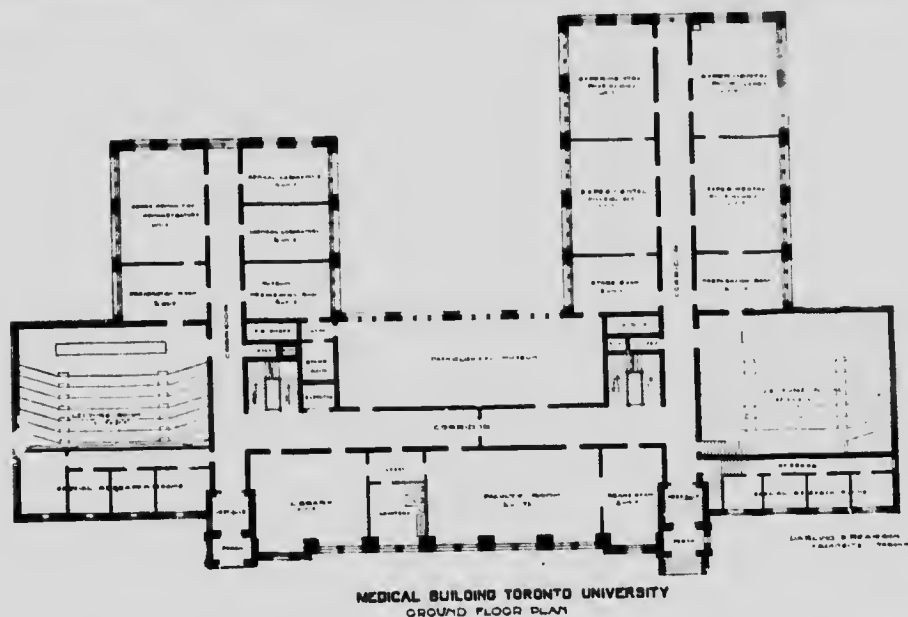


nishes, as well as the conveniences of arrangement it offers, is sufficient to demonstrate the great advantages of the unit system over the common, more or less haphazard, system of laboratory construction everywhere illustrated.

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

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 light for the units. An additional ad-



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

vantage resulted from the arrangement in 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