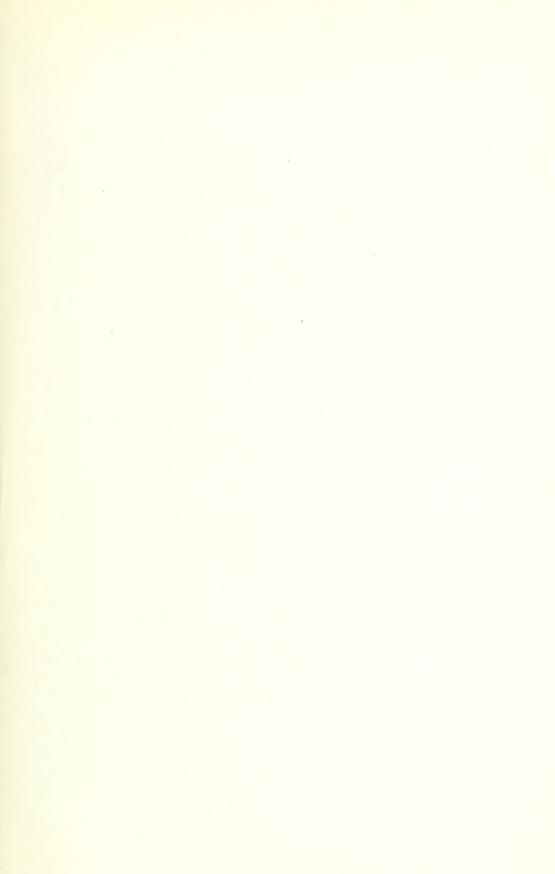




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VOLUME 20

FIFTH SESSION OF THE TWELFTH PARLIAMENT

OF THE

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SESSION 1915





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- 3. Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending on 31st March, 1916. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, February 8, 1915.

 Printed for distribution and sessional papers.
- Supplementary Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending on the 31st March, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, March 9, 1915.
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- 5. Further Supplementary Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year emding on the 31st March, 1915.

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6. List of Shareholders in the Chartered Banks of the Dominion of Canada as on 31st December, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, February 9, 1915.

Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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7. Report on certified cheques, dividends, unclaimed balances and drafts or bills of exchange remaining unpaid in Chartered Banks of the Dominion of Canada, forfi ve years and upwards prior to 31st December, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, April 10, 1915.

Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 5.

(This volume is bound in two parts).

- 8. Report of Superintendent of Insurance for year 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, 1915,

 Printed for distribution and cessional papers.
- 9. Abstract of Statement of Insurance Companies in Canada for year ended 31st December, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, 1914.

Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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10. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended 31st March, Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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- 10a. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year engled 31st March, 1914: Part II.—Canadian Trade with (1) France, (2) Germany, (3) United Kingdom, and (4) United States. Presented by Sir George Foster, 8th February, 1915. Printed for distribution and sessional papers.
- 10b. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1911: Part III.—Canadian Trade with foreign countries (except France, Germany, the United Kingdom, and United States.) Presented by Sir George Foster, 8th
- 10c. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1914, (Part IV, Miscellaneous Information.) Presented by Sir George Foster, March 27, 1915..... and sessional papers.

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- 10c. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1914. Part VI.—Subsidized Steamship Services, with statistics showing steamship traffic to 31st December, 1914, and Estimates for the fiscal year 1915-16. Presented by

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11. Report of the Department of Customs for the year ended 31st March, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Reid, February 11, 1915. . . . Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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- 12, 13, 14. Reports, Returns and Statistics of the Inland Revenues of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended 31st March, 1914 (Part I.—Excise). (Part II.—Inspection of Weights and Measures, Gas and Electricity). (Part III.—Adulteration of Food). Presented by Hon. Mr. Blondin, March 1, 1915. Printed for distribution and sessional papers.
- 15. Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended 31st March, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, February 8, 1915. Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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- 15a. Report of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1914. (Dairying, Fruit, Extension of Markets and Cold Storage). Presented by Hon.
- 15b. Report of the Veterinary Director General for the year ending 31st March, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, 1915. Printed for distribution and sessional papers.
- 16. Report of the Director and Officers of the Experimental Farms for the years ending 31st March, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, March 1, 1915.

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- 17. Criminal Statistics for the year ended 30th September, 1913. (Appendix to the Report of the Minister of Trade and Commerce for the year 1913.) Presented by Sir George
- 18. Return of By-elections for the House of Commons of Canada, held during the year 1914. turn of By-elections for the House of Children of By-elections for the House of Presented by Hon. Mr. Speaker, March 12, 1915.

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19. Report of the Minister of Public Works on the works under his control for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1914, Volume I. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rogers, February 3, 1915

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- 20. Annual Report of the Department of Railways and Canals, for the fiscal period from 1st April, 1913, to 31st Much, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, March 12.

 Printed for distribution and sessional papers.
- 20b. Railway Statistics of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended 30th June, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, March 12, 1915.

