

**PROF. SEDGWICK ALWAYS  
FRIEND OF YOUNG MEN**

(Continued from Page 1)

of Public Health of Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. His mature judgment on fundamental problems of education and public health was always a source of strength to his colleagues and the enthusiasm of his early years never failed him.

I count myself fortunate to have been present at the dinner given in the Walker Memorial last Saturday in honor of one of his favorite pupils, Professor C. E. A. Winslow of Yale, on the eve of his departure for Europe. At this dinner Professor Sedgwick presided with even more than his usual grace and the pleasant hours were spent looking both backward and forward,—he looking forward to Winslow's new work at Geneva with the League of Red Cross Societies, and Winslow looking back to the days spent with his chief in the Institute laboratories. It was a small gathering of old friends and of students who have come from the many nations now represented in our School of Public Health. This gathering, small though it was, was typical of his expanding life.

Professor Sedgwick's interests in public health matters were very wide. He not only served the State of Massachusetts as biologist of the former State Board of Health and as Public Health Councilor of the present State Department, but was for many years on the Advisory Board of the U. S. Public Health Service. A few years ago he was commissioned as Assistant Surgeon General in the U. S. Public Health Service Reserve. He was also a member of the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation. He served as president of the New England Water Works Association, Society of American Bacteriologists, American Association of Naturalists, and the American Public Health Association. He was a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and a member of many other scientific societies.

**Was Author of Many Books**

His scientific writings were numerous, including such well known books as General Biology, Principles of Sanitary Science and Public Health, The Human Mechanism, and A Short History of Science. One of his last addresses, not yet published, was given at Cincinnati at the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Medical School. In this address he set forth new ideas in regard to the training of men for the public health service, another instance of his habit of looking ahead. At this occasion he was honored with the degree of LL.D.

Professor Sedgwick's interests overflowed the bounds of sanitary science and many of the people of Boston know him best as Curator of the Lowell Institute, as trustee of Simmons College, as President of the Sharon Sanatorium, or the Civil Service Reform Association. His was a wide field of public service. He lectured often and on the very evening of his death discussed the problem of a proposed Massachusetts State University before the Women's City Club.

**Had Two Objects in Life**

But amid all of his many activities he had two supreme objects of devotion,—one the science of biology, which he loved beyond all other sciences, and the other the Institute of Technology, which he also loved and which always received prior claim to his time and thought. He was fundamentally a great teacher. Those of us who knew of his weak heart,—he often said jokingly that it was better than an insurance policy,— marvelled at his activities during the war when he took on extra work that the American cause might not suffer.

In these first hours when his loss is so keenly felt one cannot write an adequate appreciation of his life's work, but we may at least say that in the history of American public health, no name will be more deserving of honor than that of William Thompson Sedgwick. Every student of Technology should study his life, for no finer example of broad scholarship, or public service, or of Christian character ever occupied a chair in the faculty. No professor was more beloved.

**PROF. SEDGWICK  
DIES SUDDENLY**

(Continued from Page 2)

Hopkins, and Professor Martin thenceforward counselled him to abandon medicine for biological science, which seemed to be his work beyond question. He became assistant in biology at Johns Hopkins in 1880, and was honored with the degree of doctor of philosophy in 1881. Johns Hopkins made him associate in biology in 1882.

**Came to Institute in 1883**

President Walker was at the Institute of Technology and as Sedgwick had been in one of his classes at Yale, the men knew each other. President Walker wanted Sedgwick in Boston and the latter came in 1883 to become assistant professor of biology. Every year, to the year of President Walker's death, Mr. Sedgwick grew nearer and nearer to him, and though the younger man brought to the Institute ripe scholarship and a thorough teaching equipment, he acquired, year by year, more of the president's spirit, executive ability, breadth and versatility. He became assistant professor in 1884, and professor in 1891.

**Served on State Board of Health**

Professor Sedgwick distinguished himself in connection with the State Board of Health as an investigator in bacteriology concerning gas, water, sewage, milk, and the germs of epidemics. He was appointed its biologist in 1888, and his publications in the scientific periodicals and his reports are of classical repute all over the world. While he was thus engaged the great epidemics of typhoid fever at Lowell and Lawrence broke out, and he investigated them for the State Board and the water board of Lowell, with so much success that he was employed for the next two or three years largely upon the epidemiological work of the board, and thus became one of the leading epidemiologists of the country.

