

# The Good Knight

*“In Service to One,  
In Service to All”*



Issue 33

February 2026

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**Greetings!** Dating back to the 17<sup>th</sup> century, February has traditionally been dedicated to the Holy Family: Jesus, Mary, and Joseph. In them, we have the perfect model of the family; we are inspired by their virtue.

The month begins with the Feast of the Presentation of the Lord, also known as Candlemas. It is celebrated on February 2, forty days after Christmas. On that day we remember Mary and Joseph bringing Jesus to the temple in Jerusalem, to consecrate their first-born son to the Lord, as was the custom. There they met the elderly Simeon, who simply wanted to live long enough to meet the Savior. The widowed prophet, Anna, was also present. Upon seeing Jesus, she praised God and spoke about Jesus to others (Luke 2: 22-40). For this reason, Anna is said to be the first evangelist.

This year, Lent arrives on February 18. The date is dependent upon when Easter falls each year. This holiest of feast days is always on the first Sunday after the first full moon after the spring equinox. The first Sunday of Lent begins six weeks prior.

Let us embrace this time of preparation.

Thank you for reading *The Good Knight*.

Louis Kloster, Editor

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## Important Dates

### February 2026

- 1 COR Gathering
- 2 Feast of the Presentation of the Lord
- 3 Feast of St. Blaise
- 11 Knights of Columbus Executive Meeting by Zoom
- 15 Knights of Columbus pancake breakfast
- 16 Family Day
- 17 Knights of Columbus General Meeting @ 7:30 p.m.
- 18 Ash Wednesday
- 23 Feast of St. Polycarp (Saint of the Month)



## Knight of the Month

This month we honor Bro. John deRuiter as our Knight of the Month. This recognition is long overdue. John has served as a Trustee for our council for many years. He is a willing servant, happy to help with any of our council activities, whether it is volunteering for a community blood drive, barbecuing at a Beaumont & District Agricultural Society event, or serving spaghetti at a K of C fundraiser.



For several years, John has been the chair of our parish pastoral council. He is passionate about serving as an MC at weekend Masses, but is equally comfortable as a lector. Being a master electrician, John donates a great deal of time and service to the parish, tending to all things electrical. He can be found changing light bulbs, installing and maintaining projectors and security systems, or repairing our sound system. Thank you, Bro. John, for the many ways you serve our council and our parish.

# The Good Knight

## Word of the Month

In order to communicate our faith to others, we need to develop a certain vocabulary ... a faith vocabulary. Each month we will dissect and investigate one faith-related word.



### Covenant

The word *covenant* derives from an Old French word that means 'agreement' and, before that, a Latin word, *covenir*, meaning to 'come together'. It is the common translation of the Hebrew word *berith*.

The Merriam-Webster dictionary defines covenant as "a formal, solemn, and binding agreement; a written agreement or promise usually under seal between two or more parties." It refers to a specific type of relationship. Marriage, for example, is a covenant relationship.

In ancient times, covenants brought others into a kinship relationship. Kinship was a blood relationship, characterized by mutual obligations towards each other. There was a strong and intimate bond that held them together.

In the Old Testament, there are several covenants between God, the Divine Kinsman, and God's people. The first was with Noah. The next was the Abrahamic covenant (Genesis 12: 1 – 3), in which God promised land, prosperity, and blessings to Abraham and his descendants. The Israelites became God's *kin* – His elected or adopted children – the chosen people. Later, the covenant between God and His people was renewed with Moses on Mount Sinai, when God said: "If you obey my voice and hold fast to my covenant, you of all the nations shall be my very own" (Exodus 19: 5). To guide them in keeping the Mosaic covenant, God gave them the Ten Commandments and the Book of the Covenant with its more than 600 laws.

God would always be faithful to the covenant ... but the Israelites would continually breach and break it. Their infidelity would lead to the destruction of Jerusalem and their Babylonian exile. Still, despite their disobedience, God was steadfast in His love and, through the prophets, God would try to restore the relationship with His people (Isaiah 55, Jeremiah 30). God's covenant was an everlasting one.

Jesus is the New and Everlasting Covenant. The covenant relationship, characterized by love and fidelity, was fully realized in the death and resurrection of Christ, who loved us faithfully until death. We acknowledge this at Mass in the Eucharistic Prayer, when the priest holds the chalice and recites: "Take this, all of you, and drink from it. This is the cup of my blood, the blood of the new and everlasting covenant. It will be shed for you and for all so that sins may be forgiven. Do this in memory of me."



## The Ten Commandments

The Ten Commandments, also known as the Decalogue, are significant in the moral life of a Christian. This year, The Good Knight will explore each one. The **Sixth Commandment** is:

### *Thou shalt not commit adultery.*

The sixth commandment is all about fidelity to God, self, and others. It is all about **covenant**. (See the [Word of the Month](#))

This commandment relates not only to adultery but encompasses all matters relating to human sexuality. It applies not only to sexual behavior but to desire as well. In His Sermon on the Mount, Jesus teaches, "You have heard that it was said, 'You shall not commit adultery.' But I say to you that everyone who looks at a woman with lust has already committed adultery with her in his heart" (Matt. 5: 27 – 28). This commandment promotes modesty and purity in words, appearance, and actions, whether alone or with others.



