

# WEEK-END AIR EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES, VISION OF GRAHAME-WHITE, THE FAMOUS AVIATOR; WORK INACCESSIBLE DOOMED TO EARLY DEATH

Anywhere in a Week.  
"A few months ago I was dining with a friend who, while interested in aviation, thought that the limits of the practical uses of the heavier-than-air machine had been almost reached," says Mr. Claude Graham-White, in the Daily Graphic.

"You'll never," he declared, "no matter what engine-power you have, get a greater speed out of an aeroplane than 100 miles an hour. The resistance of the air is too great."

"We disagreed. 'I firmly believe,' I told him, 'that in under a quarter of a century there will be no part of the globe inaccessible to the aeroplane, and that on journey, whatever the distance, will occupy more than eight or nine days.'"

United States Week-End Air Express. "That evening is recalled to my mind now," adds Mr. White, "because Mr. Rudyard Kipling has recently told us that 'The time is near when men will receive their normal impressions of a new country suddenly and in plan, not slowly and in perspective; when the most extreme distances will be brought within the compass of one week's—one hundred and sixty-eight hours—travel; when the word 'inaccessible,' as applied to any given spot on the surface of the globe will cease to have any meaning.'"

"I am entirely with Mr. Kipling. 'In 1904,' that is to say, it will be possible to leave London on Friday afternoon in a luxurious aerial Pullman, where one can eat and sleep in comfort, and reach New York the following morning. One would have America on Sunday afternoon and be in town on Monday morning, with no more inconvenience than going to Paris or Scotland for the week-end now."

Stoking Up. "It would seem that men have lost the power of putting away the stress and strain of the hustling working day," says the Sydney Sunday Times. "The 'rush' habit has become more than a mannerism; it has reached the dignity of an obsession, and is as difficult to shake off as the drug habit, and just as pernicious in its effect upon our system."

"We don't dine now, we merely 'stoke up,' and in so doing light the fire of that terrible demon, Dyspepsia. Moreover, the epicure has become as rare as an omelet of great auk-eggs. Surely we are not degenerating back into the stone age, when the 'piece de resistance' was carved with a flint hatchet?"

Are We Living Too Fast?  
"At what rate are we expending

our life-capital? In other words, are we living too fast? and are we properly replenishing our losses by death?" asks the Daily News. "To furnish the answers to these questions a series of ingenious calculations for the purpose of 'capitalizing' human lives in the tropics and arriving at an estimate of the future lifetime of the population are given in the Red Book on Public Health, issued by the London County Council. The following tables estimate the probable future life of London's inhabitants:

	Male	Female
Population, 1901-10.	4,577,852	4,577,852
Life Capital (future life).	171,723,609	171,723,609
Males	2,157,814	75,256,632
Females	2,419,936	93,466,977

The average Life Capital of persons is put at 37.51; of males at 35.25, and of females at 38.62.

The average expenditure of Life Capital in each year is 2.55 per cent for all persons, and 2.75 for males and 2.58 for females. The average life capital increased in the ten years roughly about 2 per cent in each instance.

"Arising out of this the question is asked whether the increased 'expectation of life,' that is, the improved value of life, has been sufficient to compensate for the marked diminution of the birth rate. The improvement, it is estimated, is exactly 2 per cent; ten years ago 132 years of life were added for every 100 lost by death; now 134 years are added."

Can You Write a Collina?  
"A great many people will be sitting down today, after week-end visits, to write that letter of gratitude for hospital."

BEGUM OF BHOPAL  
ONLY WOMAN RULER  
IN ORIENTAL INDIA



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is the only woman ruler in India. She rules over a territory 6,874 square miles in extent, with a population of 900,000.

a tally which has come to be known as a 'Collins,' says the Times. "There are some who have a gift for writing Collinses, just as there are politicians who can enthrall an audience for an hour by telling them nothing, and journalists who can fill a column without having an idea in their heads."

"But to most the writing of a Collins is the sorest of all polite duties."

"The nuisance, of course, takes its name from the vicar of Hunsford, and we are left to contemplate the significance of the fact that the Rev. William Collins's letter on leaving Longbourn is not extant. It was 'written with all the solemnity of gratitude which a twelve-month's abode in the family might have

prompted.' That is all we know. Even Jane Austen shirked the writing of a Collins."

