

HAPPY ST. PATRICK'S DAY

Chilling
with my



gnomies

H A P P Y

B I R T H D A Y

HELEN L. – MARCH 21ST

IRENE S – MARCH 15TH

ADELINE B – MARCH 24TH



Irene Corney Obituary

Irene Marion Corney (nee Schick), age 92, passed away Sunday February 4, 2024 with her family by her side. The funeral service will be held at the First United Church at 1:00 p.m. on Friday, February 9, 2024 in Swift Current,

Saskatchewan. Private family internment to follow. Friends are welcome to gather in the United Church Hall after the funeral service. Irene was survived by her children: Star Fisher (Rick), Val Hoffart (Dennis), Andrea Maser

(Dennis), Heather Wiebe, Wanda Leavins (Glen): daughter-in-law, Terri (Jeff); grandchildren: Traci (Chris), Keri (Sean), Drew (Alina), Leah (Aaron), Doug (Florlina), Kate, Mike (Sandra), Tamara, Josh (Nicki), Nicki (Andre), Kalin (Brittany), Mitchell (Brayden), Brock (Krista), Blair (Bailey), Hannah, and Abby; and many great grandchildren she was so proud of, and many nieces and nephews. Irene was predeceased by her husband of over 60 years: Andy Sr.; daughter Wendy; son Andy; grandson Taylor; sons-in-law: Rick, Richard and Floyd; brothers: Norman and Harold; and sisters-in-law: Reta and Karyn. Irene was born in Duff, Saskatchewan on August 30, 1931 to Adam and Caroline Schick and grew up with her brothers playing on the farm.

She was a lifelong member of the Royal Canadian Legion, and a member of the United Church Women. Irene's family was her priority. She also loved to visit the casino, play dice and bingo, go for ice cream and always had a pat for the family dog. Mom was an avid sports fan, cheering on the riders, Winnipeg Jets, and of course Dad's beloved Toronto Maple Leafs, the Blue Jays and any curling event. Mom also participated in the activities whichever facility she was in, enjoying especially the music of Barb and Aven, and gathering for afternoon tea.

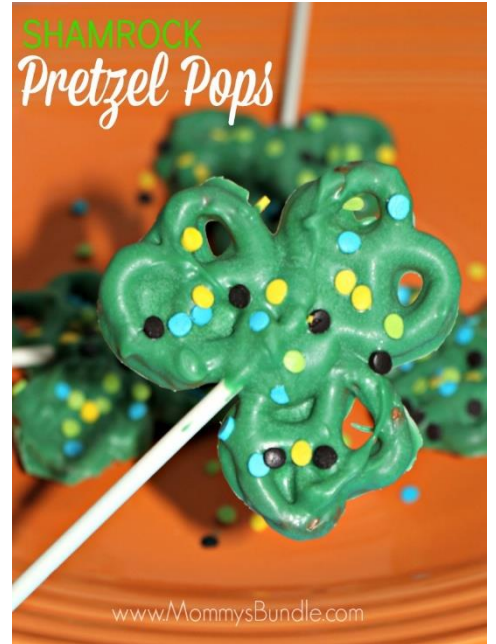
Mom touched the hearts of many, and was loved by all who were fortunate to meet her.

Donations can be made on Irene's behalf to The Royal Canadian Legion and The First United Church, located in Swift Current, Saskatchewan.



How to make chocolate-covered shamrock pretzels:

- - Bag of Mini Pretzels (from your grocery store or [buy here](#) on sale)
 - Wilton Green Candy Melts ([buy here](#))
 - Confetti Sprinkles
 - Lollipop Sticks ([buy here](#))
 - Wax Paper ([buy here](#))



Step 1.

After you gather all the ingredients, take the candy melts and place them in a microwave-safe dish. Melt according to package guidelines. I added about 1/4 a teaspoon of shortening (just a tad!) to help the candy soften. A tiny bit of butter works well too. I melted about half the bag for about 1 minute and 30 seconds, checking on it every 30 seconds to mix.

Step 2.

Dip each pretzel into the green chocolate with small tongs or fork. You can cover the pretzels completely or let the excess chocolate drip off. My pretzels were getting a bit drenched, but they made for even tastier treats!

Step 3.

Arrange the pretzels into the shape of a shamrock on wax paper. You'll need three pretzels for each shamrock, making sure all the pretzels touch — this will help them adhere as the chocolate dries. Place your stick on top of the pretzels and drizzle with more chocolate to seal. The more the better! Let set for several minutes and decorate with colorful sprinkles.

These shamrock pretzels were AMAZING!! They make a fun, festive St. Patrick's Day treat for the kids or anyone else in the family. They even make cute little gift ideas if you wrap them in [clear bags](#) and attach [these St. Patrick Gift tags](#) to them.



Promise #61:

My throne will stand forever and justice will reign in My kingdom.

