

The reservoir is 123 feet long by 85 feet 6 inches wide, and 13 feet 2 inches in depth; it is entirely covered by a malleable iron roof supported upon cast iron pillars.

The paper is illustrated by two drawings and four lithographs, giving the dimensions of every part of the work, and by a specification of the mode of execution.

Mr. J.  
Simpson.

Mr. Simpson said that he had examined the reservoir very carefully, and could bear testimony of the excellent manner in which the work was done. The mode of construction was novel, and had succeeded perfectly, as no leakage had occurred since its erection, nor had any inconvenience arisen from the variations of temperature, or from the unequal depths of water in the two compartments. He thought Mr. Mackain was entitled to much credit.

Coradino  
Tank at  
Malta.

A drawing of the Coradino Tank, erected in 1841-2, in the island of Malta, was presented by William Lamb Arrowsmith, Assoc. C.E. (Superintendent of Government Works at Malta.)

It was described as the largest modern covered tank in Europe: its cubic contents being 700,000 feet; and with its settling reservoir it would contain 15,000 tons of water; the roof was supported by rows of square pillars 15 feet in height. It was intended to form a part of the works for supplying the island with water, a description of which was promised to the Institution to complete the paper on the supplies of water for cities, the first part of which has already been received.

Artesian  
Well at the  
"Abbattoire  
de Gre-  
nelle."

A letter was read from the late Sir John Robison, giving a short account of the Artesian Well at the Abbattoire de Grenelle, Paris.

The Abbattoire being at too high a level to obtain an adequate supply of water by the ordinary means, it was proposed, about eight years since, to sink an artesian well within the premises, which proposal having been agreed to, the execution of it was intrusted to Monsieur Mulot. The work having been perseveringly carried forward through many difficulties, the boring was terminated by the auger penetrating the water-bearing strata on the 26th February, 1841, when a sudden and violent rush of water occurred, overflowing at the surface of the ground.

As the boring progressed tubes of rolled iron, and subsequently of copper, were inserted to support the sides, the first being  $12\frac{1}{4}$  inches diameter, and the lowest about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches diameter, reaching to a depth of  $1794\frac{1}{2}$  English feet. The quantity of water thrown up while