All "Too Busy."

"Boys and girls, young people, and older folks ought to find it no hardship, but a pleasure to express gratitude either for hospitality or gifts or service," says David Williamson, commenting on the above article. "The detestable habit after the death of a relative or friend of inserting four or five lines of thanks for sympathetic letters is only another instance of the growing sloth of people. As someone said the other day, it would take only a few hours to write briefly to each friend who had shown sympathy. The same criticism applies to the printed card with its chilly formula, applicable equally to the merest stranger as to the most intimate friend."

"We all pretend to be 'too busy' for these old-fashioned courtesies, but in reality it is just a matter, I believe, of thoughtlessness and lack of gratitude. 'Think' and 'thank' are allied terms. Let us revert to the days of sincere gratitude and express it when we have received hospitality."

Signs of Mourning.  
"To the announcement in the Times a day or two ago of the death of an eminent man there was appended the statement: 'His wife and family will respect his urgent desire that no outward sign of mourning should be worn.' The practice of wearing mourning has long been sliding into disuse, and probably the next 20 years will see it abandoned altogether, at any rate among the wealthier classes. The poor cling affectionately to old customs," says the Times.

Woman With 110 Nightdresses.  
"Mrs. Cobden Sanderson, speaking at an 'at home' in the Normal Physical School, said she hoped that when women had been made to feel their responsibilities, and had been placed on an equality with men, they would feel that it was better that six women should be clothed than that one woman should have too many things for her own good," says the Chronicle.

"She mentioned that she knew of a lady in the country who had 110 nightdresses, and who expected the laborers on her estate to live on 12s a week. They did not want women to be merely dressed up machines."

A Wider View of Duties.

"If labor discontent is not to be allowed to grow until it tears the country to pieces," says a special correspondent of the Morning Post, who is investigating what labor thinks, "the individual employer, the joint-stock company, and the trust must prepare to take generally a more comprehensive view of their duties as leaders of industry. What the workers think when they are under a master whom they can respect and who takes a real interest in their welfare is the thought that will stand for the safety of the country at a crisis. What the workers think who are maintained by misfortunes for which they blame their employers, no matter how unjustly, may be the thought that will bring our empire down."

## HOW SCIENCE HAS HELPED ADVANCE OF THE NATION

From Public Opinion.

A most romantic address was given by Principal E. H. Griffiths to the Bristol University Colston Society on "Invention and Research." In this he drew a very interesting picture of the debt which industry owed to science, and pleaded for the promotion of further research.

"There is a passage in Professor Perry's 'England's Neglect of Science' which admirably indicates the present situation," he said:

"One thing that seems to be quite expiating in the most brilliant, the most expensively educated people in England: our poets and novelists; our legislators and lawyers; our soldiers and sailors; our great manufacturers and merchants; our clergymen and schoolmasters; are quite ignorant of physical science; it may almost be said that in spite of these clever ignorant men through the agency of men who are not ignorant—all the conditions of civilization are being constantly transformed. England's Neglect of Science."

"In this age of competition and struggle men want to see tangible results. They insist on the repetition of this: 'What is the use of the use of Faraday's famous reply to a lady who thus questioned him: 'Madam, what is the use of a new-born child?'"

Remarkable Issues of Discoveries.  
"I propose to mention a few examples of the applications of scientific research, specially directing your attention to one encouraging feature, viz.: the lapse of time, in certain cases, between the original researches and their practical applications."

"Cavendish, in 1760, investigated the effect of passing sparks through a mixture of oxygen and nitrogen in the presence of alkali. We are now manufacturing calcium nitrate at the rate of 100,000 tons per annum by a process based on his discoveries."

"Consider again the case of aluminum. Wohler, in 1827, obtained some globules of this substance, of doubtful purity, as large as a pin's head. This discovery remained merely a scientific curiosity until 1860. The manufacture of aluminum is now an industry employing millions of capital and thousands of laborers, and I suppose there is scarcely a motor car in the country which does not contain a casting of that substance."

Matches and Salt.  
"Phosphorus was discovered by Brandt of Hamburg in 1669 and exhibited as a 'wonder of nature' to Charles II. in 1677. In 1834 it was first used in the manufacture of matches. Today one firm alone produces in each year some 400 millions of boxes, containing nearly 40 billions of wooden matches, and also 750 tons of wax vestas."