Psalm 45:6 (WEB)

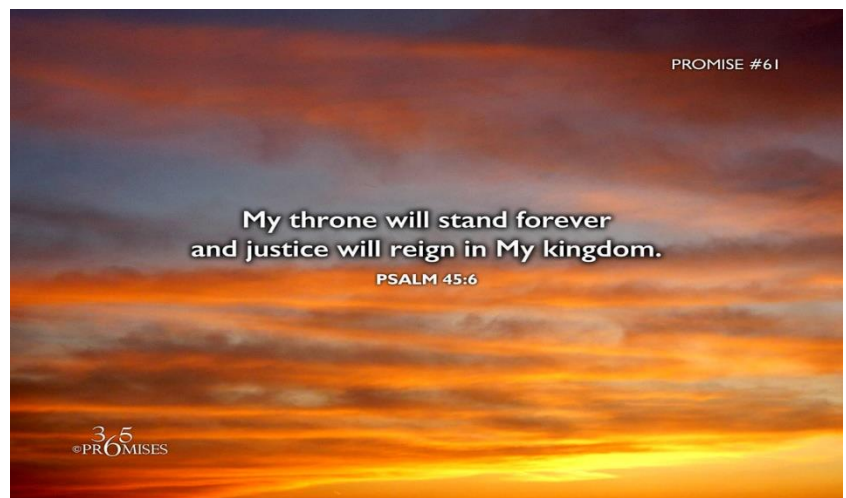
Your throne, God, is forever and ever.

A scepter of equity is the scepter of your kingdom.

While evidence of injustice is all around us in the world that we live in, justice reigns in the kingdom of our God. We have the assurance that His throne will last forever. This means that the injustice that we see and experience around us is only short term.

The Apostle Paul encourages us to fix our eyes on the unseen, not on that which is seen (2 Corinthians 4:18). He tells us that we need to keep focused on the eternal, not on the things around us that are temporary. In the midst of a fallen world, it is comforting to be reminded of the things that will truly last forever.

Our God and our Father is on the throne. He is a good God and His mercy will endure forever! May we continue to be reminded of what is eternal and be comforted in knowing that justice will reign in the kingdom of our God and Father...forever!





CURVES

WORD SEARCH PUZZLE

ARCH
BANANA

BEND
BLIMP
BODY
BOWL
CANOE
CIRCLE
COIL
CRESCENT
CURL
ELLIPSE
GLASS
HALO
HOOK
LOOP
MOON
MOUTH
MUG
ORBIT
OVAL
RAINBOW
SCOPE
SMILE
SNAKE
WAVE
WORM

C	U	R	L	I	D	M	R	O	W	S	X	E	H
E	P	O	C	S	L	O	O	P	N	Y	B	A	H
L	W	L	D	U	B	E	C	A	Y	H	L	C	R
W	D	O	E	G	C	A	K	I	O	O	R	R	I
O	B	V	B	A	L	E	N	O	R	A	Y	E	M
B	A	L	N	N	L	A	K	A	E	C	C	S	O
W	E	O	I	L	I	G	S	L	N	O	L	C	U
V	E	N	I	M	U	A	I	S	I	A	B	E	T
G	R	P	D	M	P	M	R	L	X	M	O	N	H
N	S	A	J	Z	S	M	O	O	N	P	D	T	I
E	Z	T	I	B	R	O	O	V	A	L	Y	Q	S

The words appear UP, DOWN, BACKWARDS, and DIAGONALLY.
Find and circle each word.



St. Patrick's Day Word Search



O	E	E	A	R	P	P	S	M	L	C
G	A	E	E	L	A	H	A	E	N	D
R	E	A	U	T	A	G	P	K	T	N
E	P	C	R	M	I	R	O	R	D	A
E	K	I	R	C	E	I	A	A	L	L
N	C	O	H	C	R	A	M	I	A	E
K	C	T	H	R	I	I	I	N	R	R
K	O	A	A	R	H	O	R	B	E	I
P	U	H	S	I	W	I	I	O	M	T
N	C	L	O	V	E	R	S	W	E	N
V	O	D	L	O	G	H	H	T	K	N