The Catechism of the Catholic Church underscores the vocation to chastity and the healthy integration of sexuality within the person and within our relationships with others. We are to control and master our sexual desires, and not be driven by them. There are many offenses against chastity, including lust, pornography, and rape.

Sexuality, when expressed physically, is "a complete and lifelong mutual gift of a man and a woman" (CCC #2337). In marriage, the husband and wife give themselves totally to one another, and "they are no longer two, but one flesh. Therefore what God has joined together, let no one separate" (Mark 10: 8-9). Marriage is a sacrament, and it is sacred. The covenant relationship between a husband and wife is to be a reflection of God's love for His people and Christ's love for the Church. Each spouse assists the other in becoming holier and more truly the image of God.

The sixth commandment upholds the importance of a committed marital relationship based on love and an openness to the procreation and care of children. The sexual union between husband and wife is meant to enhance their total commitment to love, which only flourishes in a stable, faithful relationship. Their physical intimacy is a sign of their spiritual communion.

Adultery, which is marital infidelity, is an offense against the dignity of marriage and, therefore, the sixth commandment. It causes injury to one's spouse, the marital relationship, and to one's family. The sixth commandment upholds the sanctity of marriage and protects against the hurt that is inflicted through infidelity, impurity, and sexual immorality.

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## The Sacraments – The Christian Mysteries

This year *The Good Knight* will examine each of the seven sacraments of the Catholic Church. This month we take a close look at:

### Eucharist

The Eucharist is the 'Sacrament of Sacraments' and, as Pope St. John Paul II exhorted, the "source and summit of our Christian life." All other sacraments are directed towards it. The sacrament of Eucharist was instituted at the Last Supper, as described in Sacred Scripture. In the days of the early Church, it was celebrated within the context of a religious meal.

The Eucharist is called the Lord's Supper, because Jesus said, "Do this in memory of me." It called the faithful together to celebrate the death and resurrection of the Lord and His continued presence in their lives. The meal is shared in anticipation of the Lord's return: "When we eat this bread and drink this cup, we proclaim your death, Lord Jesus, until you come again." The gift of the Body and Blood of the Lord keeps us in communion with Him, who lives through all the ages. Our existence as Church is dependent on this communion with Christ through the breaking of bread, through the Lord's Supper.



The word *eucharist* originates from the Greek word *eucharistia*, which means 'thanksgiving'. At mass, we give thanks to God for His saving actions in the past, for His presence among us now, and for His promise to be with us always. We show gratitude for His saving grace: past, present, and future.

Christ is present at the Eucharist in four ways: in the person of the priest or presider, in the Word of God, in His Body and Blood, and in the people gathered. Jesus' presence is real, not symbolized. We believe He is as present as He was at the Last Supper.

The Eucharist is the work of the Trinity. We give thanks and praise to God the Father. We remember the sacrifice of his only begotten Son, Jesus, on the cross, for the sake of our salvation. And the Holy Spirit, ever-present in our lives, is at work through the inspired Word of God and the consecration of bread and wine. During the *epiclesis* in the Eucharistic Prayer, the Holy Spirit is invoked or called to "make these gifts holy, so that they will become for us the Body and Blood of our Lord Jesus Christ."



The Mass has five structural parts:

- Introductory Rite
- Liturgy of the Word
- Preparation/Presentation of Gifts
- Liturgy of the Eucharist
- Communion / Concluding Rite

There are two 'movements' in the mass. Firstly, we gather at mass to be united with each other as the body of Christ and to be nourished by the Body of Christ. Secondly, at the end of Mass, we are sent out to bring the Good News to others. Mass is always about both **communion** and **commission**. We gather to be renewed and nourished so that we can go out into the world and share the Good News, the peace of Christ, and the love of God with others. We receive the Body and Blood of Christ so that, in turn, we might sacrifice ourselves as 'food and drink' for the world, through service.

## The Good of the Order

Every month the Knights pray for the sick or recently deceased in the parish as well as relatives and friends who are in need of God's help. We call this the Good of the Order. Please pray for:

- |                           |                          |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| • Shirley Affleck         | Medical concerns         |
| • Archbishop Stephen Hero | Our New Archbishop       |
| • Wasai Buffalo           | Deceased                 |
| • Willy Bortez            | Prostate surgery         |
| • Michael Busu            | Dementia                 |
| • Fr. Len Cadieux         | Deceased                 |
| • Terry Clark             | Deceased                 |
| • Wilbur Collin           | Heart condition          |
| • Florent Duguay          | Cancer                   |
| • Madeline Elder          | 97 years old; aging      |
| • Rollande Gosselin       | Cancer Concerns          |
| • Ardie Korte             | Recovery – heart surgery |
| • Joe Lauer               | Knee surgery             |
| • Roland Leblanc          | Dementia                 |
| • Lynda Leblanc           | Health issues; melanoma  |
| • Jean-Pierre Lefebvre    | Cancer concern           |
| • Chris Oster             | Divorced                 |
| • Bryan Oulton            | Sick                     |
| • Albertine Porter        | Deceased                 |
| • Larry Rowan             | Cancer, dementia         |
| • Deborah Semanak         | emphysema                |
| • John Stretch            | Deceased                 |
| • Fr. Bernard Taypen      | Deceased                 |
| • Dean Weans              | Cancer                   |
| • Andrew Weinkauff        | broken bones, concussion |
| • Robert Weisenberger     | Stroke and heart attack  |

Give God what's right ... not what's left.

