

NOTES AND COMMENTS

When a physician or sympathetic layman advises a change of air, we do not take him too literally. But an investigator for the Carnegie Institution at Washington has made experiments which seem to prove that the familiar prescription needs an even broader construction than we give it.

We are assured that there is little difference in the composition of air in various localities, and that the small difference there is no curative value. Good air is open and fresh air; bad air is confined air. If we get out into the open, and away from the dust and smoke and fumes that pollute air in crowded places, we obtain all the change of air that is necessary or possible.

Yet it is desirable to go farther afield for a change of air, metaphorically speaking, because change of scene, of environment, of habits, of moral atmosphere, is beneficial at certain times. Rest, freedom, the holiday spirit and recreation are among the elements which make the changed air so good for the system. They are, as a rule, elements we cannot find in the air at home. Thus a physical paradox becomes a medical and moral truth.

Teach your boy to swim. It is the best exercise in the world in the summer. It develops the chest, improves the wind, and strengthens the heart. A boy who does much swimming can't smoke many cigarettes, because swimming is about the severest test of wind there is. Besides, if your boy knows how to swim it will likely save his life some time.

Teach your girl to swim. It will make her supple, lithe, and strong, and self-reliant. For when she is beyond her depth she has only her own arms and legs and nerve to depend on. And knowing how to swim may save her life. Practically every one that was saved from the Empress of Ireland could swim.

Teach yourself to swim, if you do not know already. You cannot be too old nor too young to enjoy it. It is the best fun in the world, and it may save your life some time.

PRISONERS PLANT FORESTS.

Australian Convicts Reforest Five Hundred Acres.

According to a recent report of the Forestry Department of New South Wales, good conduct convicts at the state prison, instead of breaking stone, are now engaged in the more useful and healthful work of replanting with trees the waste lands of the state. At one prison alone 25,000 trees, mostly American ash and pine were planted in 1913, and so successful have these plantations been that this work will be considerably extended in the present year.

A similar idea has been worked out successfully by the city of San Diego in California, which possesses 7,000 acres of bare rolling sand land at a distance of ten miles from the city. A trained forester was engaged to make this land profitable, and under his direction the city's unemployed have been given work planting this area with trees suitable to the nature of the country. Other cities in the United States that have found it necessary to purchase and reforest large areas on the watersheds governing their water-supply have advanced the same kind of labor. The primary purpose of such reforestation is not, however, to furnish work to the unemployed, but to develop a profitable source of revenue from land which would otherwise remain unproductive.

City forests of this kind are not, as yet, in vogue in this country. Perhaps the only city forest in Canada is that at Guelph, Ont., where a small area has been planted surrounding the springs which furnish the city's water supply. In many of the counties of eastern Canada, however, are large areas of waste land, originally forested, and capable only of producing forests. Ontario has a Counties Reforestation Act making possible the acquisition of such waste land for reforestation purposes by municipal councils, but up to the present time only one county has availed itself of this opportunity. Quebec and the Dominion Government have also passed legislation to encourage tree planting, and the Dominion Forestry Branch in the last fiscal year distributed nearly 4,000,000 trees from the nurseries at Indian Head for woodlot planting in western Canada.

The growing of forest trees on waste land can in most cases be made a profitable undertaking, besides providing labor to a considerable number of men, yet no extensive reforestation has as yet been done in eastern Canada.

The Candid Friend.

Miss Superbidge—I should just like to see the man that I'd promise to love, honor and obey.

Miss Parly—I'm sure you would dear.

If a woman would cut out the milliner's expensive creations and pin a \$10 bill in her hair she would attract more attention.

Young Folks

Three Orphans.

The Bradfords had settled in their summer home nearly a week when Louis, looking up from his book one afternoon a little before sunset, saw a small brown head pop out from under the corner of the carriage house.

At first the only thing that he could think of was a rat, for he had heard his father say at breakfast that rats had been getting into the grain. But he kept very still, and in a little while the head poked out farther, and then the whole body followed, and he saw that the animal was much larger than a rat. In fact, it was as large as a full-grown cat or a small dog. It had a round, fat body covered with grayish-brown hair, and a broad head with small ears that hardly showed at all.

With little runs of a foot or two at a time, the creature ventured farther and farther away from the corner of the carriage house; and then, to Louis's astonishment, it stood up on its hind quarters, with its forepaws hanging down in front, and looked all about, to see whether it was safe to go any farther. But just then Louis leaned too far forward in his eagerness to see, and his book slipped to the floor of the piazza with a loud slam. At that, the strange animal flashed back to the right into the hole so quickly that it looked like a mere brown streak.