GOLD

LEPRECHAUN

PATRICK

GREEN

POT

CLOVER

SHAMROCK

LUCK

IRISH

MARCH

EMERALD

WISH

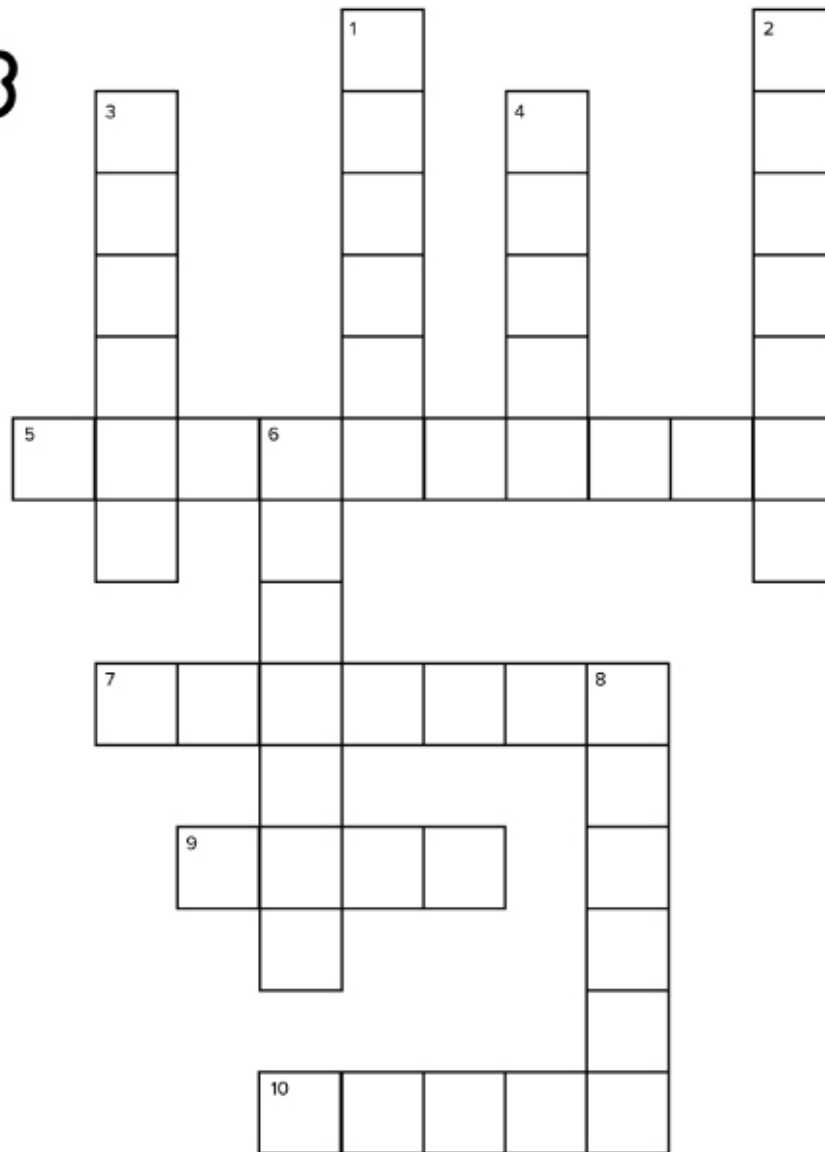
RAINBOW

IRELAND

MAGIC

ST. PATRICK'S DAY CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Read the clues below and fill in the crossword puzzle with the correct answers.