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- 20c. Ninth Report of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, for the year ending 31st March, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, February 8, 1915.
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- 20d. Telephone Statistics of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended 30th June, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, March 17, 1915.

 Printed for distribution and sessional papers.
- 20f. Telegraph Statistics of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended 30th June, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, March 17, 1915.

 Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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- 21. Forty-seventh Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, for the year 1913-1914—Marine. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, February 8, 1915.

 Printed for distribution and sessional papers.
- 21b. Report and evidence in connection with the Royal Commission appointed to investigate the disaster of the Empress of Ireland.

 Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, 1914.

 Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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Mr. Casgrain, February 8, 1915. Printed for d'stribbtion and sessional papers.

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(This volume is bound in two parts)

25. Annual Report of the Department of the Interior, for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1914.—Volume I. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, March 8, 1915.

Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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- 25a. Report of Chief Astronomer, Department of the Interior for year ending 31st March, 1911.

 Presented by Hon, Mr. Roche, 1915......Printed for distribution and sessional papers.
- 256. Annual Report of the Topographical Surveys Branch of the Department of the Interior, 1912-13. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, 1914.

 Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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- 25d. Thirteenth Report of the Geographic Board of Canada for the year ending 30th June, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, 1915.

 Printed for distribution and sessional papers.
- 256. Report on Bow River Water Power and Storage Investigations, seasons 1911-1912-1913. Tresented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, 1915....Printed for distribution and sessional papers.
- 25f. Report of the British Columbia Hydrographic Survey for the calendar year 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, 1915. Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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- 26a. Summary Report of the Mines Branch for the calendar year 1913. Presented, 1914.

 Printed for distribution and sessional papers

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- 27. Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended 31st March, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, 11th February, 1915.

 Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24.

- 29. Report of the Secretary of State of Canada for the year ended 31st March, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Coderre, 9th February, 1915.

 Printed for distribution and sessional papers.
- 29b. Report of the work of the Public Archives for the year 1913. Presented, 1915.

 Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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- 31. Sixth Annual Report of the Civil Service Commission of Canada for the year ended 31st August, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Coderre, 19th March, 1915.

 Printed for distribution and sessional papers.
- 32. Annual Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery for the year ended 31st March, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Coderre, 6th April, 1915

 Printed for distribution and sessional papers.
- 33. Report of the Secretary of State for External Affairs for the year ended 31st March, 1914.

 Presented by Sir Robert Borden, 18th February, 1915.

 Printed for distribution and sessional papers.
- 34. Report of the Minister of Justice as to Penetentiaries of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1914. Presented, 1915. Printed for distribution and sessional papers.
- 35. Report of the Militia Council for the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hughes, 10th February, 1915.

 Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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- 36, Report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Crothers, 8th February, 1915. Printed for distribution and sessional papers.
- **36a.** Seventh Report of the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation of the proceedings under "The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1967," for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Crothers, 8th February, 1915,

 Printed for distribution and sessional papers.
- 37. Tenth Annual Report of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway, for the year ended 31st March, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, 8th February, 1915.

 Printed for distribution and sessional papers.
- 37a. Interim Report of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway, for the months ended 31st December, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, 15th February,
- port of the Department of the Naval Service, for the Annual Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, 8th February, 1915.

 Printed for distribution and sessional papers. 38. Report of the Department of the Naval Service, for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1914

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 27.

- 39. Forty-seventh Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, 1913-14—Fisheries. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, 8th February, 1915. Printed for distribution and sessional papers.
- 39a. Fisheries Investigations in Hudson's and James Bays. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, 1915..... Printed for distribution and sessional papers.
- 39b. Supplement to the 47th Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries (Fisheries Branch),-Contributions to Canadian Biology, 1911-14, Fart I-Marine Biology Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, 16th February, 1915.

Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28.

- 41. Report of R. A. Pringle, K.C., Commissioner appointed to investigate into the payment of subsidies to the Southampton Railway Company, together with the evidence, etc., taken before the Commissioner. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, 8th February, 1915. Not printed.
- 42. Radiotelegraph Regulation 106 concerning the wave length for use by Canadian lice; sed ship stations during the period of hostilities, and Amendment to the Radiotelegraph Regulations, Nos. 103 (Ship Stations in Terri-
- 43. No. P. C. 260, dated 3rd February, 1915, re Establishment of Rank of Mate in the Royal Canadian Navy. Presented by Hon. Mr Hazen, 8th February, 1915......Not printed.
- 43a. Copy of Order in Council No. P.C. 304, dated 18th February, 1915.—Establishment of ranks of Lieutenant-Commander, Engineer Lieutenant-Commander and Lieutenant-Commander R.C.N.V.R., in the Royal Canadian Navy. Fresented by Hon. Mr. Hazen,
- 43b. Copy of Order in Council No. P.C. 476, dated 6th March, 1915.—Regulations concerning the classification of engineer officers. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, 15th March, 1915. Not printed.
- 44. Copies of Orders in Council re Naval Service.

No. P.C. 2175, dated 21st August, 1914, re Extra Rates of Pay for Service in Submarine Vessels.

