

in the cost of the Aqueduct and protection of it from trespass will be effected—because in this case the canal will be cut for the water power only, and the expense of lining be evaded. This would also remove any objections on the score of exposure—which in this case is altogether avoided. There is, however, a question of back water on the wheels, from the lodging of ice on the shoals at the foot of the rapids—to be first determined, and it is also doubtful whether the supply can be taken from the river at this point. The adjoining ground is not so favorable for subsiding reservoirs as at Gregory's—and, lastly, the increased power required, and the increased risk of nearly three miles additional pipe under the highest pressure, are set off against the greater economy and reduced exposure of this plan.

The selection between these two sites for the pumps will be determined by more extended surveys and estimates, and particularly by the relative land damages upon the two routes—and the question of right of way across the Aqueduct.

THE RESERVOIR.—Next to an abundant and constant supply of water, the most important consideration is the height to which it can, when required, be delivered, and the amount of head pressure which can be obtained. Irrespective of the necessity for supplying the highest dwellings or the upper stories of lofty buildings, the greater the pressure, within the limits of the strength of the service pipes, the better will be the distribution; and greater security against the ravages of fire is attained. In other cities, as New York and Boston, distributing reservoirs have been constructed at enormous cost, *above* the surface of the highest attainable ground; but here the proximity of the Mountain and its successive terraces, enable us to select any required height, at nearly the same cost, for the construction of our reservoir. A little more power and a little more pipe, provided for in the first outlay, and a high service is as easily secured as a low one.