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PRICE ONE CENT

PROF. SEDGWICK BEFORE SOCIETY OF ARTS

Speaks On Sanitary Disposal Of City Wastes---Stereop- ticon Used

Yesterday evening Prof. Sedgwick lectured on the "Sanitary Disposals of City Wastes." Prof. Sedgwick has a national reputation, and was able to make his lecture interesting, as well as instructive. The subject was divided into two general parts, gaseous wastes, and solid wastes. Professor Sedgwick discussed the smoke nuisance, sewage disposal, and the disposal of ashes, paper, and garbage.

It was the six hundred and sixty-third meeting of the Society, and the beginning of the forty-ninth year. Dr. Maclaurin presided and first called on Mr. Litchfield, the secretary, for the report of the last meeting. Some slight business was transacted, the list of applicants for membership read, and then Dr. Maclaurin introduced the speaker. He said that the object of the Society was to spread interest in science and its practical applications. The question of wastes is one of the most important ones before the public. In this particular subject of sanitation Technology is taking a leading part, and Prof. Sedgwick is too well known to need introduction. Prof. Sedgwick then took the platform.

We live in an age of cities. Cities are big organisms, and breathe out impure air and create waste material as people do. The problem of taking care of these wastes is very important, but not one in which great interest is taken. Only about fifty people were present, but the lecturer hoped the audience was few and select. It is quite natural that this question of wastes should not be popular to most people, but to the scientist and philosopher they are.

The first idea to be considered is the air supply, an item perhaps overlooked by many. Cities are, however, burning up tons of oxygen and pouring waste gases into the air. Our many chimneys pour smoke and dust into the air. There can be little danger of the supply of oxygen giving out, as the many plants are constantly renewing the supply. Dreamers have suggested pipelines to carry away the gases. The most practical help to diminish the nuisance is the use of high chimneys, leaving the air below pure. We must have smoke, but the nuisance can be lessened a great deal by proper public spirit and legislation. Cleveland has bettered her condition 70 per cent. With the smoke, some sulphurous acid is being made, and this is very detrimental to health. Slides were thrown on the screen, showing the improvement that had been accomplished in Boston.

The second large item to be considered is liquid waste, i. e., the sewage. Boston has a very good drainage system. In 1883 the State Drainage Commission suggested draining into some marsh. It was decided however, to use the harbor, and this is the better of the two methods. But Boston will not indefinitely continue to pollute the harbor which is one of its greatest attractions. There is a sewage research experiment station at the Cow Pasture under the supervision of the Institute, probably the only one of its kind in the world. Its work has been favorably commented on abroad, and is a national factor. Mr. Mills of the corporation has been very influential in this work, and in time means will be found of purifying the waste, at least in a crude way, be-

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105th ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF WILLIAM BARTON ROGERS

Founder And First President---He Gave His Life To Build The Institute



WILLIAM BARTON ROGERS.

One hundred and five years ago today William Barton Rogers was born. A friend Agassiz and Huxley and other leading men, he was one of the foremost educationalists of his time. Besides founding the Institute he prepared the petition to the Massachusetts legislature and led the movement which resulted in the present buildings and in building and organization of the Boston Society of Natural History, in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and, more indirectly, in Trinity Church and the Boston Public Library.

The following is a life of President Rogers writing for the Tech of December 7, 1904 by James Phinney Monroe 1882: William Barton Rogers founder and first president of the Institute, was born in Philadelphia, December 7, 1804. The second son of Patrick Kerr Rogers, he and his three brothers, all distinguished men of science were educated at the College of William and Mary where their father was Professor of Natural Philosophy and where William, at the age of 24 succeeded him.

Seven years later William Rogers was called to a similar chair in the University of Virginia. In the same year he was appointed head of the geological survey of Virginia, his brilliant work in science having given him international reputation.

In 1846 he and his brother Henry formulated a "Plan for a Polytechnic School" in Boston, which much influenced the Lawrence and Sheffield Scientific Schools, founded—in connection with Harvard and Yale respectively—not long thereafter.

Convinced, however, that the educational and industrial conditions of the time could be met only by an independ-

ent school, Professor Rogers, soon after coming to Boston in 1853, joined the movement already begun by leading merchants and manufacturers of the city for the creation of such an institution; and from 1859 until his death—although for the greater part of that time an invalid—he gave his eloquence, his untiring energy, his rare wisdom, and finally life itself to the founding and up building of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Limited space forbids even an outline of this achievement for which involved the convincing of the public and the legislation, the raising, during a time of war, of large sums of money, the working of a new scheme of education, the creation of teaching laboratories, and the carrying forward against poverty, misunderstanding, and ceaseless opposition, of a costly and complicated educational experiment.

For President Rogers and his associates aimed to establish and did indeed create much more than a school of technical training. They created an institution where high purposes and honest work are fundamental; where youth expect to behave and to labor like men; where for a vague "imbibed" culture is substituted the real culture acquired through doing a hard task thoroughly, truthfully, and in a scholarly way; an institution which the freedom from snobbishness among its students, in the spirit of cooperation among these students, and between undergraduate and instructor, in the absence of rank lists, honorary degrees, and other old world inheritances, is a true democracy.

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TO HOLD SECOND DINNER WEDNESDAY

Mr. A. R. Williams To Tell Of His Experiences In Talk To T. C. A.

Over in East Boston stands the Maverick Church, once among the most elite of churches. Time, however, and the coming in of manufactures, moved its members to other sections of Boston; attendance fell off, and up to a year ago the parish was slowly going to decay. But in the latter part of November 1908, two men were called to take charge, T. W. Pattison and A. R. Williams. The former had obtained part of his training in London, England, and was at the time of call preaching in New Hampshire. Mr. Williams had for some time been a reporter for the New York Herald, but left to go into the ministry.

To-day things at East Boston are changed. In place of an attendance of sixty-five, the services draw over six hundred, and nothing can break the enthusiasm of the place.

Last summer the two ministers, to learn more of what the men of East Boston needed, put on working clothes and went looking for a job. Mr. Williams' description of this experience is interesting. The Christian Association has succeeded in getting his consent to give it at the second dinner next Wednesday night at six o'clock. Mr. Williams, like the speaker of last week, is seeing things every day which most of us know nothing about, and he too is a man who can talk straight.

Subject for the groups to follow the dinner is "Social Service." Men who remain for these discussions will take up with leaders the question, "What is your conception of the Kingdom of God?" "How may Religious Life express itself?" "How did Jesus contribute to the social welfare of his time?" "What relation does social salvation bear to individual regeneration?" "How can you best be of service?"

For December the usual Sunday meeting of the Association will be suspended and every effort will be turned to making the Wednesday affairs successful and useful. There is something worth while in hearing Mr. Williams and in considering the social service question which he will bring to mind.

The menu will comprise an old-fashioned New England oyster stew dinner, winding up with coffee.

Register at the Cage.

WIRELESS SOCIETY

Four members of the Wireless Society were at work yesterday afternoon on the receiving antennae at the station in the Union.

E. H. Guilford of the Station Committee is of the opinion that the receiving systems will be completed today. He requests all persons who have apparatus for the societies use to leave them for him at the Cage. The station can use condensers, tuning coils, receiving transformers, phones, etc. A number of sets are planned; and it is hoped that a few instruments will be forthcoming for the stations use.

CALENDAR.

Tuesday, December 7.

8 P. M. Mech. Eng. Society Meeting.

Wednesday, December 8.

4.00, Hockey Practice at gym.

4.15, Gym Team Practice.

Basket Ball Practice.