When Louis told the gardener what he had seen, the old man laughed, and said he guessed it was only a woodchuck, and that they would see him again before long; but although Louis watched for several days, he saw nothing more of the brown head or the fat, round body.

But one morning he waked very early, and looking out of his window, saw the woodchuck feeding in plain sight on the grass plot behind the house.

In the corner stood the little rifle that had come to Louis's older brother as a Christmas present, and on a shelf near by stood the box of cartridges. Louis had been allowed to use the rifle when he was with his brother, but had never tried it alone. Now, he thought, his chance had come.

Very quietly he slipped over to the corner, took down the box of cartridges, and slipped one of them into the rifle. Then, barefooted, he tiptoed downstairs, carefully sid the bolt of the back door, and stepped out. Stealing to the corner of the house, he looked round. Yes, the woodchuck was still there, and still feeding! It had not been alarmed.

Louis raised the little rifle slowly, rested the barrel against the corner of the house, took careful aim, and pulled the trigger. At the report he saw something hop, and ran to the edge of the grass plot. There lay the woodchuck, still now, and looking up at Louis with glazing eyes, as if to say, "Why did you do it?" And then the eyes closed, and the woodchuck was dead.

Louis went back to the house; but instead of feeling proud of what he had done, he began to ask himself why he had done it, and he could not find any good answer. "I'm afraid they will, unless somebody kills them—or feeds them."

Louis asked no more questions. That afternoon he went to work with a spade at the corner of the carriage house. It took him until nearly night, but when he finished, he had three little balls of fur, with frightened black eyes that watched every move he made. The gardener found an old squirrel cage in the loft, and into it they put the three orphans, with a big bunch of fresh clover; and in the morning the clover was gone.

That is the way Louis got his little family. Two or three times a day he had to feed them, but he felt paid when he saw how quickly they began to lose their fear of him. In a week he could take them out of the cage and handle them as he could the kitten, and in two weeks they would run all round the yard, picking a dainty clover leaf here and a little sorrel there, but always ready to come running when he whistled to them. It always made him laugh to see them sit up first, when he whistled, to see where he was before they started.

Never did any other family of orphan woodchucks fare so well! Besides the clover and the sorrel, there were tender leaves of lettuce, and the juicy pods of peas, and bits of carrot. All the family grew round and fat, as their mother had been, and all of them followed Louis round; and whenever the cook would let them, they would crawl in behind the stove and cuddle together and sleep.—Youth's Companion.

Some girls have trouble in getting husbands—and nothing but trouble after they get them.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, JULY 5.

Lesson I. The Laborers in the Vineyard, Matt. 20. 1-16. Golden Text, Matt. 5.45.

Verse 1. A man that was a householder—The manager, or perhaps the owner, of an estate. One who had authority to hire and dismiss laborers.

Who went out early in the morning. When the grapes were ready to be gathered, many laborers would be required in order that the fruit might be cared for at once, so that there would be no loss.

Into his vineyard—The care of the vineyards was one of the chief occupations of Palestine.

2. A shilling—Literally, a denarius. Under Tiberius two thirds of a denarius was the pay of a Roman soldier. The amount paid to these laborers was considered a liberal daily wage at that time, and was sufficient to supply the necessities of life.

3. About the third hour—That is, at nine o'clock in the forenoon. A day meant twelve hours, extending from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. (John 11. 9.) Standing in the marketplace idle—As in our cities to-day, the unemployed were accustomed to congregate in the public squares, which in the cities of Palestine were the marketplaces. The children also gathered there (Luke 7. 32).

4. Whatsoever is right I will give you. No definite agreement is made with these laborers as with the first. There is simply a promise of fair payment. These men are glad to get employment, and at once begin their work.

5. The sixth and the ninth hour—Twelve o'clock and three o'clock in the afternoon.

6. The eleventh hour—Five o'clock, an hour before the day's work closed.

Why stand ye here all the day idle?—Their willingness to go to work as soon as employment was offered to them shows that they were not idle men from choice. Perhaps this is true of many "idlers" of our own day, though the chief difficulty, no doubt, lies in the fact that men, and women also, have not been trained for useful employment in which there is a demand for workers.

8. And when even was come—According to Deut. 24. 15, laborers were to be paid every day before the sun set. The prodigal son envied "his hire servants" who received their daily compensation.

