

It was then very elaborately under-drained, which doubtless in some cases is necessary, but was in our case a waste of tile and labor, as the water from the sewage has never, any of it, entered the tile in question but has passed away by diffusion into and through the sand. After being levelled the field was graded to a series of beds and depressions, so that when done these were alternately running east and west across it, first a bed ten feet wide, then a depression with sloping sides eight feet wide at top and two feet wide across its level bottom, and eighteen inches deep. Then another exactly similar bed and depression, until the whole field was thus graded. At the east end of the field a plank runway, somewhat similar to a mining sluice and provided with little simple iron gates, conducts the sewage to and into the depressions in the field.

All the sewage of the asylum, including waste water from the laundry and kitchen, is collected by sewers into a central tank placed underground, arched over, covered with earth and then grass, and ventilated into the tall boiler house chimney. Once a day this sewage, of which there may be sixty, seventy, or eighty thousand gallons, is thrown by a centrifugal pump into a shallow concrete well at the northeast angle of the sewage field, from which it runs into the depressions as already described. By means of the gates it is directed day by day to the depression or depressions where wanted. Within two to six hours after pumping the sewage has disappeared into the soil; it never has time to ferment, and there has never been any smell of sewage in any part of the institution since this method of disposal was adopted. At first what has now been told was supposed to be the whole story. There was no question of making any use of the sewage, and indeed the asylum was instructed by the Government to plant nothing on the beds between the depressions. But after a few years the temptation became too great to be longer withstood and I began planting the beds. My report for that year shows that in 1893 we grew on these beds 110 dozen watermelons, 216 dozen muskmelons, over ten thousand dozen cucumbers, beside squash, pumpkins, celery, peppers, tomatoes, peas, radishes, chilies, and that the total value of the crop on the four acres was over \$750.

Latterly we have extended the beds and depressions to about seven acres instead of four, not for purpose of sewage disposal, but so we could irrigate the beds, and attached to the sewage field a few acres of other land adjoining that had been lying waste. The result has been that last year on this sewage field we raised asparagus, beets, beans, cabbage, cauliflower, carrots, celery, lettuce, melons, onions, peas, rhubarb, strawberries, sea kale and tomatoes, to the value of \$1,840.15.

The field converted into the sewage field was high, sandy and