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trains were difficult to control with the inadequate braking power of fifty years ago. Another reason for their failure was that the tender caught the dust and grit from the engine, making the repair bills heavy.
Finally, the enginemen complained that they had practically two engines to care for instead of one, and their disfavor doubtless contributed to the want of suc cess of these tenders, which, as Zerah Colburn (then the greatest authority on locomotive engineering) said, "deserve to be remembered as a contribution to the prac tice of auxiliary power."

## The Launch of "Shamrock IV"

## (Concluaded from page 482.)

indeed, that it was necessary to provide extension chain plates in order to get sufficient spread for the shrouds to hold the towering rig in place. A novelty in the rig is the fact that some of the shrouds lead to a point one third of the distance from the masthead; and midway between their point of attachment and the deck is a second pair of spreaders. Thi method of staying suggests that the mas must be built extremely light in plating. According to Winfield M. Thompson, th yachting expert, who is at Gosport for the purpose of observing the "Shamrock," she will have a sail spread of about ten thousand square feet. If this be true the sail area will exceed that of "Reso lute's by nearly 25 per cent, which is a truly enormous difference. The penalty due to her great sail spread and to the quarter-beam limitation will be large; and it becomes an interesting question whether the great power of "Shamrock IV" wil suffice to wipe out the handicap she must give to whichever American boat is chosen, and still have in hand a sufficient margi of speed to make her the winner of three out of five contests off Sandy Hook

## Gustav Hamel

By Major H. Bannerman Phillips THE finest of Great Britain's fliers lost his life in the attempt to cross the English Channel on May 23d, on his way from Paris to Hendon, where he was t have flown in the "aerial derby" on the afternoon of that day. The race was to start from there about 4 P. M., and after following a more or less triangular course around London, was to finish again at Hendon. Mr. Hamel had gone to Paris in order to fly over to England in the Morane Saulnier monoplane with 160 horse-powe Gnôme engine, with which he intended to compete in the race. He left Villacoublay at $4: 30 \mathrm{~A}$. M., landing at Le Crotoy, near Lille, about an hour later. He was afterward reported as having landed at Hardelot. and later at Roulogne. He is said to have left the latter place at halfpast 1 oclock, and afterward to have been seen over Calais. After that al traces of his flight were lost. The weathe ine Channel on the 23d was extremel mist and a strong westerly wind, and the airman would have known well the sig nificance of this state of things, for h had crossed the Channel in flights about twenty times during his career as an

## aviator.

The most complete and thorough search was commenced as soon as it was known that there were fears as to his safety Tarious cruisers and destroyers and two sea-planes of the British Nary commenced to search the sea for traces of him, and the nature of the weather may be judged from the fact that both sea-planes were wrecked and the rough seas made hard work for the crews of the destroyers a they and the cruisers slowly patroled the Channel and swepl the surface of every portion of the sea between England and France, where there seemed to be the slightest chance of finding any clue to the fate of the intrepid airman. The search was continued, both by day and night, as long as there seemed any chance of suc cess, the various vessels keeping touch by wireless all the time. The watch and pas sengers on the cross-channel steamers also keep a lookout for any pieces of wreckage and the French and English coasts were


## Every-day tests of your lubrication Try them on nearby roads

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Heavy Roads. The conditions are very similar to those in hill climbing.

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Boulevards. Along level roads loss of power is not so often noticed.