The lord of the vineyard—That is, the householder, mentioned in verse 1.

His steward—An assistant in the management of the estate who paid the laborers for their work. (Compare Luke 8. 3; Gal. 4. 2.)

Beginning from the last unto the first—This order was unusual. Perhaps, since this is only a story, it was simply told so for the purpose of bringing out the moral, or the lesson which the whole story was intended to teach.

10. The first... supposed that they would receive more—That was only natural, because of the much longer time they had labored, and the fact that they had received more work they had accomplished.

12. The burden of the day—The full day's work.

The scorching heat—This was sometimes so severe as to drive laborers from the field (James 1. 11; 2 Kings 4. 19).

13. He answered and said to one of them—Addressing, probably, the spokesman of the group of those who, among themselves, had been murmuring against his seeming injustice.

15. Is there any evil because I am generous?—"Art thou jealous because I am generous?"

16. So the last shall be first, and the first last—See introductory paragraph.

AUTOS FATAL TO ROYALTIES.

Many Members of the Guelph Family Have Suffered.

The accident to the Princess Frederika of Hanover, the sister of the Duke of Cumberland, near Biarritz, the other day, is a reminder of the fatal part that the automobile has played in the Guelph family in the course of the last few years.

Prince William of Cumberland, the elder brother of the present Duke of Brunswick, was killed in an accident to the auto which he was driving near Berlin in May, 1912. The Kaiser sent an impressive message of sympathy to the Princess's father, and the latter was so affected by this and by other courtesies shown in connection with the burial that he quite unexpectedly sent his younger son, Prince Ernest August, to express his gratitude in person at the royal palace at Potsdam.

This was the first meeting of a Guelph with a Hohenzollern since Hanover (the Guelph state), was annexed to Prussia in 1866. It was also the occasion of a short meeting between the Prince and the Kaiser's only daughter, Princess Victoria Louise, which was the first scene in their romantic match, and the first step towards the reconciliation of the two families.

The betrothal was at Karlsruhe last spring. The festivities were the occasion of another auto accident in which the auto, driven by the Prince's future brother-in-law, Prince Adalbert of Prussia, ran

over a bay in the streets of Karlsruhe. In the course of the week of wedding festivities in Berlin on the occasion of the wedding, there were several other auto accidents in which royalty was involved, chief among them one in which the Duke of Cumberland's auto was concerned. This accident was the cause of the decision of the Duke of Brunswick at the eleventh hour to change one of the presents offered by King George—an English-made touring car in favor of something less potentially dangerous.

It has been said that never since has either father or son been seen in an automobile.

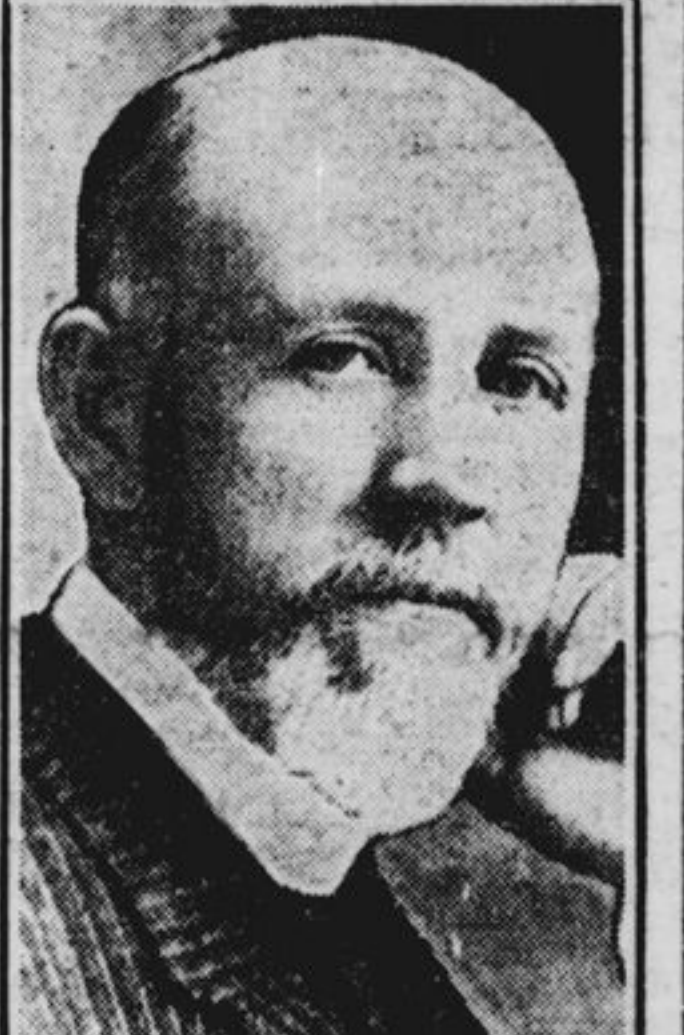
A CLEVER YOUNG MAN.