No. P.C. 2251, re Rates of Pay and Allowances for Petty Officers and Men Volunteering for War Service.

No. P.C. 2960, re Scheme of Separation Allowance for the Dependents of those serving in H.M.C. ships. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, 5th February, 1915

- 45. Return to an Order of the House of the 20th April, 1914, for a copy of all letters, papers, tenders and other documents in regard to the purchase of any cars for the Intercolonial Railway during the years 1912 and 1913. Presented 9th February, 1915.—Mr. Macdonald......Not printed.
- 45a. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th February, 1915, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, contracts, and other documents relating to the purchase of cars by the Intercolonial Railway since 1st July, 1914. Presented 9th April, 1915.—Mr. Macdonald. Not printed.
- 47. Return to an Order of the House of the 1st June, 1914, for a return showing the revenue derived from freight received at and forwarded from the following stations on the Intercolonial Railway during the fiscal years 1913 and 1914, giving separately the amount for each of said stations, viz.: Drummondville, Rimouski, Ste. Flavie, Matapedia, Campbellton and Bathurst. Presented 9th February, 1915.—Mr. Boulay.

- 53. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th March, 1914, for a return showing all persons, male or female, who have been capitally convicted in Canada, and each province, for each year, from the 1st of July, 1867, to the 2nd of February, 1914, specifying the offences and whether and how the sentences were carried into effect by execution, or otherwise, with the name of convicts; dates of conviction; crime of which committed; sentences passed; judges by whom sentenced; and how dealt with. 2. For a return showing all convicts, male and female, who have been reprieved from the execution of capital sentences passed upon them during the above mentioned period, with the normal

of convicts; dates of conviction; crime of which convicted; sentences passed; by whome sentenced; sentences commuted, and if so, to what. 3. For a return showing all persons in Canada, and each province, convicted during the above mentioned period of murder whose sentences have been mitigated, or who have received a free pardon, together with a statement of the offences of which they were severally convicted, with the name of convicts; dates of conviction; nature of offence; sentences; and extent of mitigation of sentences and dates. 4. For a return of instances, during the above mentioned period, in which appeal has been made on behalf of the persons convicted of capital offences to His Excellency, the Governor in Council, for the exercise of the Royal Prerogative of pardon, or mitigation of sentences, with the name of convicted dates of conviction and place; crime of which convicted; sentences; dates of appeal and the result. Presented 9th February, 1915.—Mr. Wilson (Laval)...Not print d.

- 58. Return to an Order of the House of the 27th April, 1914, for a copy of all documents bearing upon the application made to the Department of Marine and Fisheries for the dismissal of Ulric Dion, lightkeeper at St. Charles de Caplan, Quebec, and the appointment of Omer Arsenault in his place, and on the action taken by the Department in that connection. Presented 9th February, 1915.—3tr. Marcil (Bonaventure).

Not printed.

- 59. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all agreements made and entered into between the Department of Marine and Fisheries or the Government and Railway and Express Companies, including the Intercolonial Railway, relating to the transportation of fresh fish by fast freight or express, since the year 1906; also a copy of all guarantees given to railway and express companies by the Government or any Department thereof, relating to such transportation, together with a statement of all disbursements made by the Department of Marine and Fisheries each year under the terms of such agreements or guarantees, distinguishing between disbursements made on account of fast freight and disbursements made on account of express shipments; also the number of refrigerator cars, subject to guarantee, by Department of Marine and Fisheries, forwarded by fast freight from Mulgrave or Halifax to Montreal, each calendar year since 1906, and the number of tons of freight carried by such cars each year. Also the number of refrigerator express cars forwarded from said points, Mulgrave and Halifax to Montreal, up to December 31, 1913, under the tesms of an agreement made since 1911, between the Department of Marine and Fisheries and the railway or express companies or both. Also the number of tons of fresh fish carried by express companies, prior to December 31, 1913, under the last mention dagreement; and the amount paid up to December 31, 1913, by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, under the last mentioned agreement. Also the number of tons of fresh fish carried by express companies from Mulgrave and Halifax to points west since 1906, on which the Government paid one-third, but not under the terms of the said agreement made as aforesaid, since 1911. Presented 9th February, 1915 .- Mr. Sinelair..... Not printed
- 60. Return to an Order of the House of the 20th April, 1914, for a return showing all the post offices in the several counties in the province of Nova Scotia for which a rent allowance, or a fuel fund, and light allowance is made, specifying the amount of such allowance in each case. Presented 9th February, 1914.—Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish).

Not printed.

61. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th March, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, etc., in the year 1913, relating to the carrying of the mails between Grand River Falls and Grand River, county of Richmond, and the awarding of the contract to Malcolm McCuspic. Presented 9th February, 1915.—Mr. Kyte.

- 63. Return to an Order of the House of the 20th April, 1914, for a copy of all papers, petitions, letters and telegrams concerning the change of site of the post office at St. Luzare Village, county of Bellechasse, Quebec. Presented 9th February, 1915.—Mr. Lemicax.Not printed.
- 64. Statement of Governor General's Warrants issued since the last Session of Parliament on account of 1914-15. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, 9th February, 1915.