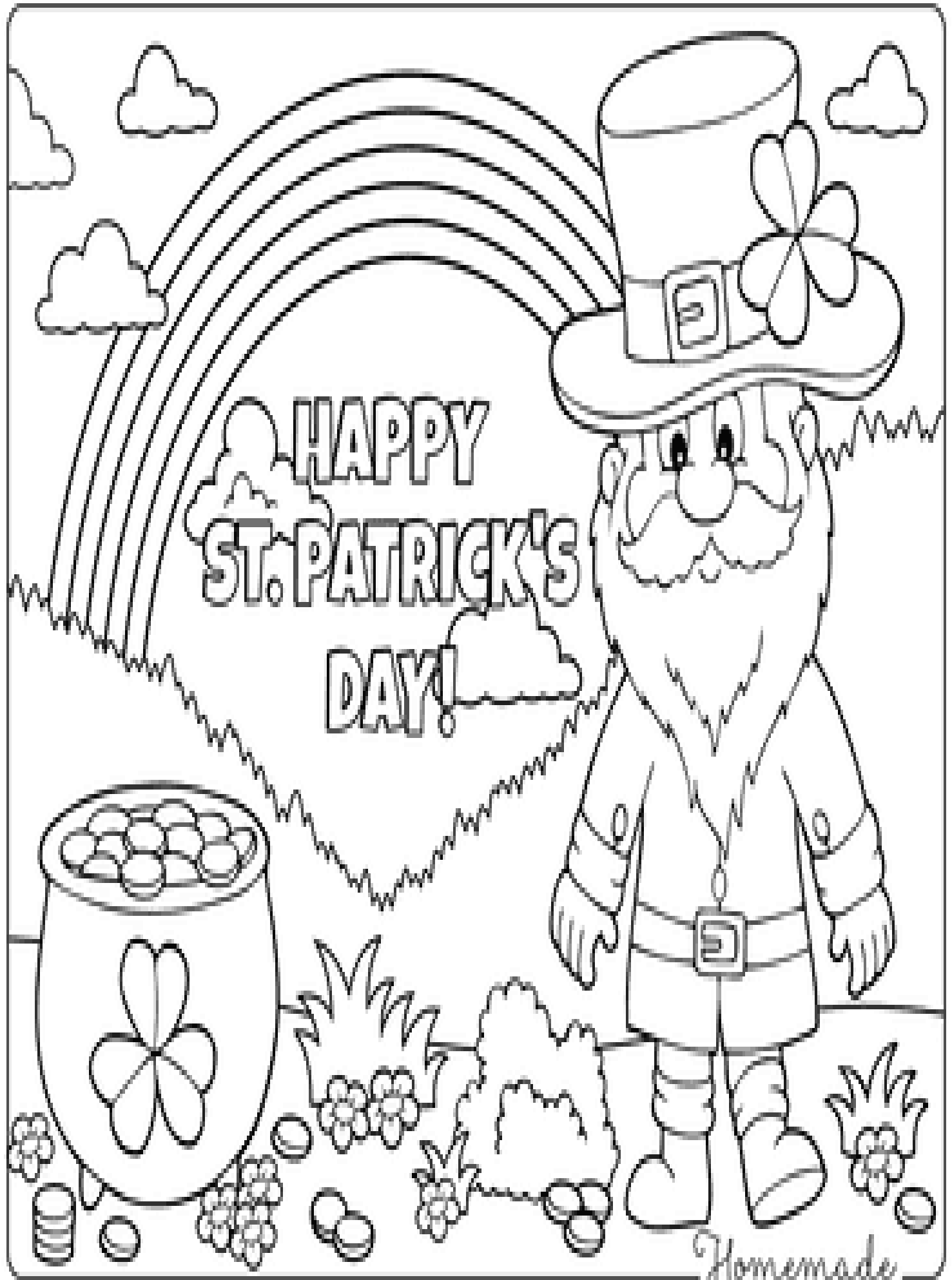


DOWN:

- The Irish flag is green, white and _____.
- St. Patrick's Day originated in this country.
- A four leaf _____ will bring you good luck.
- The month St. Patrick's Day is celebrated in.
- This appears in the sky after it rains.
- The capital of Ireland.

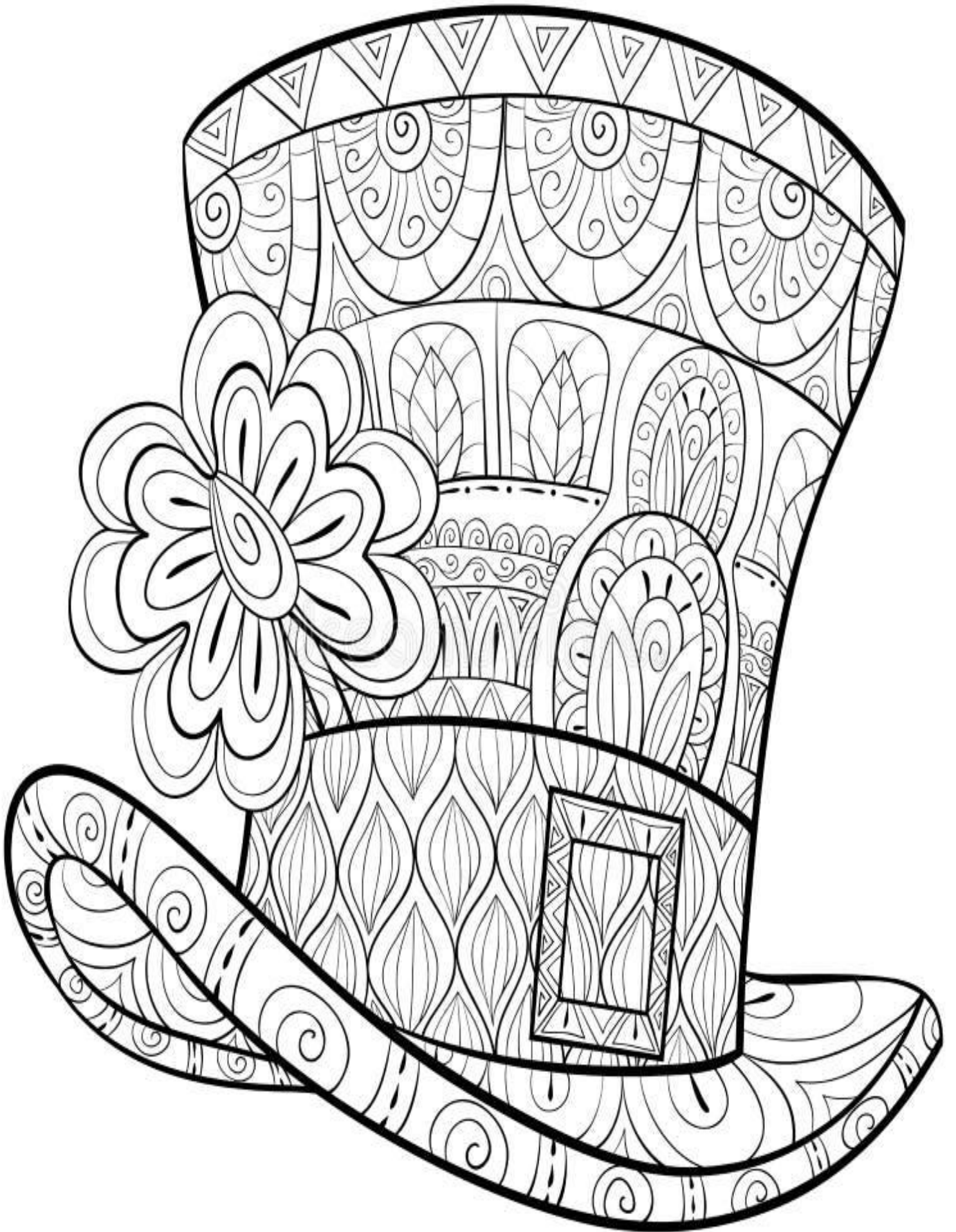
ACROSS:

- This bearded man wears a green suit and hat.
- If you do not wear green on St. Patrick's Day you might get _____.
- At the end of a rainbow, you might find a pot _____.
- The color usually worn on St. Patrick's Day.



