King's Portrait on New Two-Cent Stamp Does Not Flatter – Color Anaemic

Ottawa.—The Ottawa Journal recently said on its news page:

"Severe criticisms are being levelled at the new two-cent postage stamp which has just been put into circulation by the post office department. The stamp is of different design from the former issue and in some respects is more distinctive. Instead of scroll-work, such as headed the former issue, two small maple leaf designs have been introduced which give the stamp a distinctly Canadian significance.

But the chief criticism is being directed against the representation of King George, which is the main feature of the design.

"The picture of King George would more easily pass for one of "Foxy Ferdy," the deposed King of Bulgaria, who lost his throne as a result of that country's participation in the grat war on the side of the Central Powers. That is the chief criticism which has been made of the design.

"Other complaints against the new stamp are the rather anaemic green color of it.

"It is learned that a change was made in the firm of contractors for the issue of the new stamp.

"The issue of stamps of other denominations will not be circulated for a time, according to one post office official."

Blood Transfusion Donors Sought

Science Discovers Many Uses For Blood ransfusion

The increase in the use of blood transfusion has been so great of late that the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, is in need of a corresponding increase in its permanent donor list of people who are willing to combine a service of the greatest humanitarian value with personal remuneration.

The reason for this donor list is that human beings fall into four groups for purposes of blood transfusion, and it is dangerous to give any person blood except from an individual of his own group. The tests for the proper grouping of individuals take time and the people on the donor list whose groups are known can be called upon in moments of extreme emergency. Many students have paid their way through college by selling their blood, but students are transients and it is the aim of the Royal Victoria Hospital to have upon its donor list a group of men and women who are permanent residents and who could be counted upon in times of emergency.

There is no greater life-saving measure known to medical science to-day than the use of blood transfusion, it is said. When first introduced it was looked upon as a measure to be employed only in replacing blood in a patient near death from hemorrhage. It is still employed for that purpose, but it is also used to-day for patients suffering to combat a severe infection or suffering from a blood disease which they are unable to overcome on account of the impoverished state of their blood.

Bees Captured In City of London

London—"A swarm of bees in June is worth a silver spoon," an old "saw" says, but Ernest Melrose, who took a swarm from an electric light standard on one of London's busiest thoroughfares, Oxford Street, recently, thinks it ought to be worth much more after all trouble he had getting it.

Mr. Melrose was on the omnibus when he saw a swarm which so many people were watching that traffic was held up. Being an expert beekeeper, he asked a policeman's permission to take the swarm, but the policeman warned him that he might be summoned for obstructing traffic, while if he climbed the lamp post he might also be summoned for damaging it.

So Mr. Melrose went to the inspector at the police station who telephoned the electric company which sent a special platform on which Mr. Melrose mounted. He then swept bees into a cardboard box.

The Daily Herald, which reports the story, says that when Mr. Melrose came down again he found hundreds of bees inside his coat and trousers and up his sleeves. Swarming bees, however, seldom sting, and only one of them stung him. The captured swarm has now been sent to a bee farm in the country after being offered to the Zoological Garden which, however, declined the gift on the ground of lack of suitable accommodations.

French Woman Wins Honor

Paris.—A woman for the first time has been given one of the most coveted titles in French medicine, "Doctor of Paris Hospitals."

The woman is Madame Therese Bertrand Fontaine, 33, mother of two children, who was appointed to that title recently by a jury of eminent doctors after a long competitive examination. She must wait several years, however, for a vacancy as the chief of house physicians of one of the large city hospitals.

Prince Tries Gliding

London—The Prince of Wales, an excellent pilot who is never permitted to fly alone, took his first glider lesson recently at Firle, near Lewes, in Sussex.

Robert Kronfeld, German, reported to be the world's most skillful glider pilot, instructed the Prince, but it was understood the British heir has not yet taken the craft into the air.

Vandals Wantonly Destroy Monarch

Los Angeles—A charred stump is all that remains to-day of a magnificent Joshua tree, believed to have been the largest of the strange desert species in existence. Fire, presumably set by vandals, destroyed the 80-foot-high monarch, whose age had been estimated at 1,000 years.