Not printed.

- 65. Statement of expenditure on account of "Miscellaneous Unforeseen Expenses," from the 18th August, 1914, to the 4th February, 1915, in accordance with the Appropriation Act of 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, 9th February, 1915......Not printed.
- 67. Statement of receipts and expenditures of the Ottawa Improvement Commission to 21st March, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, 9th February, 1915......Not printed.

- 72. Return to an Order of the Senate dated the 30th April, 1914, for the production of all proposals submitted to the Government for the construction of the Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian Bay Canal and all the correspondence relating thereto.—(Scnate).

- 72a. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1915, for a copy of all petitions and memoranda from commercial bodies or other parties in relation to the immediate construction of the Georgian Bay Canal, and of all correspondence in connection with the same since 21st September, 1911. Presented 4th March, 1915.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

 Not printed.

- 75. Memorandum respecting work of the Department of Militia and Defence—European War, 1914-15. Presented by Ilon. Mr. Hughes, 11th February, 1915.......Not printed.

77. Return to an Order of the House of the 8th June, 1914, for a copy of ail documents hearing on an application or applications made to the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs or the Department, on an amendment to the Indian Act to facilitate the sale of the Indian Reserve of Restigouche, Que., or on the acquiring otherwise of the pertien or the whole of the said reserve for industrial or other purposes, and any answers given thereto. Presented 11th February, 1915.—Mr. Marcil (Bonacenture)

- 78. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a return showing the names of the sailors who have been employed on the Eureka during the years 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1913. Presented 12th February, 1915.—Mr. Boulay......Not printed.
- 79. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th April, 1914, for a return showing the total bond issue of the Canadian Northern Railway Company and its affiliated companies; and the total cost to date of the construction of the lines of railways comprising the Canadian Northern Railway system, including terminals, sidings, etc. Presented 12th
- 80. Return to an Order of the House of the 18th May, 1914, for a copy of all papers, documents, reports and evidence relative to the dismissal or proposed dismissal of W. A. Case of the Government Quarantine Service at Halifax, N.S. Presented 12th February, .. Not practed. 1915.—Mr. McLean (Halifax)
- 81. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th February, 1914, for a return showing:—1.

 The freight rates charged during the years 1912 and 1913, on wheat from Canadian ports to ports in the United Kingdom by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Steamship Lines, the Allan Steamship Line and the Canadian Northern Railway Company's Steamship Lines. 2. The profits made by the freight boats of the said seve al lines which carried wheat alone or with other freight. Presented 12th February, 1915.
- 82. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, for a copy of all reports, requests, petitions, memorials, letters, telegrams and other correspondence and do uments relating to the removal, suspension or dismissal, by the management of the Intercolonial Railway, of Warren Carter and Frederick Avard, employees in the freight department of the Intercolonial Railway at Sackville, N.B.; and of all letters, telegrams and other correspondence in the Department of Railways and Canals, or in the railway offices at Moncton, or in any Department of Government, addressed to the Minister of Railways and Canals, or to any other member of the Government, or to any official of the Department of Railways and Canals, or of the Intercolo.ial Railways, by any person or persons in the county of Westmorland, N.B., in any manner relating to said employees and to the dispensing with their services, particularly of any letters sent to F. P. Brady, General Superintendent of the Intercolonial, by any party or parties in Sackville, N.B., or elsewhere, and of all replies to any such letters, correspondence or documents. Presented 12th February, 1915.—Mr. Emmerson.

- 83. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd March, 1914, for a return showing:—1. What investigations and other work have been entrusted by the Government, or any Department thereof, to G. Howard Ferguson, member for the electoral division of the county of Grenville in the Legislative Assembly of the province of Ontario. 2. How much the said G. Howard Ferguson has been paid by the Government, or any Department thereof, for fees and disbursements since the 21st of September, 1911, and how much is still due and owing to him. 3. How much has been paid to the said G. Howard Ferguson
- 84. Further Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 28th April, 1913, for a return showing a list of all the newspapers in Canada in which advertisements hav been inserted by the Government, or any minister, officer or department thereof, between 10th October, 1911, and the present date, together with a statement of the gross amount paid therefor between the above dates to each of said newspapers or to the proprietors of the same. Presented 12th February, 1915.-Mr. Sinclair........Not princed.
- 84a, Further Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 30th April, 1913, for a return showing a list of all the newspapers in Canada in which advertisements have been inserted by the Government, or any minister, officer or department thereof, between the 10th day of October, 1906, and 10th October, 1907, and between said dates in each of the years following up to the 10th October, 1911, together with a statement of the gross amount paid therefor for the years mentioned, to each of the said newspapers or the proprietors of the same. Presented 12th February, 1915.-Mr. Thornton.

- 85a. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1914, for a return showing:

 1. How many employees of the Federal Government of Canada, including all services and all departments, have been dismissed from 10th October, 1911, to the present date.

