

Rules
For Aviation
in France

of Public Hygiene
Drawing Up a Set
of Model Regula-
tions

on the sanitary con-
ditions resulting from
the navigation of several respon-
sible permanent committees of
international Bureau of Public
Health at its recent meeting in
Paris. The Paris correspondent
of the American Journal of the American
Association.

countries have regulations
on this subject, some of which
are very good," he continues. "The
expressed the view that
it would be well to present a typical
regulation that might serve as
a model for all countries, in order
to uniformly characterize
the administration. A subcom-
mittee appointed and authorized
for aid to the Commission
on Navigation Aerio-
nautique subcommittee concluded
its present conditions, which
it is to change from day to
day to premature to try to
set up regulations or even
principles, and that the re-
adopted, such as they are,
nearly, at the start, be sub-
stantially complete revi-
sions.

Committee emphasized again
the importance of patterning regulations
of defense, as affecting
air, after the regulations
of maritime navigation. The
stressed that the risk of
disease by airships
is slight, by reason of the
passenger and the conditions
of the landing ports.
Therefore, that the In-
ternational Bureau of Public Hygiene,
the governments and the
interested in the con-
cerned with reference to
the international standardization of
aeronautical navigation,
their attention to the
adopted by the committee
on May, that is to
be established landing fields;
and examination on arrival;
surveillance of persons
in infected regions; (d) in
exceptional cases reme-
asured necessary,
during the port calls.
It would be well to add
1. The buildings, the
airports, should be main-
tained in absolute sanitary
conditions. The pre-
cautions, in the
regions, should include
measures for protection of
mosquitoes. 2. The need is felt, special
precautions should be made for
the system of com-
between the physicians
located on the same
regions. It is emphasized that these
regions do not include the
system of clearance
as is employed in mar-
itime; nor do they pro-
vide 'observation' of pas-
senger.

II. THE MEANING OF THE SYMBOL, 22:
14-23.

We are probably wrong to suppose
that Jesus, on the occasion of his last
evening with his disciples on earth, in-
stituted a new rite, or gave his
Church-to-be a new and hitherto un-
heard-of ceremony. It appears rather
that Jesus, following a well-known
Jewish custom which persists to this
day, had been accustomed to this
ritual when he gathered his dis-
ciples about him to offer a prayer of
thanksgiving to God, to pass around
the loving-cup from which each drank,
and the round, flat loaf from which
each broke himself a fragment. We
see no references to this common
Jewish rite, the Quiddish, in
other parts of the Gospels. The Last
Supper was not an altogether new in-
stitution, but one of a series, the last
of that series for Jesus on earth, and
for the disciples with his visible pres-
ence. It would, therefore, in any case,
have been a particularly memorable
occasion, but it was made more memor-
able by the solemn, prophetic words
which Jesus used. Henceforward they
would, when they gathered for their
simple, family sacred meal, give
thanks to God, not only for his mer-
cies to Israel and to mankind at large,
but also for the sending of his Son and for Jesus' death and re-
surrection for them. In future, the
bread and wine would be to them
the symbols of Jesus' gift of himself
unto death on their behalf. A simple
Jewish rite of fellowship and thank-
giving thus became the Christian
Eucharist, or great Thanksgiving for
the gift of Jesus. The elements of
bread and wine took on a new mys-
terious significance. The service came
to have both a backward look to the
Last Supper on the betrayal night,
and a forward look to the spiritual
banquet in the kingdom of heaven
when the redeeming work shall be
completed. It was natural that this
service should become the central act
of Christian worship.

III. THE MEANING OF THE SYMBOL, 22:
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It is easier to see how the service
originated, and how it developed, than
to know exactly what Jesus said at
the Last Supper. We have accounts
of that Supper in the first three Gospels,
and in 1 Corinthians. In the fourth Gospel we are given
a discourse of Jesus on that last evening,
and a story of the foot-washing, but
no account of the Supper, while the
sacramental teaching of the Eucharist
is connected with the Feeding of the Five
Thousand. It is not possible quite
satisfactorily to harmonize all these
accounts. In particular it is probable
(but not certain) that we should ex-
cite from Luke's account from the
words "which is given for you" in v.
19 to the end of v. 20. There is im-
portant manuscript authority for this,
and it is likely that these words were
added, in very early days, to bring
Luke's account into better harmony
with the others.

