adjusted to the requirements of the work. The cost of this heavier type of protection in Holland is about 16*s*. per yard super. Another novelty introduced by de Muralt is the use of reinforced concrete coamings or bulwarks at the crest of a wall (fig. 34). This is an expedient which, on the Dutch coast, is efficient for heightening the sea embankment at small cost.

The regulation of the discharge of land water is effected by a system of watercourses and sluices. Each locality has to be studied in respect of its local conditions of rainfall and the agricultural or industrial requirements of the land affected.

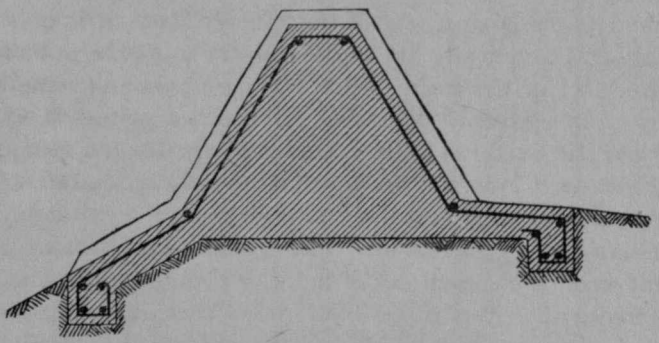

Fig. 34.—Reinforced Concrete Coaming for Sea-walls

Where land enclosed by a sea or river wall is devoted exclusively to agriculture, a considerable amount of water is often held in the drainage ditches to supply cattle or serve the crops or herbage. Where in rear of a sea-wall the land is devoted to industrial purposes, the usual requirement is to get rid of surface water with the greatest possible rapidity. The arterial drainage should provide for the control of exceptional floods, to prevent the land from becoming waterlogged. Where tropical conditions of rainfall exist, this is a matter which often taxes not only the land drainage system, but also the river channels which carry off flood water.

The summit level of the sea-walls on the estuary of the Thames is 18 O.D., and on the Lincolnshire coast the standard is 20 O.D. On the Dutch coast defensive dams are carried to a height of 20.7 O.D. The conditions of disposal of land water