Hon. Wilfred Gariepy, Member of the Alberta Cabinet.

"Biography should treat of the lives of those who, socially, morally, and intellectually, command the attention of the public, which is a discriminating factor and invariably distinguishes the ring of the true from the dissonance of the brass. In the possession of admirable qualities of mind and heart, in holding marked precedence as a distinguished member of the legal profession, and in being a man of high attainments and distinguished executive ability, Mr. Gariepy challenges attention as one distinctly eligible for representation in this compilation, while his earnest and upright career and his position as a man of affairs but served to render the more consonant an epitome of his life history in this connection."

So wrote Dr. A. O. MacRae, of the Honorable Wilfred Gariepy, in his history of Alberta. Since the above was written Mr. Gariepy has more than ever won for himself a place on the merit roll of distinguished men in the Province of Alberta. In 1913 he was the successful candidate for the Legislature as representative for Beaver River, one of the northern constituencies of the Province. In November of that year the subject of this brief sketch was sworn in as Minister of Municipal Affairs for Alberta, and re-elected by acclamation as member for Beaver River in December of the same year.

Born at Montreal on March 14, 1877, the son of Jos. H. Gariepy,



Hon. Wilfred Gariepy.

the young man was educated at St. Laurent College, Montreal Seminary, Laval University, and finally graduated in law from McGill University.

Going to Alberta in 1892, young Gariepy was associated with his father in business in Edmonton. His health prevented him from taking up his chosen profession till 1903, when he began the practice of law under the firm name of Taylor, Boyle, and Gariepy, afterward Gariepy and Landry, and finally as at present, Gariepy, Giroux, and Dunlop, of Edmonton.

Mr. Gariepy was an alderman of his city from 1907 to 1910. He is a director of the Edmonton Children's Aid Society, president of the Alberta Union of Municipalities; secretary of Edmonton Canadian Club, and president of the French-Canadian Congress of Alberta. In 1904 he was a school trustee, and has been elected every year since. In 1907 he was president of St. Jean Baptiste Society, and in 1911 a Grand Knight of the Knights of Columbus. He is a member of three clubs, Edmonton, Northern and Canadian, and a Roman Catholic in religion.

The new Minister has a pleasing manner, and on a recent tour of the Province with other Ministers of the Legislature he made many friends. He is brimful of humor, has a good command of English, and as a platform and after-dinner speaker is very popular.

Mr. Gariepy is married and has three sons and one daughter. His home is at 537 Hardisty Avenue, Edmonton.—Max. McD. in Star Weekly.

No Rooms Left.

"My dear," said the young husband, "did you speak to the milkman about there being no cream on the milk?"

"Yes; I told him about it this morning and he explained it satisfactorily. I think it quite a credit to him, too."

"What did he say?" "He said he always filled the jug so full that there were no rooms on the top for cream!"

His Chance. "I believe," said the beautiful heiress, "that the happiest marriages are made by opposites." "Just think how poor I am!" argued the young man.

And it is easier to see through some people than it is to see through a glass eye.

HEALTH

Insomnia. Insomnia means simply lack of sleep. It may be of any degree, from the totally sleepless nights that the French call nuits blanches, or "white nights," to a slight diminution in the rest the sufferer thinks he ought to have.

Even the soundest sleepers know something about bad nights, for it is impossible to maintain a perfect equilibrium of health all the time, and sometimes the equilibrium will be sufficiently disturbed to banish sleep for the time.

When the loss of sleep is not excessive, it is best to regard it as one of the inevitable incidents of existence. If the wakeful night, he keeps reasonably calm about it, he will gradually make up for it on other nights, and that one or two bad nights do not mean "insomnia."

It is the good sleeper who frets at an occasional wakeful night, and begins to worry over symptoms, and talk about hypnotics. The poor sleeper, on the other hand, usually achieves a philosophy that enables him to lie awake hour after hour, and make little fuss about it. It is a matter of fact, sleep is in large measure a habit to which many other habits, both good and bad, contribute. If children sit up too late, and, above all, if they are permitted to get excited at bedtime, they may acquire a lifelong habit of light and restless sleep. It is an excellent plan for adults, as well as children, to keep the last hours of the day tranquil.