"One of the chief mainstays of our chemical manufactures is sodium carbonate. Nearly a million tons of it are produced in this kingdom per annum. Du Hamel, in 1778, demonstrated the identity of the base of common salt with mineral alkali—as sodium carbonate was then termed. It was not until 1790 that

a practical application of this discovery was made by Leblanc. This industry, which has made the fortunes of many men and given employment to thousands, was based on the work of Leblanc, who died by his own hand, a pauper, in 1800.

Bleaching and Lamps.  
"Chlorine was discovered by Scheele in 1774. Its compounds were investigated by Berzelius about 1800. The manufacture of bleaching powder was first established as a great manufacturing process by Weldon in 1869.

"Berzelius was also the discoverer of cerium in 1803, zirconium in 1824, thorium in 1829; but it was not until the last decade that the utilization of these elements in the incandescent lamp led to the establishing of an important industry."

"Further 'scientific curiosities' may be found in vanadium, molybdenum—the latter discovered in 1778—it is only within the last few years, however, that the extraordinary effect of small quantities of these elements in steel has been ascertained, and the high-speed tools which are changing the face of Sheffield industry have been rendered possible."

"Wohler prepared calcium carbide in 1832, but it was not until 1892 that Moisson and Wilson laid the foundations of the carbide industry. The world's output in 1908 was about 200,000 tons."

"Another carbon compound—today largely used in steel industries—viz., boron, was probably first produced by Debretz in 1848. Three thousand tons of this valuable grinding agent were produced in the United States alone in 1909."

"As Sir James Dewar has pointed out, no investment has ever yielded such a financial return as the capital expended by Count Rumford when he founded the Royal Institution in 1799. It is probable that the industries, based on researches conducted therein, are, every month, producing profits greater than the whole expenditure on that institution since its foundation. It would be difficult to estimate the indebtedness of the chemical, the coal mining, the electrical, the transport industries of Faraday, of Tyndall and other workers in the Royal Institution."

"Consider the results of the work of men like Pasteur and Lister, and those who have built on the foundations which they laid. The mortality in the hospitals of Europe after operations has fallen from over 60 per cent to under 5 per cent."

"The discover of the Roentgen rays could scarcely have anticipated their application in the battlefield and the hospital. And as little could the Curies, in their work on the isolation of radium and its compounds, have imagined that in a few years our most hopeful prospect of fighting the painful disease of which one in every twelve of us seems fated to succumb, was to be found in the application of the properties of radium."

"Who would have supposed that when Thompson and Joule in 1849 were en-



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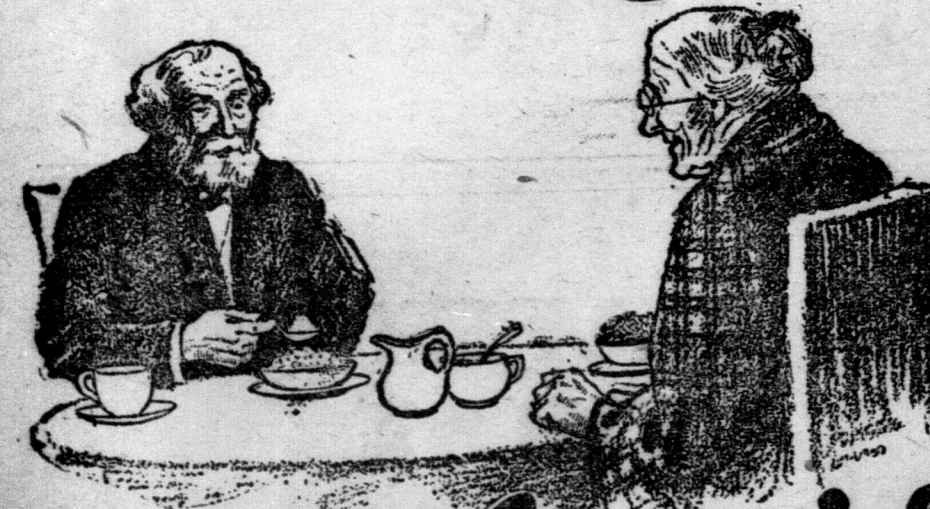
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