But we are still left with the question as to what Jesus meant when he
said, "this is my body." It is important to remember that Jesus must
have been saying something which
was intelligible to his disciples at the
time. He is not reported as saying,
"this is my flesh," quite certainly,
when he gave them the bread, he was
not giving them his flesh or physical
body to eat, for his physical body was
still with them as he reclined at the
table. We are bound, therefore, to
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ically. We must not attempt to
explain them away, we must explain
them intelligibly. The Hebrew proph-
ets had taught their contemporaries,
not only by their glowing words, but
also by their symbolic actions. Just
as now we make a general sweep
in the dress of a captive, and
Jeremiah had carried a yoke on his
shoulders, as a symbol of the doom
that would overtake an unrepentant
people. Similarly Jesus used the
act as well as the spoken parable.
His seizing of the Temple was a case
in point. "This is my body," must
mean, "this represents my body." As
Jesus was giving them the cup and

the bread, so was he giving his very
life for them.

The Church has rightly seen in the
Lord's Supper a bond of Christian
fellowship, a communion with Christ,
a feeding upon him by faith, a fore-
taste of the triumphal feast of re-
demption in the future kingdom.
Many historical details are uncertain,
and we do wrong to think supersti-
tiously of the rite, but we can hardly
put too much meaning into it, for we
cannot exhaust the infinite love and
infinite significance of Jesus.

Sunday School
Lesson

May 24—Lesson VIII: Jesus Prepar-
ing for the End. The Lesson: Luke
21: 1 to 22: 23. Print: Luke 22:
7-23. Golden Text—This do in
remembrance of me.—Luke 22: 19.

ANALYSIS.
I. TRANSFORMING A JEWISH CUSTOM,
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Still Largest Tree
Vancouver, B.C.—According to
British Columbia lumbermen, the
cord for the largest tree ever cut
down still rests with the Lynn Valley
Douglas fir which was 417 feet high,
being 300 feet to the first limb. It
was 25 feet in diameter and 77 feet in
circumference, and was believed to be
about 2,000 years old. "There is prob-
ably no other tree that will ever surpass
in size this giant fir," says the "Canada
Lumberman," "except as botanical specimens. No lumber cor-
poration could afford to let a tree
grow to such an age."

What New York
Is Wearing

BY ANNABELLE WORTHINGTON
Illustrated Dressmaking Lessons Furnished With Every Pattern



White embroidered mousseline vest
and deep cuffs provide smart newness
and contrast to an all-day model of
navy blue flat crepe silk.

The cow neckline softens the bodice
and narrows its effect.

The skirt hugs the figure through
the hips with gracious flaring toward
the hem.

Black chiffon with black lace is
equally lovely for more formal occasions.

Printed crepe silk with plain blend-
ing crepe contrast is decidedly chic
and wearable.

Style No. 2943 may be had in sizes
16, 18, 19, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44
inches bust. Size 36 requires 3½
yards of 39-inch material with ¾
yard of 35-inch contrasting.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

Write your name and address plainly,
giving number and size of such
patterns as you want. Enclose 20¢ in
stamps or coin (coin preferred; wrap
it carefully) for each number, and ad-
dress your order to Wilson Pattern
Service, 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto.

CHARITY

We may cover a multitude of sins
with the white robe of charity.

Latest Reports
On Bee Science

Bees Converse By Various
Foot Movements

According to the latest scientific
bee knowledge the feet of the bees
are their organs of communication,
believe Dr. Karl Von Frisch, a German
entomologist. In talking they
do not touch one another, but deliver
their message by what we would call
a kind of dance.

The method used in his research
is as interesting almost as the discovery
itself. It appears that the doctor first built several hives entirely
of glass, so that he could see exactly what was going on in them. He made small doors to these hives in order to let the bees in and out as he wished. He placed the hives on one side of the garden, on the opposite side of which was a small patch of clover in bloom. Then, between the hives and the clover patch he built a screen maze, or labyrinth, a place full of intricate passage ways which covered the entire garden.

This done, he lifted up a small door
of one of the hives, letting one bee out.
With some very bright red
coloring material he painted a red
cross upon the back of this bee, so
that he would be able to distinguish
it from the rest. He then released the
marked bee to travel through the
network of passages in search of food.
It went on its journey, baffled at times by enclosures and blind alleys,
but it kept on and on, retracing its steps time after time, until it finally succeeded in reaching
the clover patch.

After it had gathered a load of nectar, it flew quickly back through
the elaborate channels to the glass
hive, where Dr. Frisch opened the
little door and let the wanderer in.
The scientist kept his eye on the
marked bee in the glass hive by means
of a large magnifying glass. It was then
that the entomologist received the surprise of his life. The
bee with the red cross moved its
feet and wings up and down in a
peculiar rhythmic fashion, and no
sooner had it made this movement
than all the other bees around it
went through exactly the same antics.

Shortly afterward, Dr. Frisch opened
the hive. The bee with the brilliant red cross on its back came out,
followed by a host of other workers.
The marked bee, continuing to lead
the way, took the other bees to the
clover patch without any difficulty.
And from that time on all the bees
could traverse the intricate maze
without going into a blind alley or
losing any time. Through further
observation, Dr. Frisch learned that
bees have different movements and
act in different ways according to the
story they wish to tell. When
angry, for instance, they move in a
peculiar zigzag fashion.