Some people are sleepless because they have overate, and some because they are underfed. The late supper, or the cup of tea or coffee taken too late in the day, must be given up in one case; a cup of hot milk, sipped slowly, will often give relief in the other. Remember, too, that moderate wakefulness in a cool, well-ventilated room is less harmful to the system than a heavy, drugged slumber in an overwarmed and stuffy room.

Nightmare.

A nightmare is a very vivid and disagreeable dream, in which the sleeper finds himself in various terrifying situations from which there is no escape. When the sufferer's fright reaches a climax, he awakens suddenly; sometimes he is aroused by his own efforts to scream for help. A bad form of nightmare occurs in young children; it is called "night terror." The child awakes suddenly from a deep sleep, panting, wide eyed, screaming but inarticulate, and clings frantically to anyone who goes to the bedside. Such attacks are most common in children between four and eight years old, but they may occur at any age.

When grown-up people have nightmare, it is generally owing to indiscretions in diet, such as mince pie or lobster eaten late at night. Many persons have to be very careful about what they eat for supper, and can never safely go to sleep lying flat on the back.

One characteristic of nightmare is the startling reality of it. It lacks the misty vagueness of pleasant dreams, and has, while it lasts, all the sharp outline of an actual occurrence. Therefore it is important that young children should be wisely and gently handled when they suffer from night terrors. Do not scold them, or laugh at them, or argue with them. They have suffered a real shock with a consequent loss of nervous force. Until the paroxysm has spent itself, do not leave a child who has suffered in this way alone.

Sometimes, in older children, nightmare accompanies overpressure at the end of the holiday. In such cases, lighten the pressure of work as much as possible, make the evening meal light and digestible, and keep the child from excitement during the few hours before bedtime.—Youth's Companion.

NATURAL PHENOMENA.

Clouds Take Odd Shapes—Ill-Smelling Fog—Lightning.

Cloud caps form on mountain tops when a current of moist air ascends the slope of the mountain, for the air cools as it rises and the moisture in it condenses, says Youth's Companion. On the flat top of Table Mountain, near Cape Town, a strong southeast wind produces a horizontal sheet of cloud known as the tablecloth. This cloud often appears to pour over the steep leeward side of the mountain like a mighty cataract. The "spreading of the tablecloth" is a sign of bad weather. At a little distance from the mountain a second cloud often forms. A similar pair of clouds seen near Cross Fell, in England, are known as the helmet and bar. The helmet, or helmet, forms over the mountain when a violent wind, blowing from the helmet, is blowing the bar appears a mile or two to seaward.

At Callao, on the coast of Peru, sailors often encounter a foul-smelling fog that deposits a brown slimy coating on white paint and metal, and hence is called the painter. Another remarkable fog on the Peruvian coast is known as the garua. It occurs in a region where rain is unknown, and supplies sufficient moisture to support vegetation. Red fogs frequently occur off the northwest coast of Africa, between the Canaries and the Cape Verde Islands. They are sometimes so dense as to make navigation difficult. The color is due to dust that the trade wind brings from the Sahara Desert.

Certain valleys in the Alps are

MORAL TRAINING IN HOMES

The Home Should Have Christian Parents Who Know God and Are Under the Power of the Spirit

There is a considerable amount of religious and moral education obtained in the home, for which the home may be said to be indirectly responsible. There are a large number of religious newspapers, and a vast amount of religious matter in secular newspapers, and the sphere of influence for these papers is at home. There are innumerable books, professedly or actually religious, which through Sunday school, parish and other libraries, or by actual purchase, find their way into the home. This religious reading may be thought to a large extent poor in quality and worse in effect. Yet it may be safely said that its influence is on the whole good and potent. No one properly understands the problem of home religious education who does not give a large place to the power—the vast power, actual and potential—of the religious periodical and book press.

The causes which have worked for the decrease of parental instruction in religion have not wrought the same havoc with parental instruction in morals. Unquestionably there is much moral training in the home. It may not be of the formal sort, not as deliberate in purpose, nor as conspicuously labeled as the older instruction, but as real, as purposeful, as wholesome, and as resultful as any that has preceded.