 2. How many have resigned.

 3. How many have deserted the service.

 4. How many deserted have been punished.

 5. How many new employees have been engaged or appointed by the present Government during the same period. Presented 4th March, 1915.—Mr. Boirin.

 Not printed.
- 85b. Further Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1914, for a return showing -1. How many employees of the Federal Government of Canada, including all services and all departments, have been dismissed from 10th October, 1911, to the present date.
 2. How many have resigned.
 3. How many have deserted the service.
 4. How many Deserters have been punished.
 5. How many new employees have been engaged or appointed by the present Government during the same period. Presented 5th March, 1915 -Mr. Boirin.
 Not printed.
- 85c. Further Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1914, for a return showing: -1. How many employees of the Federal Government of Canada, including all services and all departments, have been dismissed from 10th October, 1911, to the present late. 2 How many have resigned. 3. How many have deserted the service.
 4. How many deserters have been punished. 5. How many new employees have been engaged or appointed by the present Government during the same period. Presented 12th March, 1915.—Mr. Boivin.
- 86. Further Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 18th February, 1914, for a copy of all charges, complaints, memorials, correspondence and telegrams, not already produced, relating to officials in any department of the Government since 10th October, 1911, the number of officials dismissed, reports of investigations held in respect of such charges, items of expenditure and costs of each investigation, the names of persons appointed to office in the place of dismissed officials, and of all recommendations received in behalf of persons so appointed in the province of Prince Edward Island. Presented 12th February, 1915.—Mr. Hughes (Kings, P.E.I.)

- 93. Report on "The Agricultural Instruction Act," 1913-14, pursuant to Section 8 of the above named Act. Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, 16th February, 1915.

 Printed for sessional papers only.

- 95. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th March, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, tenders, telegrams, complaints and of all other locuments in any way referring to the collecting of spawn for the Margaree Lobster Hatchery during the years 1911-12, 1912-13 and 1913-14. Presented 16th February, 1915.—Mr. Chisholm (Increases).

- 102. A detailed statement of all bonds or securities registered in the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, since last return (21st January, 1914) submitted to the Parliament of Canada under Section 32 of Chapter 19, of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906. Presented by Hon. Mr. Coderre, 18th February, 1915............Not printed.

- 110. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th February, 1915, for a return showing:—1.

 How many transport wagons were purchased for the Second and Third Contingents?

 2. From whom they were purchased, and the name of each person or firm? 3. How many were purchased from each? 4. What was the price paid per wagon? 5. If any tenders were asked? 6. If any tenders were received that were not accepted? 7. If so, what was the price tendered at? Presented 23rd February, 1915.—Mr. Nesbitt.

 Not printed.
- 111. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1915, for a return showing:—
 1. How many persons have been made prisoners of war since the declaration of war between the Allies, Germany and Austria?
 2. Where they have been kept captive?
 3. What is the name of each place of detention, and the name of the officer in charge of such place of detention? Presented 23rd February, 1915.—Mr. Wilson (Laval).
 Not printed

- 112. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th February, 1915, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, minutes of investigation and other documents relating to the dismissal of James Brennan, fireman Intercolonial Railway at Stellarton. Presented 25th February,
- 113. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1915, for return showing if any official statement was given on behalf of the magrement of the Intercolonial Rallway to the effect that wages would be paid in their (being to the enployees of the rallway who volunteered for active service. If so, when and by whom? If any order has been made by the Rallway Department providing for such payment, and if so, when the said order was made. Presented 23rd February, 1915.—Mr. Macdonald......Not printed
- 114. Return to an order of the House of the 9th February, 1915, for a copy of all places, petitions, letters and telegrams exchanged between the Quebec Board of Trade and the Department of Railways and Canals concerning the circulation of trains on that section
- 115. Return (in so far as the Department of the Interior is concerned) of copies of all Orders in Council, plans, papers and correspondence relating to the Canadian Parific Railway, which are required to be presented to the House of Commons, under a resolution possed
- 116. Return showing:—1. Who the Remount Commissioners are for Western and Eastern Canada respectively? 2. When and by whom they were appointed, and what they general instructions were? 3. Why were the mobilization orders 1913, which provide for the purchase of remounts, ignored and civilians put in charge of the purchase of remounts? 4. The names of the nurchasers and inspecting veterinary officers appointed by the Remount Commissioner for Eastern Canada, in the various remount divisions? 5. If any of the purchasers and inspecting veterinary officers have been stopped buy-If so, what their names are, and the reasons given by the Remount Commissioner for his action? 6. How many horses have been purchased between 1st December and 31st January, in each remount division in Eastern-Canada, and the average price paid per horse? 7. What the average cost per horse is in each remount division to cover the expenses, including pay or allowances and all travelling and other expenses, between the said dates. Presented 24th February, 1915.—Mr. Lemie x. Not printed.
- 117. Return showing:—1. From how many firms the Government have ordered ankle boots for the various contingents now being equipped for service? 2. The names of these firms? 3. How many ankle boots have been ordered from each firm? 4. How many ankle boots each firm have delivered up to date? 5. How many ankle boots each firm have yet to deliver? 6. The price that each firm is receiving for these ankle boots.
- 118. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd February, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence, recommendations, tenders and other papers on file in the office of the Department of Railways and Canals relating to supplying ice for the Intercolonial Railway at Mulgrave for the year 1915. Presented 25th February, 1915.—Mr. Sinclair.

