THE TECH

The first issue of this paper, the official student organ, was in November of 1881. Then, it was issued every two weeks and was, in fact, a small magazine. Its Editors did not confine the function of the periodical to purely student and activity articles, but ran scientific articles, a joke column, and other departments which would be rather impracticable in a daily. In 1892, The Tech more nearly assumed the appearance of a newspaper, and was published weekly. Thirteen years later, a tri-weekly was attempted, and this proved to be much more efficient in achieving its object—that of reaching the student body. Indeed, so well did this arrangement work that in 1909, plans were formed for the final change into a daily newspaper—now in present form.

The management of The Tech as it is now, is composed of a board of upperclass men who have entire charge of both the news and business departments. The News Board consists of the men in charge of the various departments, headed by the Editors-Chief. Each member of this Board is responsible for a certain part of every issue, and has a skill to whom he assigns work. The Business Board is under the direct supervision of the Business Manager and consists of his assistants in both the Advertising and Circulation Departments. The functions of the two latter departments, as well as of the News Board, are evident from their designations.

The Business Department offers an advantageous opportunity to "rub shoulders" with some of the leading and "worthwhile" men of the city, and tends in a way to develop in a man, the confidence that will be found to be indispensable when he leaves the Institute, and attempts to convince the Business Man, the Engineer and Architect of the Value of his Product.

Taking everything into consideration, The Tech, without the slightest doubt, the most instructive and valuable of the student activities, but ran scientific articles, and from similar courses in many other institutions. This specialization, however, is impracticable in many cases to use full scale machines, but without going to the opposite extreme of illustrating the principles with miniature apparatus, half or quarter size machines are used where possible, which allow a student to actually carry through an experiment and get a complete account of stock and learn where to look for economy. At the same time, different processes can be accurately compared and the best methods of treatment determined.

By Carle R. Hayward

In the geological department, lecture and laboratory work is an impenetrable through course in field geology where principles previously learned are applied to actual problems.

A factor which has contributed greatly to the success of the Institute is the presence on the instructing staff of instructors whose experience in various branches of science and engineering, who are constantly in demand for the solution of the most intricate industrial problems. The Departments of Mining and Metallurgy, as well as the Department of Geology, are administered by men who are registered in the former which, in its infancy, had but a small staff, and in the latter, where the confidence that will be found to be indispensable when he leaves the Institute, and attempts to convince the Business Man, the Engineer and Architect of the Value of his Product.

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By Prof. Dwight Porter

In most cases, though not always, the characters of this course have gone into sanitary engineering practice, and a good number of the field open to each man is afforded by a view backward over the extensive classes, and the various positions now held by their representatives. These contain positions with many prominent firms in private practice; many with state boards of health; positions as engineer, chemical or bacteriologist with water or water purification works; engineering positions in municipal works; professors of sanitary engineering; sanitary engineers in private practice; sanitary inspectors, etc.

There is no more fundamental branch of knowledge than that classified as sanitary engineering, but it has been a most powerful factor in the educational development of the country. It has broken down old traditions and introduced new methods into education. It has given strength and dignity to the "practical" and "laboratory" method in engineering, and a good name in dealing effectively with large bodies of men. It was "the first school of its kind in the country to train men to take the people's right to pure water and pure food out of the hands of the people's enemies; to train men to use their knowledge of the law, and by doing so, to uphold it. It has been a great laboratory for the instruction of students by actual treatment of cases in large quantities; the first to establish a laboratory for teaching the nature and use of steam, and a laboratory for testing the strength of materials for use in steam pressure and commercial steam; the first in America to teach the student the value of a dollar and the duties of a man for the wages he earns. It was also the first in this country to set up distinct and separate courses of instruction in electrical engineering, sanitary engineering, in chemical engineering, and in naval architecture."