The tree stood in the National Roosevelt Monument Park near Lancaster, Cal., which embraces several of these rare trees.

King Carol has found it necessary to go away for a rest after ten days' work. Being a King must be an exacting experience for one who has not heretofore acknowledged any responsibility.

Does Farming Pay? Just Ask Denmark

Co-operation Keeps Men Employed—Highest Wages Paid

Copenhagen.—While the numbers of unemployed are on the increase in several countries, their numbers are stedily decreasing in Denmark, despite the fact that this country pays the highest wages in Europe. The number of unemployed men is now in the vicinity of 30,000— several thousand lower than at the same time last year and 30 per cent. lower than two years ago at the same period.

Denmark is chiefly an agricultural country, with a large export trade in dairy products and meats. Although its industries and manufactories are still relatively unimportant they manage to supply a large share of the domestic needs of the country, even though practically all raw materials must be imported.

The thriving condition of agriculture—indicated by the fact that Denmark exports dairy products even so far away as the United States—is due to the land policy of the Government and the high degree of co-operation among farmers. Between 1900 and 1926 12,559 new farms were established with the financial assistance of the state. About 95 per cent. of all farms are owned by the farmers themselves.

The many small farmers participate in the advantages of large-scale farming through co-operative associations, which assist not only in the production, distribution, and profitable sale of farm products, but provide for the common purchase of supplies for live stock and of fertilizer. The dairy co-operatives include 95 per cent. of the total dairy farms of the country.

The co-operatives also control foreign trade closely, while the Government also gives financial aid to exports under the terms of a new exchequer plan recently authorized.

Lengthening Sheets

In many homes there are sheets stored away and seldom used because they are not quite long enough to tuck under well as lower sheets or to be turned back over the upper blankets, as upper sheets. A little study on the part of one housewife who assessed a drawer full of tich linen resulted in a very satisfactory solution of how to make it available for use.

Since solid color, she thought, or just a hem in color, is attractive and in good style, why not sew a pastel-tinted strip at the top end of each sheet, thus providing the desired length and at the same time introducing a new gayety.

Each wide top hem was opened and a new wide hem in color added. In the case of some very short sheets, it was necessary to add a band 15 inche wide, that is, 15 inches after the hem had been turned over and sewed.

Colors were chosen with due regard to the fact that some of the fashionable shades for sheets are peach, light green, orchid, orange, maize, and of course pink and blue, although the latter two are mostly for children's rooms.

Colored hems were added also to some pillow cases so that they might match the sheets.

Some of these sheets and pillow cases had their colored hems or wide bands set off with hemstitching, but others, intended for everyday use, had the new material put on plain, the lovely colors themselves being sufficiently decorative.

Irish Casino Will Rival Monte Carlo?

Dublin—Ireland is to have a gambling casino which will rival Monte Carlo, it is said.

Backed by a group of English financiers, it is to be located at Bray, the seaside resort about 12 miles from here. It is to be pretentious, will have a "paradise" garden, and amusements which are not found at the island resort.

Present plans call for the expenditure of more than $300,000 in preparation, grading and surveying of the site.

Women to Receive Business Training

Long Island University will add in September, a course designed especially to assist the young woman of college education in getting her first job.

"Too little emphasis is placed on vocational training of women," declares Miss Mildred M. Johnson, head of the secretarial department, who is in charge of the new course. "Too many college women are finding themselves, upon graduation, unable to compete with persons of less education but of more technical skill."

Polish Farmer Discovers Prehistoric Burial Ground

Torun, Poland—A peasant farmer tilling his soil near Torun recently found an ancient urn which led to the discovery of a prehistoric burial ground dating 2,000 to 1,000 B.C.

Duels Are Healthy Declare Surgeons

Boxing, Football and Riding Are More Dangerous

German student duels are not in the least dangerous, it is contended, and, what is more, they are really conducive to moral and physical robustness.

