


The result was that the faculty unanimously recommended the adoption of the unit system for the proposed laboratories. The university trustees accepted the recommendation, and construction, begun in August last year, has progressed so rapidly that the buildings are finished and the equipment is now completed. The whole is, therefore, at the moment in such a stage as to permit one to say to what extent the object sought has been attained.

Architecturally, so far as the exterior is concerned, the utmost has been done, considering the difficulties that the enormous window space interposed. The appearance of the buildings, however, is, on the whole, very acceptable.

The interior, on the other hand, is very satisfactory. The accommodation it furnishes, as well as the conveniences of arrangement it offers, is sufficient to demonstrate the great advantages of the unit system over the common, more or less haphazard, system of laboratory construction everywhere illustrated.

The buildings are to house physiology, physiological chemistry, pathology and public health. The wing to the right, as shown in the accompanying diagrams, accommodates physiology and physiological chemistry and contains, in addition to the lecture theaters, twelve units and eight half units. The other departments occupy the main portion and the left wing, which contains sixteen units and fourteen half units.

In the construction of these buildings according to the unit system special local conditions had to be considered, and, further, the possibility of their extension in a few years was a factor in determining the arrangement as a whole. This necessitated important modifications in the disposition of the units as suggested in Professor Minot's later paper.

What these modifications are may be gathered from examination of the copies of the plans of the various floors of the buildings. The latter are in the form of the figure , the lecture theaters forming wing-like extensions at the angles of the figure. This latter arrangement was adopted in order to permit the lecture rooms to be lighted from their roofs, and at the same time to avoid interfering with the lights for the units. An additional advantage resulted from the arrangement is that the corridors, which are centrally placed, permit ready access to the lecture theaters and units from the entrances and from the students' quarters.

The units are, for the most part, grouped in pairs on each side of the corridors on the various floors. The walls of the corridors are of brick, but those which separate the units from each other are of wood and plaster only, and they can consequently be removed in a few hours without leaving traces of