

Leafy Legend

Kale is no ordinary leafy green. It's one of the healthiest foods on the planet. It's so dense with nutrients that one cup, at only 33 calories, has vitamins A, K, C, B1, B2, B3, and B6, as well as minerals calcium, manganese, potassium, magnesium, copper, and more iron per ounce than beef. With all this good news about the vegetable, it's no wonder kale has its own holiday, Kale Day, which falls on October 1st this year.

Why else is kale hailed as a superfood? It's high in antioxidants, which provide powerful anti-inflammatory benefits and can lower blood pressure. Kale has also been studied for its effects on lowering cholesterol and is loaded with substances known to fight cancer. Perhaps this is why kale is taking kitchens by storm. People have even taken to putting "Eat More Kale" bumper stickers on their cars and wearing kale T-shirts.

But kale is no passing fad. The healthiest way to enjoy kale is raw—in a salad or as a wrap for hot foods. But for those who may not like the slight bitterness of the greens, there are other ways to enjoy kale's many benefits. Steaming it softens the leaves. Baking the leaves in the oven with olive oil and spices produces kale chips. Or you can hide the kale. Blend it with fruit for a nutritious smoothie. Mince it finely, and add it to hamburgers or meat loaf. Do you like pesto with your pasta? Substitute kale for half of the basil.

Kale is also easy to grow in the fall, since it thrives in cool temperatures. It became a staple in Britain during World War II as a supplement to rationed diets. Today, kale enjoys its place as the centerpiece of many dinner tables.



October Birthdays

In astrology, those born between October 1–22 balance the scales of Libra. Libras seek harmony and value fairness and justice. Although they'd rather avoid conflict, they are excellent team players—tactful and polite at soothing those embroiled in an argument. If you're born between October 23–31, you are a Scorpio. Scorpions are powerful investigators who stay abreast of all the comings and goings of their peers, take control, and lead the way to success. Celebrities born in October include:

- Groucho Marx (comedian) – Oct. 2, 1890
- Margaret Thatcher (PM) – Oct. 13, 1925
- Roger Moore (actor) – Oct. 14, 1927
- Evel Knievel (daredevil) – Oct. 17, 1938
- Jennifer Holliday (performer) – Oct. 19, 1960
- Joyce Brothers (doctor) – Oct. 20, 1927
- Mickey Mantle (ballplayer) – Oct. 20, 1931
- Annette Funicello (performer) – Oct. 22, 1942
- Jonas Salk (scientist) – Oct. 28, 1914



Local Legends:

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| Judith D ~ 2 | Sandra S ~ 4 |
| JoJo L ~ 11 | Margaret N ~ 11 |
| Millie W ~ 13 | Noel F ~ 14 |
| Arlene B ~ 15 | Edna S ~ 22 |
| Dianne E ~ 26 | Barb R ~ 29 |
| Adrieann B ~ 31 | |



Oak Terrace Living

East, West, Autumn Lane | 1575 Hoover Dr | 387-835823.001 | Activities Dept.



Our Events:

- 10/2 Sustainable Safari!
- 10/6 Vine Music
- 10/7 Len Krenik Music
- 10/9 A&K Carlson Music
- 10/12 Piano Students
- 10/16 C. Blackstad Music
- 10/20 Roam from Home: International Wolf Center
- 10/31 Costume Contest and Trick or Treating!

Celebrating October

Organize Your Medical Information Month

Cookbook Month
James Bond Day
October 5

World Day of Architecture
October 6

Sweetest Day
October 18

Halloween
October 31



The Bright Side of October

Orange is one of the most iconic colors of the fall season. From the changing leaves to ripe pumpkins and Halloween decorations, it's everywhere in October. But beyond its seasonal spotlight, orange has an interesting history and set of associations that make it stand out year-round.

The word *orange* didn't appear in English until around the 1300s, borrowed from the Old French *orange*, which came from Arabic *nāranj*—originally referring to the fruit. Before that, people in English-speaking areas would describe the color as "yellow-red." It wasn't until the fruit became common in Europe that the word was used to describe the hue. In many cultures today, it represents creativity, change, and enthusiasm.

In nature, orange often signals warmth and energy. It's the color of fire, sunsets, and autumn leaves. In October, orange becomes especially visible. Pumpkins, perhaps the most famous fall symbol, take center stage during Halloween. Originally, jack-o'-lanterns were carved from turnips in Ireland, but when the tradition came to America, pumpkins were more plentiful and easier to carve. Their natural orange color made them perfect for the holiday's spooky glow. Orange also pairs well with black, Halloween's other signature color. While black represents darkness and mystery, orange balances it with brightness and warmth, making the two a striking seasonal combo.