119. Return to an Order of the House of the 18th February, 1915, for a return showing:—1. How many motor trucks were sent with the first contingent to England? 2. From whom they were purchased, and by whom they were manufactured? 3. What their capacity was? 4. What price was paid for them? 5. If any expert was employed by the Government in connection with their purchase. If so, who? 6. If any commission was paid by the Government to any one in connection with their purchase? 7. If the trucks have given satisfaction in service. If not, what defects were exhibited? 8. If a committee was appointed by the Milita Department or the Government in regard to the purchase of motor trucks for the second and further contingents. If so, who comprised it, and what were their special qualifications? 9. If one, Mr. McQuartie, was a member of this committee. If so, is it true he was, and is still, an employed of the Russell Motor Car Company of Toronto? 10. If one, Owens Thomas, was employed as expert on the said Committee? If so, what he was paid, or what he is to be paid for his services, and how long his services were utilized? 11. If Mr. Thomas received any commission in connection with the purchases of motor trucks either from the Government or the manufacturers? 12. What recommendations were made by the said committee to the Militia Department or the Government in connection with purchases of motor trucks? 13. If the trucks have been purchased. If so, how many, from whom, and at what price? 14. If it is true that these trucks were purchased from the Kelly Company, Springfield, Ohio. If so, could not efficient and suitable trucks have been procured from Canadian manufacturers? 15. If it is true that the Government has decided to go into the motor truck business by placing orders with regard to the purchase of motor trucks for the second and further contingents. If so, Government has decided to go into the motor truck business by placing orders with Canadian manufacturers for parts, and supplying such parts to assemblers in Canada. If so, is it true that orders have been, or are being placed with the Russell Motor Car Company, to manufacture engines? 16. Who recommended Mr. Thomas to the Minister of the Militia or the Government? Presented 25th February, 1915.— M_I . Copp. Not printed. Canadian manufacturers for parts, and supplying such parts to assemblers in Canada.

120. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th February, 1915, for a return showing whether any exportations of food-stuffs have been made since 1st August last, to European countries, other than the United Kingdom, France and Belgium, and if so, their nature and what countries. Presented 25th February, 1915.—Mr. Cockshutt.

Not printed.

121. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1915, for a copy of the petition, papers, documents and letters in connection with the incorporation of the Dominion Trust Company, incorporated by Special Act of the Parliament of Canada in 1912, bying Chapter 89 of 2 George V. Presented 25th February, 1915.—Mr. Proulx.

Not nointed.

- 122. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence which has passed between the Auditor General and the Militia Department or any other department of the Government service in regard to the expenditure under the War Appropriation Act. Presented 25th February, 1915.—Mr. Maclean (Halifax).

 Printed for distribution and sessional papers.
- 122a. Memorandum of the Accountant and Paymaster-General and the Director of Contracts of the Department of Militia and Defence, in respect to correspondence between the Auditor General and Militia Department, relating to expenditure under the War Appropriation Act. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hughes, 11th March, 1915..........Not printed.

- 127. Orders in Council which have been published in the Canada Gazette between the 1st December, 1913, and 11th January, 1915, in accordance with the provisions of Section 19, Chapter 10, 1-2 George V. "The Forest Reserves and Park Act."—(Senate).

 Not printed.
- 128. Orders in Council which have been published in the Canada Gazette between 1st December, 1913, and 15th January, 1915, in accordance with the provisions of Section 5, of Chapter 21, 7-8 Edward VII, "The Dominion Lands Survey Act."—(Senate).

- 128c. Orders in Council which have been published in the Canada Gazette and in the Brilish Columbia Gazette, between 1st December, 1913, and the 15th January, 1915, in accordance with the provisions of Subsection (d) of Section 38 of the Regulations for the survey, administration, disposal and management of Dominion Lands within the 40-mile railway belt in the province of British Columbia. (Senate) Not printed.

- 133. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd June, 1914, for a return showing:—1. Who secured the mail contract between Armagh Station and Mailloux, county of Bellechasse, Que.? 2. How many tenders were received? 3. The names of the tenderers, and the amount of each tender? Presented 3rd March, 1915.—Mr. Lemicux.....Not printed.
- 134. Return to an Order of the House of the 6th April, 1914, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence, complaints, and documents of all kinds in any way connected with the asking for tenders for the mail route between Low Point and Creignish Station during the years 1913-14. Presented 3rd March, 1915.—Mr. Chisholm (Inverness).

 Not printed.