This is the claim of the German Surgical Association. It is made, we learn from Berlin dispatches, in a formal protest against a proposal to increase the punishments of University students who engage in duels.

In the manifesto of the German Surgical Association is found a wholehearted and powerful defense of the student duel, writes the Berlin correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph.

Yet it leaves proud if unsightly scars on the faces of many University men in Germany, he reminds us, and that is why projected legislation against student duelings won sympathy in some quarters. But in the view of the German Surgical Association, mensur, as the practice is called, is the least dangerous of sports, and this correspondent goes on:

"It should be understood that the combatants in the mensur are protected in all their vital and essential parts by goggles, gauntlets of chain mail, broad leather pads, and mattress-like quilted wrappings.

"They face one another in fixed positions, from which they are not permitted to budge, and, as a rule, the arms must be kept extended, and only the wrists may be used in the manipulation of the saber.

"The cheeks and chin are practically the only portions of the body which are both unprotected and within reach of the adversary's weapon. They suffer accordingly.

"In a case in which the mensur had fatal results, the Supreme Court treated it as dueling, and consequently as punishable.

"This decision does not seem to have affected its vogue, and efforts are now being made to have it specifically penalized by the New Criminal Code before the Reichstag committee."

But the manifesto of the surgeons declares, as we are further advised by this correspondent, that the sabers with which these contests are fought are not "lethal weapons," if the prescribed precautions are taken. Moreover, the surgeons assert that the mensur is to be regarded not as a "duel" but as "a fighting game" or "a fighting sport."

As reported by this Berlin correspondent, the declaration of the surgeons claims also that—

"The injuries inflicted by the saber, it is said, are much less dangerous than those resulting from the fist in boxing, as is clearly shown by a comparison of the numbers of fatalities and permanent injuries in the two fighting games.

"Moreover, the fatalities of the mensur are almost invariably indirect consequences, caused by blood-poisoning or secondary hemorrhage, whereas deaths in the boxing-ring are caused directly by fractures of the skull or shock.

"Indeed, the surgeons go further than this and maintain that mountaineering, swimming, riding, and football are undoubtedly all much more dangerous than the mensur."

Forests Set Afire To Kill Insects

When foresters in northern Utah discovered that bark beetles and other destructive insects were destroying thousands of fine trees in the national forest they combated the pests with fire the only thing that would completely eradicate them.

Examination showed that more than 50,000 trees were infested with the destructive bark beetle. Fire crews, equipped with specially constructed hand pumps, sprayed the diseased trees with oil to a height of twenty-five to forty feet and then set them on fire.

This treatment completely destroyed the beetles and the trees were only slightly damaged.

Chicago citizens threaten to clean up the city from the top down—starting with Mayor "Big Bill" Thompson. If William is regarded as the top of the Windy City, then it does need cleaning up.

Pull That Cord!

Striking view as Manley J. Merrell jumped from plane over Parks Airport, East St. Louis, Mo. Parachute has just started to unravel as ripcord is pulled.

London University World Renowned

London University which, before the war, thought itself large with just under 5000 students, now reports that the number of those following its courses has grown to 10,200, being more than double the former total. Lord Beauchamp, presiding as chancellor at its recent "Presentation" Day celebrations here, said many of the post-graduate students came from overseas, and a project for housing them was under discussion. "We become year by year," Lord Beauchamp added, "not only the University for London, but just as London is the capital of the Empire, so London University is becoming more and more an imperial university."

Gigantic Plant Opened By U.S.S.R.

Rostov-on-Don, U.S.S.R. — Another step toward Soviet Russia's achievement of her industrial five-year plan was taken recently when the "Selmashstroi," a great manufacturing plant, was officially opened.

It is claimed the factory is the largest plant in the world devoted to the manufacture of farm implements.

The plant was completed under the supervision of American engineers and along entirely American technical lines.

There are 35 buildings with an estimated output of 115,000,000 rublesc (about $57,500,000) worth of implements a year.