Truthfulness, Sobriety, cleanliness in speech, unselfishness, service, good manners, these and all other virtues are taught in Christian homes to-day as earnestly and possibly as effectively as in any other day. Sometimes, as we study the moral situation of the present, there comes the fear that our distinctively Christian ideals of virtue and conception of right and duty are giving place to the secular. If such be the fact, then, of course, the moral training in the home must suffer a like deterioration. But this hardly enters into our present problem, and the fact remains to cheer us that the home is an active and potent force in the moral development of the children.

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Fashion Hints

Summer Fur. Some of the exclusive furriers are now making a specialty of summer furs to wear at mountain and seaside resorts. These furs are usually made up in combination with chiffon, so that their weight and warmth are minimized. One attractive collar is made of strips of dyed yellow fox fastened on a seal brown chiffon scarf. A muff to match, with more chiffon than fur in its makeup, is sold with the collar.

Tulle and Beads. One of the new mill blouses is made with a flaring organdy collar under which is drawn a tie of black tulle—a fold of the black tulle half an inch wide. The tie ends in a tassel of colored beads, which give just the desirable dash of brightness to the blouse.

Embroidered Pique Waistcoat. Waistcoats made of narrow stripe pique are smart additions to the serge or gabardine street suit. They are often embroidered in white cotton, sometimes scalloped about the edges. One of the smartest, however, is made without embroidery. The edges are bound with white braid. The waistcoat buttons high in the neck and all the way down to the waist with big white crocheted buttons. Two patch pockets, bound with the braid finish it.

Embroidered Eponge. Embroidered eponge waistcoats are very effective, especially with white coat suits. The embroidery is done in colors that would have been called Bulgarian a year or two ago—in big, irregular designs. These waistcoats usually are made to button just above the waist, and like those of pique they carry "catch pockets."

Bit of Plaid for the Boy. Suits for small boys are made of white pique and poplin with collars and cuffs of gay Scotch plaid. To wear with these smart little suits come hats with brims and bands of matching plaids.

Printed Stockings. Stockings printed with gay flowers from knee to ankle are shown in some of the best shops. They should only be worn with white frocks and with white shoes. Sometimes roses, a couple of inches in diameter, literally cover the fabric of the stocking, and sometimes marguerites or nasturtiums are used.

Would Change His Tune. "I don't think a college education amounts to a great deal." "Don't you! Well, you ought to foot my boy's bills and see."

Obliging. "Have you obliging neighbors?" "We have. They are obliging us to move by the internal racket they kick up nights."

German Made a World's Johannisthal Aeroplane. A despatch from Jor Germany, says: A world for the duration flight plane carrying only the dromed on Wednesday at German airman. He flew the air for 18 hours and

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THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL COURT CANADIAN FIVE HUND

The thirty-fifth annual meeting of the Canadian Order of Foresters convened on Tuesday afternoon, June 16, in the Hall of the K. of C. Columbus, in the City of Toronto. It was the usual, delegates in attendance from all parts of the Dominion, the order confining business entirely to the Dominion of Canada. A representative present from every province of Canada, and through this thirty-fifth year will be no exception in November next, when meetings have been held in Prince, never previously in Quebec. The mayor and aldermen of the city welcomed the delegates in felicitous terms. Mr. B. the high chief ranger, replied an eloquent manner on behalf of the order.

The following officers were sent at the opening session: Stewart, high chief ranger; (Ont.); J. A. A. Broder, chief ranger; Montreal; A. Somers, high secretary; Ontario; Herbert Elliott, treasurer; Brantford (Ont.); Strong, superintendent of Ontario; Brantford (Ont.); W. B. erts, high auditor, Brantford (Ont.); A. Shults, second auditor, Brantford (Ont.); Couper, high registrar, (Que.); H. J. Stevenson, (Ont.); R. T. Kemp, (Ont.); A. (Ont.); F. H. Davidson, (Man.); members of the committee.

In addition to the above, Berry, district high chief; Holland (Man.); John Murray, district high chief ranger; (Man.); D. E. McKinnon, high secretary, Winnipeg, were present as representatives of the District High Court of the

The annual reports of the are, again, very satisfactory, demonstrating that the year which is the period covered reports referred to, was not to the series of satisfactory reports that have occurred in year in the order's experience. An interesting feature, in connection with the business of is, that since its inception it has confined its business to the Dominion of Canada, the excellent result which man of the medical board, able to report as to the death which was 6.12 per cent in 1913, and 5.28 over the experience, is, no doubt, very due to the original do founders of the order, only within this financial year departments, material be shown in the financial part of the order.