- 141. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd February, 1915, for a copy of all papers, petitions, declarations, affidavits, sworn statements, requests, certificates and all other documents in connection with the naturalization of F. P. Gutelius, General Manager of the Intercolonial Railway. Presented 4th March, 1915.—Mr. Gauvrean.....Not printed.
- 142. Report of the delegates appointed to represent the Government of Canada at the Eighth International Purity Congress, held under the auspices of the World's Purity League, at Kansas City, Mo., November 5th-9th, 1914. Presented by Sir Robert Borden. 4th March, 1915.

- 146. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th February, 1915, for a return showing the names and post office addresses of all persons in Guysborough County, N.S., to whom the bounty under the Fenian Raid Volunteer Bounty Act has been paid; the names and post office addresses of all persons whose applications have been rejected, and the reason for such rejections; also the names and post office addresses of all persons whose applications have been received but have not yet been paid, distinguishing between those who have been dealt with and allowed, and such applications as have been received but not yet considered, if any. Presented 5th March, 1915.—Mr. Sinclair,
- 147. Return to an Order of the House, of the 12th February, 1915, for a return showing:—1. How many applications for seed grain have been received from residents of the three prairie provinces since June, 1914? 2. How many bushels of grain were included in the applications? 3. How many acres of land were to be seeded by the grain applied for? 4. How many bushels of wheat, oats and barley, respectively, the Government has on hand with which to meet the applications? 5. If arrangements have been made under which the several Provincial Governments will assist in meeting the needs of the settlers for seed grain? Presented 8th March, 1915.—Mr. McCrancy....Not printed.
- 148. Return to an Order of the House, of the 2nd February, 1914, for a return showing the number of ships chartered by the Government or any department thereof since October, 1911, to go to Hudson's Bay or James Bay; the name of each and the tonnage; the name and residence of each commanding officer; what eargo each carried, and where portion was landed, and where, what was lost and where, and what returned; with the values in each case. Presented 8th March, 1915.—Mr. Graham......Not printed.
- 148a. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1915, for a return showing the number of ships employed by the Railway Department, the number of men hired on vessels and on shore, and the amount expended for supplies, men and transportation from 31st March, 1914, to 31st December, 1914, in connection with the Hudson Bay Railway expenditures. Presented 22nd March, 1915.—Mr. Macdonald. Not printed.

150. Return to an Order of the House, of the 11th February, 1915, for a return showing the names and addresses of all persons in Antigonish County to whom the bounty under the Fenian Raid Volunteer Bounty Act has been paid; the names and addresses of all persons from said county whose applications have been rejected, and a list giving names and addresses of all applications from said county whose applications have not yet been disposed of. Presented 8th March, 1915.—Mr. Chisholm (Antigensh).

- 151. Return to an Order of the House, of the 3rd March, 1915, for a return showing:—1. Who were the different officers commissioned to the 17th Nova Scotta Regiment at Valcartier before they sailed for England? 2. Who are now the commissioned officers of said reg.
- 152. Return to an Order of the House, of the 9th February, 1915, for a copy of all accounts of the transfer of the storm signal at Shippigan, N.B., from its former position on land to the public wharf, showing the total cost of said transfer during the months of October and November in 1911. Presented 8th March, 1915.-Mr. Turgran.

153. Return to an Order of the House, of the 4th May, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, petitions, including the signatures of such petitions, and all other documents and papers in the possession of the Department of Trade and Commerce, or the minister of said department, or in the possession of the Prime Minister, relating to any application made between 1st November, 1913, and date hereof by parties in Nova Sect a asking or Government assistance towards the transportation of fresh fish between perts in Nova Scotia and the United States. Presented 9th March, 1915 .- Mr. Sincta i.

- 154. Statement of Mr. H. C. Crowell, staff correspondent of the Halifax Chronicle, and correspondence in connection with statements appearing in the press referring to alleged illtreatment of the 17th Regiment of Nova Scotia, at Sallsbury Plains. Presented by
- 155. Return to an Order of the House, of the 3rd March, 1915, for a return showing:—1. The estimated cost of fitting up the works of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Limited, at Amherst, N.S., for military purposes, 2. The rent or other remuneration being paid, or will be paid, this company for the use of its buildings. 3. Who are to supply the military provisions, including food for men, coal for heating and cooking, and food and other supplies for horses quartered on these premises, and at what prices, 4. Whether it is true that forms for tendering for such military supplies could only be obtained from the office of the sitting member for Cumberland County, and in several cases forms of tender were refused to applicants, 5. Whether the Government is aware that in the case of the supplying of hay, as alleged, not only Liberals were not allowed to tender for same, but supporters of the Government were informed they would not secure any part of the contract, if any of the hay to be supplied was to be purchased from a Liberal. Presented 11th March, 1915.—Mr. Copp. Not printed.
- 156. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General, of the 1st March. 1915, for a copy of all correspondence of the Imperial authorities on the subject of loans from the Imperial Treasury to the Canadian Government. Presented 11th Murch,
- 157. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence, recommendations, letters and telegrams relating to the appointment of H. W. Ingraham as Assistant Registrar of Alien Enemies at Sayney, N.S., and to his dismissal from the
- 158. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 11th February, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence relating to the purchase of, and payment by the Government for two submarines authorized by Order in Council dated the 7th August, 1914, and of any other Order or Orders in Council relating thereto; and also of a 1 reports received by the Government or any department thereof referring to said submarines. Presented 12th March, 1915 .- Mr. Pugsley Printed for distribution only.
- 158a. Supplementary Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General, of the 11th February, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence relating to the purchase of, and payment by the Government for two submarines authorized by Order in Council dated the 7th August, 1914, and of any other Order or Orders in Council relating thereto; and also of all reports received by the Government or any department thereof referring to said submarines. Presented 15th March, 1915—Mr. Prystry.