Still further study and observation
revealed that the bees do not work
all the time as was previously believed,
but takes time for rest and play.
So the bee, although it does not
realize that all work and no play
makes Jack a dull boy, instinctively
carries out that idea. Nevertheless,
when it works, it works with all its
might. Only in war times do
men come near approaching the
strenuous activities of the bee.

The bee often works both day and
night, gathering the pollen and nectar
during the daytime and helping to
fan the nectar with its wings
during the night, to make the sweet
nectar thicker by evaporation. One
good authority says that it takes
twenty thousand bees to make a
single pound of honey. It also takes
five pounds of the sweet and precious
nectar from the flowers to make one
pound of honey. So, although the
bee does not always work in
accordance with the latest scientific
investigations, the phrase "busy as
a bee" still retains its full significance.

THE KEY

Faith is the key that unlocks the
cabinet of God's treasures; the
king's messenger from the celestial
world, to bring all the supplies we
need out of the fullness that there is
in Christ.—J. Stephens.

To Fly North



Jack Charleson of Ottawa, who
with Capt. F. N. Williams, New
York, will fly as far north as
magnetic pole to photograph
aurora borealis in colors. They
plan to hop off July 10.

War and the Next Generation

New Statesman and Nation (London): Mr. Angus Roberts was perfectly right when he said in his presidential address to the National Union of Teachers that the danger of war still lies in its glamor in "the indefinite form of admiration" which still clings to it. . . . In the days when war meant hand-to-hand fighting there was really something splendid about it. Even in the last war there were opportunities for chivalry; there was a genuine call for comradeship in arms. But we have heard complaints from regular soldiers that warfare nowadays is not war at all—"not war," they put it, "but bloody murder." . . . If war had become a scientific but indiscriminate slaughter involving civilians as well as armed men in 1918, what of the next war? . . . Lewistown, a poison gas which so burns its victims that they become scarcely recognizable, and another gas which first causes intense pain in the head and chest, a pain which is followed by such acute mental misery that it sometimes drives men to suicide—these came into use before the end of the last war. But men recover from doses of these gases, just as often as from mustard gas and phosgene, and we may apparently expect more effective substitutes in the next war. It seems, too, that there is a good prospect of developing other forms of poison. . . . Where is the glamor, the high call of adventure in war of this kind? . . . We have written in all sincerity on our war memorials up and down the country: "Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori." Perhaps we shall do so again. But if we add "will that, too, seem a sweet and honorable thing in a war of the kind for which all nations even now are preparing?

Giant Ice Crystals Formed
Only Once By Nature

Giant ice crystals, up to eighteen
inches across, are found at only one place
in the world, in the famous
Kungur ice caves of the Ural mountains.
Russian scientists recently returned
from these caves with striking
photographs of the fantastic
structures taken by water in these
remote grottoes. Snowflakes are seen
under the microscope as delicate six-
pointed crystals, and hailstones, on
rare occasions, have been found to
consist of crystals visible without
magnification, but the huge cave crystals
are more beautiful than either. They are
hollow and six-angled, with a curious spiral geometry, showing the intricate effects of window-panes
frost projected into three dimensions.
The ice is deposited like hoarfrost by
the cooling of moist air as it passes
outward through the caves.—Popular
Mechanics Magazine.

Use for Dividing Rod

New hope for the rescue of avalanche victims and for the early recovery of bodies of the killed which
are not found until the winter's snows have melted has been found in the dividing rod. A mountaineer of Traunstein, upper Austria, deeply moved by some recent avalanche tragedies, has been making a series of experiments. Objects likely to be carried by every skier, such as a watch, ring, coins, ski knife and ski foot-
plates, were buried very deep in the snow, and a "dowser" set out with the
divining rod to search for them. In
each case the rod revealed the location
of the metallic objects. It is believed
that the new discovery will save scores
of lives in the Austrian Alps every year.

Why Swiss Lakes Are Blue

Travellers long have marvelled at the
beautiful azure color of the lakes in the
Tyrolean Alps, and chemical compounds in the water were generally
believed to cause the color. Recent
analysis, however, shows the lakes to
be free from coloring matter. Scientists
therefore have decided that the
hue is due to reflection and refraction
of the azure sky in colorless water,
particularly since the azure color
changes to gray as the sun declines.
Other localities do not have the deep-
blue water coloring because they are
not favored with clear blue skies.—
Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Quotations

That observations which is called
knowledge of the world will be found
much more frequently to make man
cunning than good.—Dr. Johnson.

'Let not things, because they are
common, enjoy for that less sh
our consideration.—Pliny the
Elder.