
Calendar.

Thursday, March 21st.—M. I. T. Yacht Club; Room 11, Rogers, 4.15 P. M.
Saturday, March 23rd.—Hare and Hounds Club Run from Wellesley Hills; leave Trinity Place Station at 2.15.
Saturday, March 30th.—Hare and Hounds Club Handicap and Championship Run, Wellesley Hills.

Heating and Ventilation as a Technical Profession.

The technically trained man finds his appropriate place wherever energy, in any of its multifarious forms and transformations, is or may be turned to industrial or to vital account. He is capable of choosing the ends to which available energy shall be directed, and of so directing that energy as to effect the ends sought. The technically trained man is, or should be, pre-eminently qualified to discover, command and effectively utilize all energy within human reach and serviceable for human ends. The marvelous advance of the last century in matters pertaining to industrial and economic development has been in large part due to the increasing number of technically trained men who have become students of the resources and of the services of forces at human disposal. That community which invests most generously in means for the correct and thorough technical training of industrial promoters and workers, puts itself in a position to advance most rapidly and surely in material growth.

Man himself is part and product of the universal energy in the midst of which he lives, and in which all his activities have their origin and completion. He is strong or weak according to his capacity for appropriating and effectively using that energy. His physical vitality and mental force are intimately associated, and interdependent. His physical energy is chiefly or wholly derived from energy pre-existing in so-called chemical forms, and residing in the atomic relations between the carbon and hydrogen in foods, and the oxygen in air.

The chief function of ventilation is to supply the needed air for energy transformation from the chemical to the thermo-vital form, and to remove certain of the waste products of the attendant chemical and resultant vital processes. The field of technically trained men being pre-eminently in the realm of the transformation and application of energy, ventilation in its relation to vitality lies well within the scope of his appropriate attention and work.

As an applied science, ventilation involves the movement of air through supply and discharge conduits, and either such effective diffusion of air within enclosures as to furnish air to and remove impurities from all their parts, or else such concentration of air movement as shall prevent the diffusion of impurities