

The site selected for the new building is between the two old buildings and well situated for the new method of sewage disposal.

The Smead system of heating having been adopted, the "dry closet" system was introduced—conveniences being required only for the steward and servants of the institution.

The fixtures emptying into the drainage system are four sinks, five wash tubs and two baths. Water closets could also have been added if found desirable, in which case a larger and deeper receiving tank would have been required, giving a longer time for the paper and excreta to dissolve. The dining hall is planned to accommodate from 150 to 200 boarders.

No accurate data could be obtained as to the required length of drain tile which would be required. A sufficiency of ground was levelled and some 600 feet lineal of 2 in. porous drain tiles laid. This quantity proved somewhat inadequate, and an extension of about 50 ft. in length was made after one winter's trial.

The system was installed under several disadvantages, notwithstanding which it is reported as working satisfactorily, and as having solved a most perplexing problem in regard to the disposal of the College wastes.

The disadvantages above referred to were: 1st, that glazed T pipes had to be used for connections to the weeping drains instead of specially made

Ys—the Y looking down stream, instead of up as in ordinary drain tiles; 2nd, the weeping drains should properly have been laid in specially made gutters of half tiles, instead of these, rough boards 6 in. x 1 in. and from 6 to 12 feet long were used; 3rd, specially made caps to cover the upper side of the joints of the weeping tiles could not be obtained in time, and in substitution, pieces of tarred felt were used, and kept in place with gravel and stone chips till the earth was filled in.

The Y pipes looking down stream receive the flow more evenly, the tendency of the flow being to pass the T pipes nearest the tank with a rush, thus gorging the lower end of the system.

The object of laying the weepers on a foundation of tiles or boards is to secure a more even fall, and and in case of stoppage one or more pipes can be removed, cleansed and replaced, by an unskilled workman without interfering with the grading or working of the system.

The weeping drains are laid from 9 in. to 12 in. below the surface of the ground and the area is used as a lawn. No trouble in regard to frost was experienced, although the thermometer ranges several degrees lower in winter there than in Toronto.

The system as applied to Lorne Park Summer Resort will be illustrated in a future issue.—*Canadian Architect and Builder for January.*

EDITORIAL

ADVANTAGE OF AN EARLY OPERATION IN CANCER.

ASSUMING that a diagnosis of cancer has been made, evidence is accumulating to show that the earlier it is removed the better the prospects of a complete or lengthened immunity from the disease, and that, whether the disease returns soon or late, the best chance is thus afforded to the patient. As an instance of the truth of this doctrine, the following case is very instructive: In October, 1880, a schirrhous was removed from the right mamma of a single lady of thirty-four years of age. There was no history of cancer in her family, and the disease was supposed to have been caused by

striking the mamma against a fence-rail several years before. No enlarged glands could be felt in the axilla. The mamma was completely removed and the patient recovered in a satisfactory manner from the effects of the operation. A microscopic examination of the tumor showed that it was an ordinary schirrhous cancer. The health of the patient continued excellent until October, 1888, when she complained of pain in the right axilla. The pain in addition to being felt in the axilla, radiated downwards over the right lateral aspect of the thorax, and was felt on moving the arm in different directions. No tenderness on pressure could be elicited, on making firm pressure over the