**Held Important Positions**

He was director of the sanitary research laboratory and sewerage experiment station of Technology as well as chairman of the administrative board of the school for health officers organized by Harvard University and Technology. Many of the leaders in public health and sanitation in the United States have been trained by Professor Sedgwick.

Among the prominent positions he held are included the office of chairman of the Pauper Institutions' Trustees, from 1897-99. He had been a trustee of Simmons College and president of the board of directors of the Sharon Sanatorium. In 1902 he became a member of the advisory board of the Hygienic Laboratory of the United States Public Health Service. From 1898 to 1900 he was vice president Boston Society Municipal Officers. He was president of the Boston Civil Service Reform Association in 1900, and of the Massachusetts Civil Service Reform Association in 1901. He served also as president of the American Society of Naturalists and of the New England Water Works Association and the American Public Health Association. He was a past president of the Society of American Bacteriologists.

**Had Numerous Other Interests**

Professor Sedgwick was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of which he was one of the vice presidents in the section of experimental medicine in 1905. He was also a trustee of the Faulkner Hospital and a director of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis and a member of the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia.

He was the author of works and papers on biology and of a standard treatise entitled "Principles of Sanitary Science and Public Health," which had much to do with the shaping of public health education throughout the United States. Another of his books is entitled "The Human Mechanism," a treatise on physiology and hygiene used in schools and colleges. He was a member of the St. Botolph and Technology clubs. On his birthday anniversary, Dec. 29, 1881, he married Mary Katherine Rice of New Haven, Conn. His wife survives him.

Professor Sedgwick was Technology's first exchange professor and

only recently returned from England where he represented Technology at the Universities of Leeds and Oxford in exchange for an English professor who will shortly come to the Institute. While abroad he attended the conference of the Royal Institute of Public Health at Brussels as the representative of Technology, Harvard, the Massachusetts State Department of Health, the American Public Health Association, and the Rockefeller Foundation.

**Glee Club to Sing**

At the funeral services today the Technology Glee Club will sing hymns, and a section of the church has been reserved for undergraduates.

**Employees Pay Tribute**

At a meeting of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Employees' Mutual Benefit Association the following action was taken on the death of Professor W. T. Sedgwick:

It is with the deepest sympathy that we, the employees of the Massachusetts

Institute of Technology, assemble and adopt the following resolutions:

Whereas the hand of Divine Providence has removed from our midst Professor W. T. Sedgwick, an Honorary Member of our Association, and one of its best friends, and in view of the loss we have sustained by the decease of our honored friend, and the great loss sustained by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology,

Resolved: That we, the employees of the Massachusetts Institute of Technol-

ogy, do hereby express our great sorrow, and tender our heartfelt sympathy to Mrs. Sedgwick.

Resolved: That a copy be sent to Mrs. Sedgwick, and that these resolutions be spread upon the records of this Association.

Signed:

Harold R. Blackler, President,

John E. Handy, Secretary.

Committee for the Association.

**BLACK & WHITE TAXI CABS**

BEST CARS

LOWEST RATES

We carry two passengers one mile for 80 cents. No charge for call or return mileage. Uniformed starter at all formal dances in Walker Memorial. First Mile 60 cents. Each additional mile 40 cents. Extra Passengers 20 cents each.

TAXI SERVICE CO.

CABS, TOURING CARS AND LIMOUSINES

**BACK BAY 5500**

**MURAD**

**THE TURKISH CIGARETTE**



Mrs. Fox was bragging one day about the large number of her cubs.

"How many cubs do you bring into the world at one time?" she asked the LIONESS.

"Only ONE," replied the Lioness—"but it's a LION."

**MURADS COST 20 CENTS for a BOX of 10—BUT THEY'RE MURADS!**

MURADS would be lower priced if we left out all or part of the 100% Turkish tobaccos of the purest and best varieties grown—or if we substituted inferior grades of Turkish tobacco.

But they wouldn't be MURADS—they'd only be Foxes!

*"Judge for yourself—!"*

Special attention is called to Murad 20s in Tin Boxes

*S. Anagyros*

Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World

**RUBBER COVERED WIRE**

National  
Electrical Code  
Standard

TRADE **SIMCORE** MARK

Identified by one red thread under braid and parallel to the wire

**SIMPLEX WIRE & CABLE CO**

MANUFACTURERS

112 HOWARD ST.  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

201 DEVONSHIRE ST.  
BOSTON 9, MASS.

15 S. DESPLAINES ST.  
CHICAGO, ILL.