St. John Baptist de la Salle, *Confessor*
- 16 Fri, 6:00 PM – St. Ubald, *Bishop*
- 17 Sat, 11:00 AM – St. Paschal, *Confessor*
- 18 **SUN, 10:30 AM – 4TH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER**
- 19 Mon, NPM – St. Peter Celestine, *Pope & Confessor*
- 20 Tue, 6:00 PM – St. Bernardine of Siena, *Confessor*
- 21 Wed, 6:00 PM – Holy Innocents (Votive Mass for the Unborn)
- 22 Thu, 6:00 PM – Votive Mass of Thanksgiving (Holy Ghost)
- 23 Fri, 6:00 PM – Votive Mass for the Propagation of the Faith
- 24 Sat, 11:00 AM – Saturday of Our Lady
- 25 **SUN, 10:30 AM – 5TH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER**
- 26 Mon, NPM – St. Philip Neri, *Confessor*
- 27 Tue, 6:00 PM – St. Bede the Venerable, *Confessor & Doctor*
- 28 Wed, 6:00 PM – Vigil of the Ascension
- 29 **Thu, 7:00 PM – Ascension of the Lord**
- 30 Fri, 6:00 PM – St. Joan of Arc, *Virgin*
- 31 Sat, 11:00 AM – Queenship of Mary

*A Mater Dei Month of May Tradition:
Join Us for
The Crowning of Our Holy Queen, Mary*



*Sunday, 4 May
Following Mass*

**The children will be invited forward to present a rose to Our Lady crowned.
SALVE REGINA!*

What is Low Sunday?

Low Sunday is the first Sunday after Easter. The origin of the name is uncertain, but it is apparently intended to indicate the contrast between it and the great Easter festival immediately preceding, and also, perhaps, to signify that, being the Octave Day of Easter, it was considered part of that feast, though in a lower degree. Its liturgical name is *Dominica in albis depositis*, derived from the fact that on it the neophytes, who had been baptized on Easter Eve, then for the first time laid aside their white baptismal robes. St. Augustine mentions this custom in a sermon for the day, and it is also alluded to in the Eastertide Vesper hymn, "*Ad regias Agni dapes*" (or, in its older form, "*Ad cœnam Agni providi*"), written by an ancient imitator of St. Ambrose. Low Sunday is also called by some liturgical writers *Pascha clausum*, signifying the close of the Easter Octave, and "*Quasimodo Sunday*", from the Introit at Mass — "*Quasi modo geniti infantes, rationabile, sine dolo lac concupiscite*", — which words are used by the Church with special reference to the newly baptized neophytes, as well as in general allusion to man's renovation through the Resurrection. The latter name is still common in parts of France and Germany.

~Catholic Encyclopedia

What is Our Lady's Saturday?

Saturday (as you may see it regularly on the Mass schedule) is dedicated to Our Lady because on Holy Saturday she alone kept the faith in Our Lord and His Resurrection. According to Saint Ambrose: "The mother stood before the cross, and when men fled, she remained intrepid. See whether the Mother of Jesus could put off her modesty, who put not aside her courage. She looked with loving eyes on the wounds of her Son, through whom she knew that the Redemption of all men would come.



"She stood, no ignoble spectacle, since she feared not the murderers. The Son was hanging on the Cross, the mother offered herself to the persecutors, as not being ignorant of the mystery, that she had borne one who would *rise again*."

And St. Athanasius: "Mary stood most firmly and most patiently in her faith in Jesus. For when the disciples fled, and all men held aloof from Him, to the glory of the whole of her sex, amidst the countless sufferings of her Son, she *alone* remained firm and constant in her *faith*, and indeed was a beauteous sight, as became her Virgin modesty.

"She did not disfigure herself in the great and bitter sorrow. She reviled not, she murmured not, she asked not from God for vengeance on her enemies. But she stood as a well-disciplined modest virgin, most patiently, full of tears, immersed in grief."

St. Anselm asserts: "She was aware that the death of her Son would be like a short sleep, according to what the Royal Psalmist said, 'I have slept and taken my rest, and I have risen up, because the Lord hath protected Me.'" (Psalm 3: 6)

Today, the Church is in one of Her darkest moments and so we too must keep the Faith and believe that "the Gates of Hell will not prevail against It," as Our Lord promised. We shall do this, if we stay close to our Blessed Mother.