HAPPY
ST. PATRICK'S
DAY!

Homemade



Find 12 objects in the picture



FIND 10 HIDDEN OBJECTS IN THE PICTURE



Saint Patrick's Day



Saint Patrick's Day, or the **Feast of Saint Patrick** ([Irish](#): *Lá Fhéile Pádraig*, [lit.](#) 'the Day of the Festival of Patrick'), is a religious and cultural [holiday](#) held on 17 March, the traditional death date of [Saint Patrick](#) (c. 385 – c. 461), the foremost [patron saint](#) of [Ireland](#).

Saint Patrick's Day was made an official Christian [feast day](#) in the early 17th century and is observed by the [Catholic Church](#), the [Anglican Communion](#) (especially the [Church of Ireland](#)),^[2] the [Eastern Orthodox Church](#), and the [Lutheran Church](#). The day commemorates Saint Patrick and the arrival of [Christianity in Ireland](#), and, by extension, celebrates the [heritage and culture of the Irish](#) in general.^{[5][8]} Celebrations generally involve public parades and festivals, [céilithe](#), and the wearing of green attire or [shamrocks](#).^[9] Christians who belong to liturgical denominations also attend [church services](#)^{[8][10]} and historically the [Lenten](#) restrictions [on eating](#) and [drinking alcohol](#) were lifted for the day, which has encouraged and propagated the holiday's tradition of alcohol consumption.^{[8][9][11][12]}

Saint Patrick's Day is a [public holiday](#) in the [Republic of Ireland](#),^[13] [Northern Ireland](#),^[14] the Canadian province of [Newfoundland and Labrador](#) (for provincial government employees), and the British Overseas Territory of [Montserrat](#). It is also widely celebrated in the [United Kingdom](#),^[15] [Canada](#), [Brazil](#), [United States](#), [Argentina](#), [Australia](#), [South Africa](#),^[16] and [New Zealand](#), especially amongst [Irish diaspora](#). Saint Patrick's Day is celebrated in more countries than any other [national festival](#).^[17] Modern celebrations have been greatly influenced by those of the Irish diaspora, particularly those that developed in North America. However, there has been criticism of Saint Patrick's Day celebrations for having become too commercialised and for fostering negative stereotypes of the Irish people.^[18]

Saint Patrick^[edit]

Main article: [Saint Patrick](#)

Saint Patrick was a 5th-century Romano-British Christian missionary and Bishop in Ireland. Much of what is known about Saint Patrick comes from the *Declaration*, which was allegedly written by Patrick himself. It is believed that he was born in [Roman Britain](#) in the fourth century, into a wealthy [Romano-British](#) family. His father was a [deacon](#) and his grandfather was a [priest](#) in the Christian church. According to the *Declaration*, at the age of sixteen, he was kidnapped by Irish raiders and taken as a slave to [Gaelic Ireland](#).^[19] It says that he spent six years there working as a shepherd and that during this time he [found God](#). The *Declaration* says that God told Patrick to flee to the coast, where a ship would be waiting to take him home. After making his way home, Patrick went on to become a priest.^[20]

According to tradition, Patrick returned to Ireland to convert the [pagan](#) Irish to Christianity. The *Declaration* says that he spent many years evangelising in the northern half of Ireland and converted thousands.

Patrick's efforts were eventually turned into an allegory in which he drove "snakes", heathen practices, out of Ireland, despite the fact that actual snakes were not known to inhabit the region.^[21]

Tradition holds that he died on 17 March and was buried at [Downpatrick](#). Over the following centuries, many legends grew up around Patrick and he became Ireland's foremost saint.

Celebration and traditions^[edit]

Traditional Saint Patrick's Day badges from the early 20th century, [Museum of Country Life](#) in [County Mayo](#) According to legend, Saint Patrick used the three-leaved [shamrock](#) to explain the [Holy Trinity](#) to [Irish pagans](#). Sydney Opera House lit up green in honour of Saint Patrick in [Sydney](#), Australia

Today's Saint Patrick's Day celebrations have been greatly influenced by those that developed among the Irish diaspora, especially in North America. Until the late 20th century, Saint Patrick's Day was often a bigger celebration among the diaspora than it was in Ireland.^[17]