Segrave's Mark is Recognized

London—The International Motor Union officially confirmed the speed recently attained by the late Major Sir Henry Segrave at Lake Windermere, just before a fatal accident cost his life, as the world's unlimited water record.

The speed confirmed was 85.7 nautical miles an hour, or 98.7 miles an hour.

Detroit Judge Uses New Technique

Has the prisoner any disease or inherited disability?

How old is he mentally?

Has he a job, or any financial resources?

Is he willing to co-operate in his own rehabilitation?

These are some of the questions on which Judge Frank Murphy of the Recorder's Court in Detroit informs himself when a man charged with a felony is brought before him.

One week is allowed for the tests and examinations and the securing of information by the Probation Department on the mental, physical, social, and economic status of the "patient."

When all this is done, the sentencing board meets with the prisoner for conference. After the conference the prisoner is excused, and the three members of the board decide on the sentence.

The sentencing board consists of the judge, the head of the Probation Department and the chief of the psychiatric staff.

This, J. A. Fellows tells us in The Nation is the new technique Judge Murphy employs in handling all felony cases.

Largest Plane In World?

Paris — Germany's largest land plane, the G-38, perhaps the monster aeroplane of the world, landed here recently and became the centre of attraction for admiring Frenchmen. Eighteen passengers were on the aeroplane, which carry forty-five. It is made entirely of metal, has 2,400 horsepower, a wing-spread of 150 feet, weighs 24 tons at full load, and can cruise 2,000 miles, or the distance between London and Cairo.

Visitor—"And how old is your baby brother, dear?" Small Sister—"He isn't old at all. He's this year's model."

150-Mile Speed Attained On Trestle-Track in Scotland

London.—Safe rail speeds of 150 miles an hour were claimed recently for a new form of passenger transport in which cars holding 25 passengers are suspended from steel trestles and driven by airplane propellers.

A section of trestle-track is almost completed at Milngavie, Scotland, near Glasgow, and full-scale tests are to be carried out at the end of July.

Known as the rail-plane system of transport, in its general idea, and particularly in its mode of propulsion, the new system differs from all other forms of rail or road transport. According to its inventor, George Bennie, engineer, he will demonstrate in July that a speed of 150 miles an hour can be reached with perfect safety.

The rail-plane car is cigar-shaped with a propeller at each end. This car is driven by air-screws driven by electric motors, in which case the power is drawn from the overhead rail or by gasoline motors.

Mr. Bennie claims that the steel trestle-work from which the cars are hung can be erected at about half the cost of ordinary street-car tracking, or one-third the cost of a normal double-track railway. He also claims that the trestle-work can be erected over roads, railways or canals without interfering with existing ground traffic.

It is understood that Great Britain's railroad experts are much interested in Mr. Bennie's claims and a large delegation of them will travel north to witness the initial tests in July.

Lonely Dwellers on St. Kilda Island To Be Placed on Scottish Mainland

Lonodn. — The British Government has decided to accede to the unanimous petition from the fisherfolk of the lone Island of St. Kilda, off the northern Scottish coast, to move them from that desolate spot. T. Johnston, Undersecretary of State for Scotland, replying to a question in the House of Commons on June 17, said that he had visited St. Kilda and that measures for carrying out the evacuation and placing the inhabitants, who numbered about 65, on the mainlcan, were now receiving attention.

There was no scheme for the resettlement of the islanders, but every endeavor would be made to sell the sheep on the island and the proceeds would be applied to the cost of the evacuation. The sheep referred to are a peculiar goat-like breed, black, hardy and almost wild.

The only means the people of St. Kilda had of raising money to buy stores was by spinning wool plucked from their sheep, which feed on the scanty grass of the towering rocks. By combing, spinning and weaving the wool into cloth they could make about $25 each annually.

In stormy weather the relief of lonely islands off the coast of Scotland was not only an expensive but a precarious undertaking. The unfortunate experience of the inhabitants of Mousa, in the Shetland Islands, was cited as an example of this. The steamer which carries the Shetland mails was wrecked and of the 130 mail bags on board only four reached the shore. Three of these were reduced to pulp by the buffeting of the heavy seas. The contents of the fourth bag—surprisingly well preserved—were delivered to their addresses only to be received with the utmost disgust. Without exception they were all demand notes from the income-tax collector.

