

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 leveled 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."

"The picture of King George would more easily pass for one of 'Foxy Furdy,' the deposed King of Bulgaria, who lost his throne as a result of that country's participation in the great 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 Transfusion

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 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 the 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 Pirle, 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.

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

Put That Card!



Striking view as Manley J. Merrell jumped from plane over Parks Air port, 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."

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 speed record.

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

"It is better not to waste time fretting about things which cannot be changed," Philip Snowden.

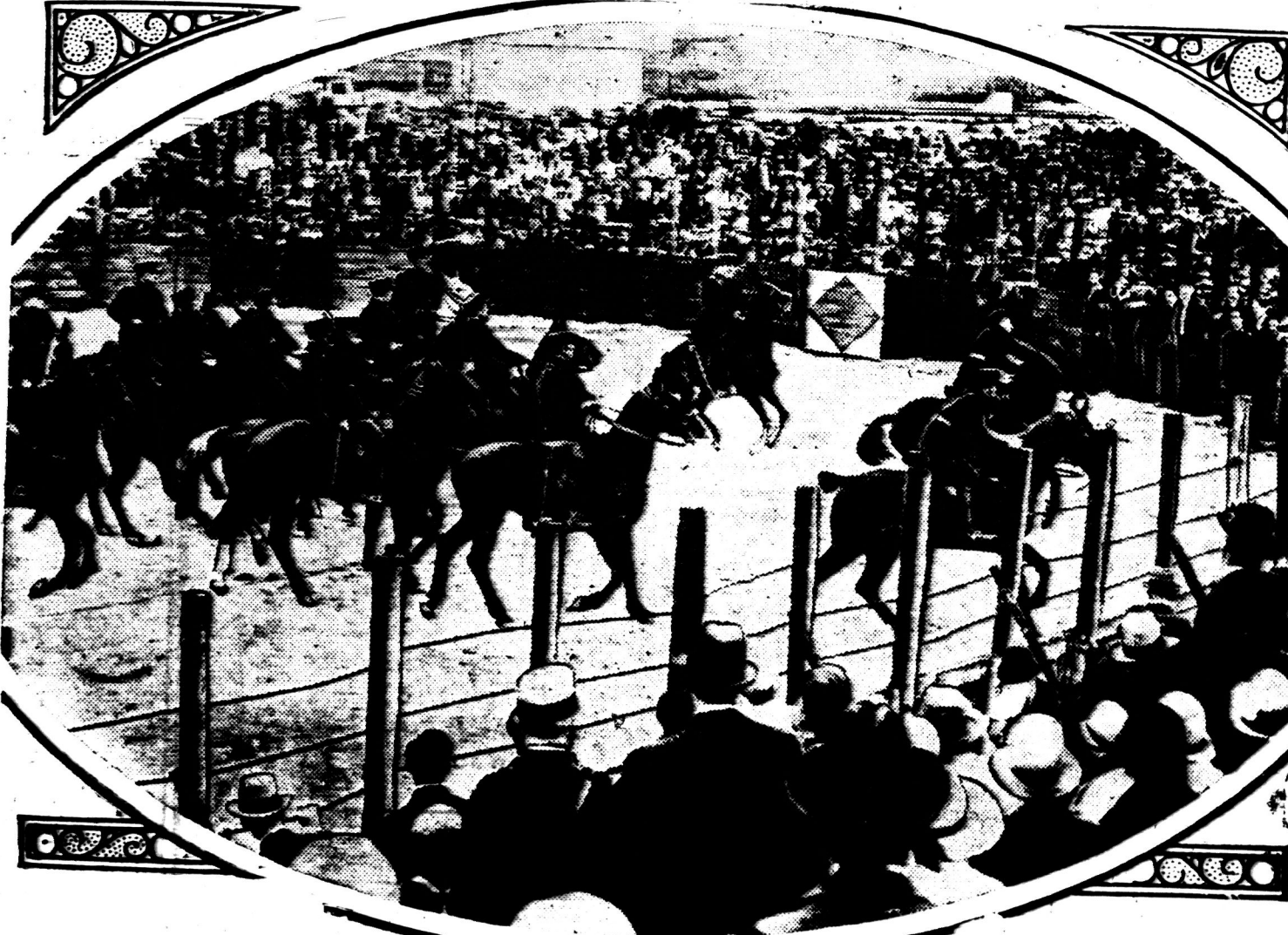
150-Mile Speed Attained On Trestle-Track in Scotland

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, a Scottish engineer, he will demonstrate in July that a speed of 150 miles an hour can be reached with perfect safety.

Paris Objects to "Old Spanish Custom"



A bull fight staged near Paris projected a near riot when local residents objected to the sport. Here is seen mounted police attempting to stem disturbances when crowds tried to burn palisade.

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

London.—The British Government has decided to accede to the unanimous petition from the fishermen 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 mainland, 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 addressees only to be received with the utmost disgust. Without exception they were all demand notes from the income-tax collector.

Detroit Judge Uses New Technique

Has the prisoner any disease or in hereditary 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.

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.

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.

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 house-breakers plotted out with no other material than the marks left by them at different localities.

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 "Selmashtrol," 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 rubles (about \$57,500,000) worth of implements a year.

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."

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.