Celebrations generally involve public parades and festivals, Irish traditional music sessions ([céilithe](#)), and the wearing of green attire or shamrocks.^[9] There are also formal gatherings such as banquets and dances, although these were more common in the past. Saint Patrick's Day parades began in North America in the 18th century but did not spread to Ireland until the 20th century.^[22] The participants generally include marching bands, the military, fire brigades, cultural organisations, charitable organisations, [voluntary associations](#), [youth groups](#), [fraternities](#), and so on. However, over time, many of the parades have become more akin to a [carnival](#). More effort is made to use the [Irish language](#), especially in Ireland, where 1 March to St Patrick's Day on 17 March is Seachtain na Gaeilge ("[Irish language week](#)").^[23]

Since 2010, famous landmarks have been lit up in green on Saint Patrick's Day as part of [Tourism Ireland](#)'s "Global Greening Initiative" or "Going Green for St Patrick's Day".^{[24][25]} The [Sydney Opera House](#) and the [Sky Tower](#) in [Auckland](#) were the first



landmarks to participate and since then over 300 landmarks in fifty countries across the globe have gone green for Saint Patrick's Day.^{[26][27]}

Christians may also attend [church services](#),^{[8][10]} and

the [Lenten](#) restrictions [on eating](#) and [drinking alcohol](#) are lifted for the day. Perhaps because of this, drinking alcohol – particularly Irish whiskey, beer, or cider – has become an integral part of the celebrations.^{[8][9][11][12]} In Ireland, this relaxation of fasting rules is notably marked by the consumption of stout, a dark ale beer that is a key part of



the celebration, with breweries preparing months in advance for the demand.^[28] The Saint Patrick's Day custom of "drowning the shamrock" or "wetting the shamrock" was historically popular. At the end of the celebrations,

especially in Ireland, a shamrock is put into the bottom of a cup, which is then filled with whiskey, beer, or cider. It is then drunk as a [toast](#) to Saint Patrick, Ireland, or those present. The shamrock would either be swallowed with the drink or taken out and tossed over the shoulder for good luck. ^{[29][30][31]}

Irish Government ministers travel abroad on official visits to various countries around St Patrick's Day to promote Ireland. ^{[32][33]}

Wearing green and shamrocks ^[edit]

A Saint Patrick's Day greeting card from 1907

On Saint Patrick's Day, it is customary to wear [shamrocks](#), green clothing or green accessories. Saint Patrick is said to have used the shamrock, a three-leaved plant, to explain the [Holy Trinity](#) to the [pagan Irish](#).^{[34][35]} This story first appears in writing in 1726, though it may be older. In pagan Ireland, three was a significant number and the Irish had many [triple deities](#), which may have aided St Patrick in his [evangelisation](#) efforts.^{[36][37]} Roger Homan writes, "We can perhaps see St Patrick drawing upon the visual concept of the [triskele](#) when he uses the shamrock to explain the Trinity".^[38] [Patricia Monaghan](#) says there is no evidence the shamrock was sacred to the pagan Irish.^[36] [Jack Santino](#) speculates that it may have represented the regenerative powers of nature, and was recast in a Christian context—[icons](#) of St Patrick often depict the saint "with a [cross](#) in one hand and a sprig of shamrocks in the other".^[39]

The first association of the colour green with Ireland is from a legend in the 11th century [Lebor Gabála Érenn](#) (The Book of the Taking of Ireland). It tells of [Goídel Glas](#) (Goídel the green), the [eponymous ancestor](#) of the [Gaels](#) and creator of the [Goidelic languages](#) ([Irish](#), [Scottish Gaelic](#), [Manx](#)).^{[40][41]} Goídel is bitten by a venomous snake but saved from death by [Moses](#) placing his staff on the snakebite,



leaving him with a green mark. His descendants settle in Ireland, a land free of snakes.^[42] One of the first, [Íth](#), visits Ireland after climbing the [Tower of Hercules](#) and being captivated by the sight of a beautiful green island in the distance.^{[40][41][42]}

The colour green was further associated with Ireland from the 1640s, when the [green harp flag](#) was used by the [Irish Catholic Confederation](#). Later, [James Connolly](#) described this flag as representing "the sacred emblem of Ireland's unconquered soul".^[43] Green ribbons and shamrocks have been worn on St Patrick's Day since at least the 1680s.^[44] Since then, the colour green and its association with St Patrick's Day have grown.^[45] The Friendly Brothers of St Patrick, an Irish [fraternity](#) founded in about 1750,^[46] adopted green as its colour.^[47] The [Order of St Patrick](#), an Anglo-Irish [chivalric order](#) founded in 1783, instead adopted blue as its colour, which led to blue being [associated with Saint Patrick](#). In the 1790s, the colour green was

adopted by the [United Irishmen](#). This was a [republican](#) organisation—founded mostly by Protestants but with many Catholic members—who launched a [rebellion in 1798](#) against British rule. Ireland was first called "the Emerald Isle" in "When Erin First Rose" (1795), a poem by a co-founder of the United Irishmen, [William Drennan](#), which stresses the historical importance of green to the Irish.^{[48][49][50][51]} The phrase "wearing of the green" comes from a [song of the same name](#) about United Irishmen being persecuted for wearing green. The [flags](#) of the [1916 Easter Rising](#) featured green, such as the [Starry Plough banner](#) and the [Proclamation Flag of the Irish Republic](#). When the [Irish Free State](#) was founded in 1922, the government ordered all [post boxes](#) be painted green, with the slogan "green paint for a green people";^{[52][53]} in 1924, the government introduced a green [Irish passport](#).^{[54][55][56]}