France Pays Honor To Marshal Joffre

Paris—At Chantilly, where he had his headquarters during the Battle of the Marne, Marshal Joffre witnessed the dedication of a statue of himself, which is the first to be unveiled in France to the hero who checked the German advance.

Like Marshal Foch, who went through a similar ceremony at Cassel, where his statue was erected, the venerable Marshal was much moved by the recollections inspired in revisiting the scenes of the most stirring events of his life and by the words of President Doumergue, Gabriel Hanotaux of the French Academy, Francois Sicard, president of the Institute, and others, extolling his virtues in war and in peace. Marshal Joffre but lately recovered from a long illness which prevented his attendance at the Foch funeral, although he had himself carried up the steps to pay his respects at the bier of his colleague and generalissimo.

The statue stands in a park on the main avenue of the town and portrays Marshal Joffre standing in the costume which he wore as commander-in-chief and in a simple attitude with military papers in his hand, such as the inhabitants often saw him at his headquarters.

In his address, M. Hanotaux recalled the confidence, energy, bravery and calm which Marshal Joffre inspired in France's darkest hour, and gave him equal praise for the dignity, fidelity and discipline in his attitude since his retirement. He recalled particularly the service he rendered when he went to the United States to convince the Americans of the righteousness of the Allied cause.

Yard Announces New Finger Print System

London—A conference of chiefs of police from all parts of the British Commonwealth of Nations was held here June 16, and simultaneously particulars have appeared of a new system for classifying finger prints which claims to revolutionize this important method of criminal identification.

This system has been evolved in Scotland Yard, and is described in a volume about to be published. It enables identity to be established with such speed and certainty from single finger prints found at scenes of crime that it has rendered possible the preparation of reliable maps showing the itinerary of individual housebreakers plotted out with no other material than the marks left by them at different localities.

St. Lawrence Waterway Protected by Senate

Washington, D.C. — The Senate amended the Rivers and Harbors bill recently to provide that federal operation of the Erie and Oswego canals in New York State shall not interfere with development of the St. Lawrence waterway.

Now comes the news that petrol can be made from grass. Does this presage an added inducement to mow the lawn before starting on a long motor trip?

Praise for Dogs In Exploration

Stefannson Says Large Island May Be Found in Arctic Regions

Quebec—"While Rear-Admiral Byrd accomplished a great deal of good work in his recent expedition to the Pole, he was accompanied by a number of expert scientists," according to Vilhjalmen Stefannson, noted explorer, who sailed for London and Europe recently.

"Exploring nowadays is not like it was in my time, for now it is a tremendous organized thing, much like a military campaign, where as in my own time it was more individual. In addition, exploring expeditions are much more costly now than was the case 20 years ago, for my expedition was considered a very expensive one, yet we operated for five and one-half years at a cost of roughly $500,000 or a little less than a hundred thousand dollars a year. Rear-Admiral Byrd's expedition, which has operated for a year and a half, has cost in the neighborhood of $1,500,000, or roughly a million a year. These are public figures that I am stating, for I have no private information of my own," continued the explorer.

Likes Dog Teams

Discussing the use of airplanes in connection with Polar flights, on their superiority over dog-sleds and teams Mr. Stefannson expressed the opinion that airplanes were superior for reconnaissance work, but that for getting information from close quarters there was nothing to beat dog teams.

"One of the great problems of northern exploration is oceanography, and just as you cannot get any sight of codfish over the Atlantic in an airplane so you cannot obtain any knowledge of oceanography by flying over Northern seas," he declared, adding "Mr. Byrd, however, has a number of dog-sleds and teams with him, and they helped considerably with his work."

Addressing Meeting

Mr Stefannson declared that he had retired 10 years ago, after his third expedition into the extreme north, and that he was going to London for the purpose of addressing a meeting of the Polar congress during the second week in July, and that he then intended to spend three months working on his book.