Aside from Halloween, orange pops up throughout fall in decorations, wreaths, seasonal foods, and clothing. It evokes the cozy, crisp feel of the season and reminds us of harvest time. Even sports teams and schools often use orange in their autumn promotions and uniforms to reflect that seasonal energy.

While orange is not everyone's favorite color year-round—only five percent of people choose it as their favorite—it has certainly carved out a place in October's spotlight. Whether you're admiring the leaves, carving a pumpkin, or just sipping something cinnamon-spiced, you're likely soaking in a little bit of orange this season.

The Quiet Crusader



On October 21, 1854, Florence Nightingale and her staff of trained female volunteer nurses set out for Crimea near Ukraine's Black Sea. Reports had reached Britain of injured soldiers still fighting in the Crimean War. When Nightingale arrived, she discovered medicine was scant, infections were rampant, and food was in short supply. The hospital itself was overcrowded, poorly ventilated, and backed up with sewage, so Nightingale pleaded for government help in an article written to Britain's leading newspaper, *The Times*.

The response was overwhelming. The government would build a new hospital in Britain that could be transported to and reconstructed in Crimea. Six months after Nightingale's arrival, the British Sanitary Commission ventured to Crimea to fix the hospital's most pressing problems. Surgeon and biographer Stephen Paget believes Nightingale's actions were responsible for reducing the hospital death rate from 42% to 2%.

Florence Nightingale's persuasive tactics to improve hospital hygiene—with the government's help—are only part of her legacy. During the Crimean War she earned the nickname "The Lady with the Lamp." After the medical officers had left each night, Nightingale would visit all the wounded soldiers, one by one, with a lamp in her hands. This type of round-the-clock care, coupled with her insistence on sanitation, helped revolutionize modern nursing. She returned to Britain a heroine and promptly organized the Nightingale Fund to pay for the improvement of Britain's hospitals and the Nightingale Training School to become the first professional school for nurses. That legacy has endured through the ages. Indeed, the Florence Nightingale Museum in Britain hails its namesake as the most influential woman to have lived in Victorian Britain, Queen Victoria excepted.

Paper Alchemy

World Origami Days run from October 24 to November 11. During these two and a half weeks, paper folders around the world will share their enduring pastime with seminars, exhibits, folding classes, and more.

The art of paper folding, known as *origami*, was invented in China around AD 105. The practice soon spread to Japan and western Europe. Origami, over its 2,000-year history, seems not to have gone out of style. In the 1950s, a woman named Lillian Oppenheimer made *origami* a household word in America. Oppenheimer, an origami devotee, teacher, and advocate, would go on to become an origami celebrity on TV programs such as *The Jack Parr Tonight Show*.

What is the allure of origami? For many, it's an art form. Simple sheets of paper are transformed into elaborate sculptures: animals, plants, boxes, and *orizuru* (paper cranes). Monks are credited with bringing origami to Japan, though some say origami didn't flourish in Japan until after the invention of paper known as *washi*. Washi is ultrathin and made from the fibers of gampi tree bark, the mitsumata shrub, or the paper mulberry; it's sometimes mixed with bamboo, hemp, rice, or wheat. Once washi became available to the masses, everyone was able to participate in origami. Another theory for origami's popularity in Japan is its "folding culture," where the Japanese wisely make use of limited space.

Either way, the folding of exquisite shapes delights the soul and challenges the fingers. Try it for yourself. Start with a frog, fan, hat, or even the crane, Japan's symbol of peace. And if you really want to be wowed, view the work of origami grandmaster Akira Yoshizawa. You may never see a piece of paper the same again.



We celebrated our Grandparents with a little back to the 50's party.



'Only' 500 pieces but our most challenging puzzle yet! Stay tuned for the finished image.

Centenarian Slideshow:
Celebrating those 100+

"Grow a Pet" day
has us making Chia Pets and they are taking over the residents' rooms!



The Peanut Gallery

On October 2, 1950, cartoonist Charles Schulz debuted his *Peanuts* comic strip. Schulz actually hated the name *Peanuts*. He had originally named the strip *L'il Folks*, but his publishers feared that this title was too similar to a comic strip called *Little Folks*. Schulz then decided to call it *Good Old Charlie Brown* after its lead character, but once again his publishers intervened. Without even seeing the strip, they named it *Peanuts*, which was a common term for children in the 1950s, thanks to *The Howdy Doody Show's* "Peanut Gallery." The name stuck, and Charlie Brown, Snoopy, Lucy, Linus, Sally, and the whole *Peanuts* gang have become international stars, appearing in 2,600 newspapers all around the world.