The wearing of the 'St Patrick's Day Cross' was also a popular custom in Ireland until the early 20th century. These were a [Celtic Christian cross](#) made of paper that was "covered with silk or ribbon of different colours, and a bunch or rosette of green silk in the centre".^[57]

Ireland^[edit]

History^[edit]

Saint Patrick's [feast day](#), as a kind of national day, was already being celebrated by the Irish in Europe in the ninth and tenth centuries.^[58] Saint Patrick's feast day was finally placed on the [liturgical calendar](#) of the Catholic Church in the early 1600s, due to the influence of [Waterford](#)-born [Franciscan](#) scholar [Luke Wadding](#).^[59] Saint Patrick's Day thus became a [holy day of obligation](#) for Catholics in Ireland. It is also a feast day in the [Church of Ireland](#), part of the [Anglican Communion](#). The church calendar avoids the observance of saints' feasts during certain solemnities, moving the saint's day to a time outside those periods. Saint Patrick's Day is occasionally affected by this requirement, when 17 March falls during [Holy Week](#).

This happened in 1940, when Saint Patrick's Day was officially observed on 3 April to avoid it coinciding with [Palm Sunday](#), and again in 2008, where it was officially observed on 15 March.^[60] Saint Patrick's Day will not fall within Holy Week again until 2160.^{[61][62]} However, the popular festivities may still be held on 17 March or on a weekend near to the feast day.^[63]

Saint Patrick's was perceived as the middle day of [spring](#) in the [Irish calendar](#). People expected that weather would be improved following the festival, and farmers would begin planting potato.^[64]



Good Friday - the Crucifixion of Jesus

Matthew 26-27, Mark 14-15, Luke 22-23, John 11-19

Jesus Is Tried by the Sanhedrin



The high priest accuses Jesus of blasphemy.

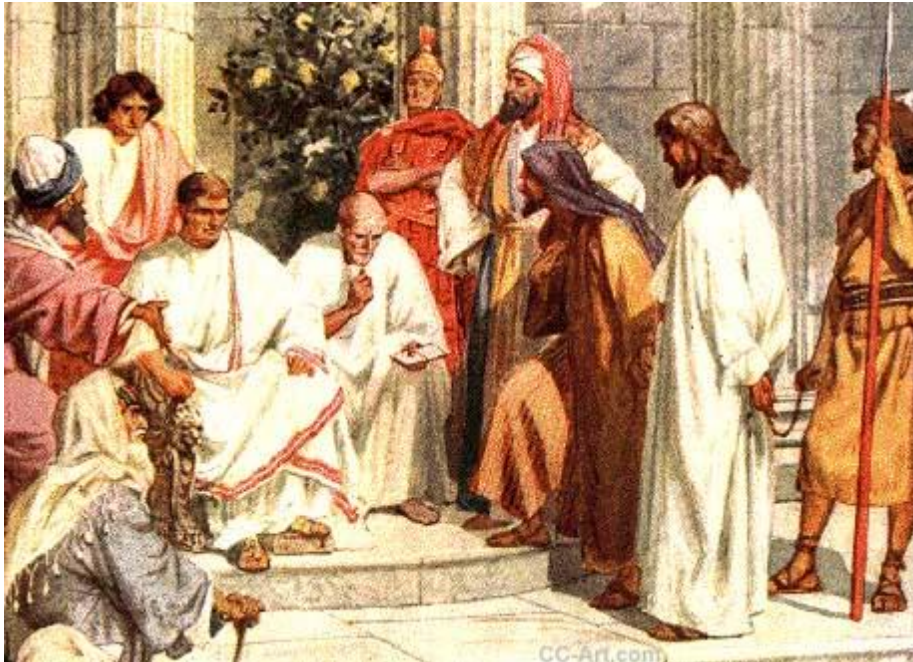
After Judas betrayed Jesus in the Garden of Gethsemane, the mob took Jesus to the house of Caiaphas [KY uh fuhs], the high priest. Peter had vowed he would never desert Jesus. But Jesus said to him, "Before the rooster crows, you will deny me three times." All of Jesus' disciples ran away in fear when Jesus was arrested. But Peter followed at a distance and came to the courtyard of the high priest. Three different people recognized him as one of Jesus' disciples, but Peter strongly denied it each time. Then a rooster crowed, and Peter remembered what Jesus had said. He felt very ashamed and began to cry.

The high priest, all the chief priests, the elders and the scribes were waiting at the high priest's house. This was an informal late-night meeting of the Sanhedrin [SAN hee drun], the Jewish ruling council. They had come together to put Jesus on trial, but it was not to be a fair trial. The religious leaders were looking for evidence that would justify putting Jesus to death, but they could not find any. They called many witnesses against Jesus, but the witnesses did not agree with each other.