"I enjoy myself best when I am 500 miles from my nearest neighbor, or else in a city of five million people," the explorer stated. He spoke of existing land which might not have been discovered in the Arctic by any of the explorations, and declared that there was the possibility of finding an island the size of Cuba, but it was not probable.

"We believe that there is no land not discovered in the Arctic. The last human beings to discover islands in the Arctic were my third expedition, which discovered Borden Land," concluded Mr. Stafannson, as he said good-bye to newspapermen.

Famous London Tower Falling

Perhas taking its cue from Pisa's famous Leaning Tower, which has recently had to be strengthened against its inclination to defy still further the laws of gravitation, the Tower of London, too, it appears, has been on the move. The Salt Tower, at least, it has been discovered, has been approaching the Thames at the rate of half a millimeter a year. The matter becomes even more disconcerting when it is revealed that the extensive quay wall of the Tower of London is attempting to rectify the Salt Tower's vagaries by trying to meet it at the rate of two millimeter in ten years. How many centuries it will take for the quay wall actually to come to blows with the Salt Tower, even the statisticians do not profess to know. Meanwhile, however, no action against the moving Norman masonry is to be taken, the knowledge that it does move being at present thought to add to rather than to detract from the attractions of London's Tower.

British to Survey Greenland For Possible Landing Fields

London—The Royal Geographical Society will send a scientific expedition to East Greenland this summer under Dr. H. G. Watkins, on board Shackleton's steamer Quest. The party will survey possible landing stations for British air routes.

Cares Whiten Premier's Hair

Melbourne, Australia—Cares of office have turned the hair of Prime Minister Scullin snow white. When he took office six months ago he had coal black hair. His most harassing problem, he said, has been that of unemployment.

Sunday School Lesson

July 6. Lesson I — Abraham (A Pioneer of Faith)—Genesis 12: 1-3; 13: 7-12; Hebrews 11: 8-10. Golden Text—By faith Abraham, when he was called to go out into a place which he should after receive for an inheritance, obeyed; and went out, not knowing whither he went—Hebrews 11: 8.

ANALYSIS

I. CALLED OF GOD, Gen. 12: 1 5.
II. A PEACEMAKER, Gen. 13: 1-12.
III. COVENANT AND INTERCESSION, Gen. 17: 1-8; 18: 22-33.
IV. AN EXAMPLE OF FAITH, Hebrew 11: 8-10.

INTRODUCTION We begin, with this lesson, a series of studies of men and women of the Bible, more especially of those whose names stand out prominently in Bible history. Of these none is more interesting and none more distinguished than Abraham. He is interesting as a man of his own age, with the ideas and with the limitations of his age, who nevertheless rose above those ideas, transcended those limitations, and went forth upon a great adventure, because he heard and obeyed the voice of God. He is distinguished for his courage, for his magnanimity, for his love of his kinsfolk, for his humanity, but, above all, for his faith in God and his great obedience

I. CALLED OF GOD, Gen. 12: 1 5.

Abram, as he was first named, had come originally, with his father, his wife Sarai, and his nephew Lot, from the city of Uron on the lower Euphrates River, to Haran, an important place more than five hundred miles to the northwest. Here the road from Nineveh to Carchemish was joined by the road from Damascus, and Haran was therefore a meeting place of caravan trade from east, west, and south, which accounts for the mention of merchants in the time of Abram are mentioned as still trading with the great seaport of Tyre (Ezek. 27: 23). Now the Lord had said unto Abram, speaking no doubt through some prophet, [illegible] conscious of duty or obligation. [illegible] Genesis [illegible] Haran may [illegible] Abram at Haran [illegible] we do not know. [illegible] of the world [illegible] may have [illegible] Canaan [illegible] the free [illegible] Lord of Canaan [illegible] Abram was [illegible] the world [illegible] Abram [illegible] God. [illegible] Abram's [illegible] God [illegible] God [illegible] God