## Birthdays in February

We send blessings to the following Knights who are celebrating birthdays this month:

- |               |                      |
|---------------|----------------------|
| • February 2  | Roger Tessier        |
| • February 2  | Maurice Potvin       |
| • February 6  | Han Wei (Henry) Yang |
| • February 6  | Bill de Groot        |
| • February 11 | Bryan Pueschel       |
| • February 19 | Lorne Malaka         |
| • February 23 | Jorge Lopez          |
| • February 26 | Jeremy Bujold        |
| • February 27 | Kurt Helgoth         |
| • February 27 | Louis Kloster        |



# The Good Knight

## Family of the Month

The McLarney family is a beloved and inspiring family in our parish. They typically attend both the 5 p.m. and 11 a.m. Masses on weekends and are involved in a multitude of parish activities and projects. If there is a faith experience or prayer event offered in the parish, the McLarneys are there.

As chairperson of our council's Family program, Bro. Gerard organizes such activities as parish family dances, spiritual book studies, and prayer services for special feast days. Gerard serves as an MC at weekend Masses, while many of the McLarney girls are proclaimers of God's word. Those who are of age are also very involved in the parish youth group, The Rock. And the list goes on. Gerard and the children do all of this with the tremendous love and support of his wife and their mother, Tracy.



## Saint of the Month: St. Polycarp



This month we remember a saint with a very strange name but a very interesting story. His name is Saint Polycarp. His feast day is February 23.

Polycarp lived an awful long time ago, just 100 years after Jesus died. In fact, it was the apostle John who made Polycarp a bishop of a city called Smyrna in what is now the country of Turkey. At that time, Christians were still persecuted and killed because of their faith in Jesus. When Polycarp was a very old man, the Romans were hunting for Christians to be sacrificed to their gods. When the Roman police found Polycarp in his hiding place, Polycarp offered them a meal. While they ate, Polycarp prayed for all Christians around the world.

He was then taken to the stadium to be burned alive. However, the flames did not hurt nor consume him. And so, instead, the Romans stabbed St. Polycarp to death and then burned his body. The burnt bones of this brave Christian were saved and are in a church in Rome. St. Polycarp ... pray for us.



## Anniversaries in February

- February 18 Bryan & Diane Pueschel
- February 22 Josemon & Nethu Varghese

**HAPPY IS THE SOUL THAT KNOWS  
HOW TO FIND JESUS IN THE EUCHARIST,  
AND THE EUCHARIST IN ALL THINGS.**

St. Peter Julian Eymard

## Have You Heard This One?

One day a Baptist minister and a Catholic priest got into a debate about who was a better pastor. They couldn't settle this, so their friend intervened saying, "Let them have a contest to see who's really the better pastor." The contest is to take place at a church with a simple podium and altar.

First, they see who has the best prayer. The priest takes out incense, prays elaborately, and speaks some Latin. The preacher gets on his knees, throws his hands in the air and cries out to God. ... It's a tie.

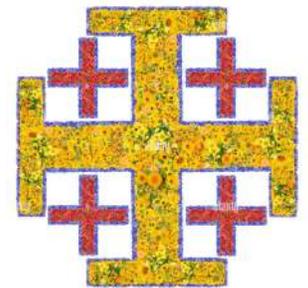
Next is the sermon. The priest takes out his bible, kisses it, and talks about the life of Christ. The minister takes out his Bible, reads verses, and delivers a fiery sermon. ... Again, they decide it's a tie.

Lastly, the friend says, "Okay, for the tie-breaker: the Lord's Supper."

As the priest prepares the altar, the Baptist minister looks up and says, "I'm toast."

## The Jerusalem Cross

There are different variations to the cross. The Jerusalem cross, composed of four small Greek crosses and one large one, has existed for many centuries. Also known as the Crusader's Cross, it was depicted on the papal banner and worn by soldiers during the Crusades of the Middle Ages.



Its meaning has been explained in various ways:

- It represents the four evangelists or gospel writers (Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John).
- The five crosses symbolize the five wounds of Christ; the four smaller crosses represent the wounds in his hands and feet, while the large one is for the wound in his side, left by the soldier's spear.
- Sometimes referred to as the Pilgrim's Cross, the large cross represents the pilgrim, and the other four crosses are those who pray for and support the pilgrim on their faith journey.
- It is also understood to represent Christianity being transmitted to the four corners of the world. The central cross symbolizes both Jerusalem, where Christianity began, and, of course, Christ. Therefore, the Jerusalem cross represents Christ's command to spread the Gospel around the world.