Finally, the high priest demanded of Jesus, "Tell us if you are the Messiah, the Son of God." Jesus replied, "I am, and you will see me, the Son of Man, sitting at God's right hand and coming back on the clouds of heaven." Then the high priest said, "You have just heard His blasphemy! Why do we need any more witnesses? What is your verdict?"

They all shouted, "He deserves death!" Then they spat in Jesus' face and started beating Him.

Jesus Is Tried by Pilate



The religious leaders take Jesus to Pilate and accuse Him falsely.

In their mock trial, the religious leaders had agreed that Jesus should be put to death. But they did not have authority to put anyone to death under Roman law. So, as soon as morning came, they took Jesus to the Roman governor, Pontius Pilate [PON chus PIE lat]. They falsely accused Jesus of treason against the Roman Empire for claiming to be the king of the Jews and for urging people not to pay their taxes.

Pilate saw that Jesus was not really guilty of anything and wanted to let Him go. But Pilate did not want trouble with the religious leaders. He asked Jesus, "Are you the king of the Jews?" Jesus replied, "My kingdom is not of this world. If it were, my followers would have fought to prevent my arrest by the Jewish leaders. But my kingdom is from another place."

It was the governor's custom to release one prisoner at the Passover Feast - anyone the people wanted released. The Jewish leaders knew this and had persuaded the crowd of people gathered around Pilate's house to call for the release of a criminal named Barabbas [buh RAB bas] and to demand that Jesus be crucified.

Pilate asked the crowd of people, "Which do you want me to release, Barabbas or Jesus?" The crowd yelled for Barabbas to be released. Pilate asked, "Then what should I do with Jesus?", and the crowd yelled "Crucify Him, Crucify Him!" So Pilate ordered the Roman soldiers to crucify Jesus.

Jesus Is Crucified



Jesus is crucified.

Crucifixion was a cruel form of death reserved for criminals and slaves. First, Jesus was beaten by Roman soldiers. Then he was made to carry His cross to the place of execution. Jesus must have been too weak from the beating to carry His cross all the way; the soldiers forced a man named Simon of Cyrene to carry it the rest of the way.

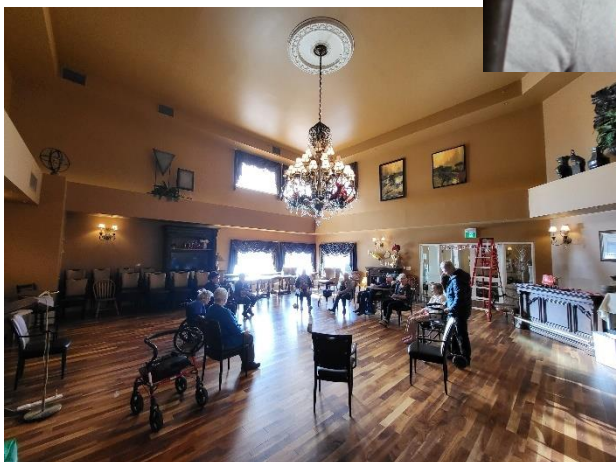
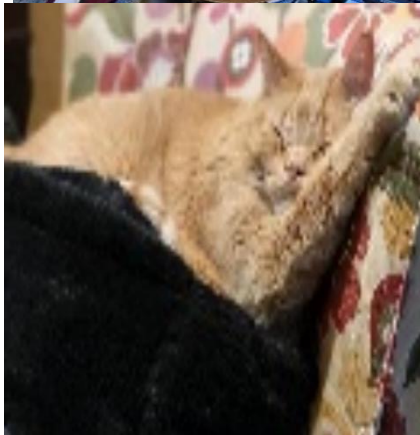
The cross was placed between two other men who were being crucified that day. The soldiers nailed Jesus to the cross and left Him to die. They put a sign on the cross to mock Jesus that said, "Jesus of Nazareth, the King of the Jews."

About noon, strange things begin to happen. Darkness came over the land for three hours. Then Jesus cried out, "Father, into your hands I commend my spirit," and then He died. The curtain of the temple was mysteriously torn in two, and there was a great earthquake.

It was Friday afternoon, and the Sabbath would start at sundown. It was also a very special Sabbath because it was Passover. The Jewish leaders wanted all the bodies buried before the Sabbath started because they were not allowed to do any work on the Sabbath.

One of Jesus' followers, a man from the town of Arimathea named Joseph, went to Pilate and asked for Jesus' body. He took Jesus' body and hastily put it in a new tomb that had been carved in rock. He rolled a large stone in front of the tomb to seal it.

WHAT YOU MISSED





Regarding your loved one's Medications or Care Plans, please call the office to arrange an appointment with The Nurse.

Thank You!

Office; 306-778-3500



Please remove all muddy Outdoor footwear, FOR the safety of our residents thank you very much!

Wellness Foot Care

March 8TH 2024



\$5.00 PER Apt.
Make Arrangements can be made
with the office or the nurse on duty.

Cypress House Hair Dresser

Lori Dueck



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