

Lord ..... Only have faith and the Lord will heal you.” At that moment, the man could actually move his arm, calling out to the pope joyfully who simply put his finger to his lips so as not to draw attention to what had happened, indicating that the man simply hold his peace. Another case saw an Irish girl covered in sores taken to see the pope by her mother. When Pius X saw her, he placed his hand on her head, and the sores completely disappeared. Another case saw a Roman schoolgirl contract a serious foot disease that rendered crippled since she was only a one-year-old. Through a friend she managed to one of the pope’s socks and was told that she would be healed if she wore it, which she did. At the moment she placed the sock on, the diseased foot was instantly healed. When Pius X heard about this, he laughed and said, “What a joke”, I wear my own socks every day and still suffer from constant pain in my feet.” Pius X is the patron saint of first communicants and his feast day is 21 August.

*-Bernard Kellett.*

**Entrance antiphon: Forsake me not, O Lord, my God; be not far from me! Make haste and come to my help, O Lord, my strong salvation.**

**First Reading: Wisdom 11: 22-12:2**

**Psalms 144: Response: I will bless your name for ever, O God my King.**

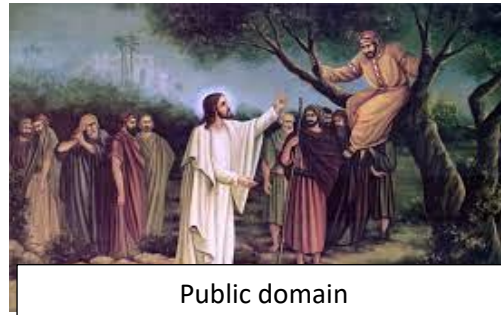
**Second Reading: 2 Thessalonians 1: 11-22**

**Gospel Acclamation: Alleluia, alleluia! Blessings on the King who comes, in the name of the Lord! Peace in heaven and glory in the highest heavens! Alleluia!**

**Gospel: Luke 19 :1-10**

**Memorial Acclamation: We proclaim your Death, O Lord, and profess your Resurrection until you come again.**

**Communion Antiphon: You will show me the path of life, the fullness of joy in your presence, O Lord.**



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## Thirty First Sunday in Ordinary Time

**Cycle C, 2022 Weekly Reflection**

**St. Pius X (2- Continued)** Some of his directives, though later superseded by later social developments, mark him as one of

the forerunners of Catholic Action i.e., the organisation of the laity for special and direct collaboration in the church’s apostolic work. His eucharistic decrees eased the regulations governing daily communion, and his revival of the Gregorian plainsong and his recasting of the breviary and the missal were important liturgical reforms. His decision to adapt and systematise canon law led to publication of the new code in 1917. His reorganisation of the Curia modernised the Church’s administration, including a codification of the conclave.

Following his death, a strong cult of devotion followed his reputation for piety and holiness, he was beatified on 2 June 1951 and canonised on 29 May 1954 by Pope Pius XII. Other than stories of miracles performed through the pope’s intercession after his death, there are also stories of miracles performed by the pope during his lifetime. On one occasion, during a papal audience, Pius X was holding a paralyzed child who wriggled free from his arms and then ran around the room. On another occasion, a couple (who had made confession to him while he was bishop of Mantua) with a two-year-old child with meningitis wrote to the Pope and Pius X wrote back to them to hope and pray. Two days later the child was cured.

Cardinal Ernesto Ruffini (later the Archbishop of Palermo) had visited the pope after Ruffini was diagnosed with tuberculosis, and the pope had told him to go back to the seminary and that he would be fine. Ruffini gave this story to the investigators of the pontiff’s cause for canonisation.

Once, a man who suffered from a paralyzed arm begged Pius X for his help. Taking his arm in his hand, the pope simply said, “have confidence in the