

have ranged themselves into various Orders, Communities, with distinctive costumes and ceremonies, making them, as it were a little apart, and there is a law that forbids Catholics of one rite from participating in the Sacraments of another rite. In this case what should those travelling or living in a place where there was no Church of their rite do? Must they forgo Communion? The Pope in his Decree of September 23, 1912 says: «All the faithful of what ever rite, are authorized to receive through devotion, the Eucharist consecrated in no matter what Catholic rite, except for Easter duty and (in urgent cases) Holy Viaticum which they should receive in their proper rite by the hand of their own Pastor.»

And the glorious feast that recalls the fundamental mystery of all our hopes, the feast of Easter, should it present obstacles for those who desire to receive Communion. In fact, a law forbade Communion to be given to the faithful on that day, at least through devotion, in nonparochial churches as well as in those of religious. But the 28th. of November 1912, Pius X. declared that Communion could be distributed Easter Sunday in the said churches.

Ritual prescribes various beautiful edifying ceremonies when the Sacred Host is taken from the Tabernacle and carried to the sick. Through the permission granted the sick by Pius X to receive even without being fasting, and the zeal of pastors anxious for the welfare of souls, those Communion's borne to the sick will be numerous indeed. Moreover in our day of rush and general agitation it is sometimes hard to carry out all the ceremonies marked for the priest as well as the faithful. Pius X who does not want a single soul deprived of the benefit of Communion, after having opened wide the doors of the Tabernacle and lain down the real conditions required to approach