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examined by searchers of either nation, $\mid$ paring. The barometers hereafter issued the French authorities taking an equal by the Meteorological Office will be graduinterest with the British in the operation, but all in vain.
From what is known of the route taken by Mr. Hamel, it seems probable that, in the first instance, he meant to strike the English coast at Hastings, but found the fog unfavorable to the longer sea-passageand then went farther east, in order to follow the Calais mail-steamer across and thus shorten the sea-journey as much as possible. The steamer having left when he reached Calais, he may have started for Dover, hoping to do the twenty-one miles in as many minutes, but getting caught by the fog, may have lost direction and been carried out of his course and over the North Sea, and finally, when his fuel gave out, he would be forced to come down out of sight of land, when his fate would be sealed. His monoplane was
without floats, being intended for overland work, and it could not sustain him long on the surface of the sea, in any case. The circumstances of the voyage bear a painful resemblance to the last journey of the late Mr. Cecil Grace, who was lost in December, 1910, on the return over-sea
flight from Calais to Dover in foggy weather.
Mr. Hamel was certainly the most experienced and the most distinguished of Britain's airmen, and he was, deservedly, one of the most popular, partly on account of his achievements, but also on account
of his fine manliness and simplicity, to which was added a peculiar charm of manner. He was 25 years of age, and had displayed the greatest aptitude as an aviator of any man of his time; for since he qualified as an airman at Pau in 1911 he had shown himself to be as proficient in cross-country as in exhibition flying. and seemed to have a natural affinity for and knowledge of the air. He was the first pilot to cross the Channel with a lady as passenger, and also the first airman to make the London-to-Paris journey with a passenger in one day, and the first British airman to "loop the loop." He was look-
ing forward with keen ambition to make the first attempt to cross the Atlantic in the Martinsyde monoplane which was being built for the purpose at the cost of Mr. E. Mackay, and which will be described at length in one of the forthcoming issues of the Scientific American.
That his services in the cause of aviation from a national and patriotic point of view were duly appreciated, not only by the British public but by the government, was shown by the following communication in which the Admiralty
made known their decision to abandon the search for traces of him on the 26th of May: "It has been decided to suspend the searching operations by flotillas and air-craft which have been in progress for the last forty-eight hours for Mr. Hamel. In relinquishing this quest the Admiralty desire to place on record their recognition of the services rendered to British aviation by the missing airman. ponent in these islands of an art whose military consequence is continually in creasing. His qualities of daring, skill, resource, and modesty merited the respect of those who pursue the profession of cepted, is received with deep regret by the officers and men of the Naval Wing of the Royal Flying Corps.

New Meteorological Units in Great Britain.
$S^{\text {INCE }}$ the first of May the daily logical Office have published all barometric pressures in millibars, instead of inches; rainfall in millimeters instead of inches; and wind velocities in meters per second instead of miles per hour. The vertical component of solar radiation, as
measured at South Kensington, is given in joules per square centimeter, and its rate in milliwatts. Temperatures, however, are
still given in these reports in the oldstill given in these reports in the old
fashioned Fahrenheit degrees. The Roya Meteorological Society has decided to use millibars in the series of pressure normals
ated in both baromils and inches. (The baromils of the scale-reading are reduced to millibars, or absolute units of pressure, by applying appropriate connections.) Another new unit now used in Great Britain is the leometer (pronounced with the
stress on the penult). This is defined as "the potential energy of unit mass raised hrough 1 meter against an acceleratio $1 / g$ meters against the acceleration of gravity," and is a substitute for Prof Bjerknes's "dynamic meter." The new
unit of acceleration, 1 dekameter per sec ond, is named "leo," in honor of Galileo. The leo and the units derived from it were introduced by Mr. J. W. Whipple, of the Meteorological Office

An Industrial Education Convention T Ass second convention of the National will be held in Philadelphia from June 9 th until June 12th, inclusive. The first convention, held last Fall, took place a Dayton, Ohio; the meetings were held a the National Cash Register building. The meetings of the coming convention will be held in the new auditorium of the Curtis Publishing Company, at Sixth and Walnut streets.
The National Association of Corporation Schools is an association organize dustri furthering and developing of in rs al education by employers. Its memhave taken positive steps in the forward ing of industrial training by organizing schools in which their new employees are
taught what to do and their old employees are trained to higher degrees of efficiency Its field of operation lies right alongside the field of operation of the Nationa Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education. The purpose of the National Society is to develop industrial and vocational training in the public schools. The National Association begins where the National Society stops; it takes the public school graduate just entering business and trains him for the particular work of the concern into whose employ he is entering. The purpose of both organizations is to train the man to be of the greatest value to society and business and to enable him to earn the largest possible salary.
For the past hundred years the efforts of the great minds of business have been directed to developing and improving the mechanical agencies of production, trade and commerce. In the agricultural districts, the steam reaper and harvester do the work of hundreds of hands. In factories, every effort has been bent to produce labor-saving machines of greater and greater efficiency. Sixty years ago the "Clermont" ran up the Hudson; now we have the "Vaterland" and the "Aquitania."
It is recognized, in fact, that in our strivings to improve the machines and methods over which our employees are to exercise control, we have taken no steps to improve the employees themselves. Quality of production is not the result of machinery alone, but of brains as well. nd we have not taken the trouble train the brains. From now on it is man problem.
The realization of the one-sidedness of this development is what has prompted the organization of the National Association of Corporation Schools.
The Curtis Publishing Company, a member of the association, will act in the capacity of host to the visiting delegates at the sessions. Among speakers at the onvention will be Arthur Williams of the New York Edison Company, president of the association; E. St. Elmo Lewis, of the Burroughs Adding Machine Company, and Charles P. Steinmetz, of the General Electric Company
The meetings of the convention will be open to representatives of any business adaptation of industrial education to their own work and who will be interested in hearing the discussion and in talking with

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