 1 rinted for distribution only.

- 158b. Further Supplementary Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General, of the 11th February, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence relating to the purchase of, and payment by the Government for two submarines authorized by Order in Council dated the 7th August, 1914, and of any other Order or Orders in Council relating thereto; and also of all reports received by the Government, or any department thereof, referring to said submarines. Presented 24th March, 1915.—Mr. Pugsley.

 Printed for distribution only.

- 162. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1915, for a return showing the names of all applicants for Fenian Raid Bounty in the county of Pictou who have not yet been paid their bounty. Presented 15th March, 1915.—Mr. Macdonald....Not printed.

- 168. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th February, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence and other documents relating to the awarding of the mail contract at Maria Capes, Bonaventure County, in 1914. Presented 18th March, 1915.—Mr. March Not printed.

- 173. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th February, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, letters, petitions and documents of all kinds in any way referring to a proposed change in the mail route from Inverness railway station to Margarae Harbour. Presented 18th March, 1915.—Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)....Not printed.

- 177. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th February, 1915, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence, leases, and other do unients relating to the cutting of lumber by Mr. B. F. Smith, and others, from the so-called Tobique Indian Reserve in the province of New Brunswick since the twelfth day of March, A.D. 1914, and also of all agreements, offers and promises made either by the said B. F. Smith or the Department of Indian Affairs, with reference to the sale or disposal of any of the said Tobique Indian Reserve since the said date, or any logs or lumber cut thereon. 2. Also a statement of all lumber cut by the said B. F. Smith from the said reserve, the rates of stumpage charged, and the amounts actually paid thereon from the first day of January, 1912, down to the date hereof. Presented 18th March, 1915.—Mr. Carrell.
- 178. Return to an Order of the House of the Sth March, 1915, for a return showing:—1. The number of customs officers employed at the customs port of Masonville, Quebec, on 20th September, 1911. 2. The names of these officers. 3. The salary each one received. 4. The total amount of salaries paid the officers at this port. 5. The number of customs officers employed at the port of Masonville at the present time. 6. The names of these officers. 7. The salary each one receives. 8. The total amount of salaries paid to the officers at this port. Presented 18th March, 1915.—Mr. Kay.....Not printed.
- 179. Return to an Order of the House of the 8th March, 1915, for a return showing:—I. The number of customs officers employed at the customs port of Highwater, Quebec, on 20th September, 1911. 2. The names of these officers. 3. The salary each one received, 4. The total amount of salaries paid the officers at this port. 5. The number of customs officers employed at the port of Highwater at the present time. 6. The names of these officers. 7. The salary each one receives. 8. The total amount of salaries paid to the officers at this port. Presented 18th March, 1915.—Mr. Kay... ..Not printed.

- 180. Return to an Order of the House of the 8th March, 1915, for a return showing:—1. The number of customs officers employed at the customs port of Abercorn, Quebec, on 20th September, 1911.
 2. The names of these officers.
 3. The salary each one received.
 4. The total amount of salaries paid the officers at this port.
 5. The number of customs officers employed at the port of Abercorn at the present time.
 6. The names of these officers.
 7. The salary each one receives.
 8. The total amount of salaries paid to the officers at this port. Presented 18th March, 1915.—Mr. Kay.....Not printed.

- 183. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd February, 1915, for a return showing:—

 1. What properties have been acquired by the Government in the City of Regina since
 21st September, 1911? 2. The descriptions of such properties by metes and bounds?
 3. For what purposes such properties were acquired? 4. From whom such properties
 were purchased? 5. The total price and the price per foot paid for each property?
 6. If any such property was acquired by expropriation, what tribunal determined the
 price to be paid for any property so expropriated? 7. The dates on which any such
 properties were acquired? Presented 18th March, 1915.—Mr. Martin (Regina).
- 184. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th February, 1915, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, memoranda, pay-lists, recommendations and any other documents whatsoever in any wise appertaining to the construction of a wharf at Lower Burlington, in the County of Hants. Presented 18th March, 1915.—Mr. Chisholm (Inverses).

- 193. Return to an Order of the House of the 25th February, 1915, for a return showing, in reference to the answer to question No. 6 of 9th February, and asswered 15th February as per page 161 unrevised *Hansard*, the cost of furnishing the Government offices in each of the said buildings. Presented 22nd March, 1915,—Mr. T rrvy.

Not printed.

- 199. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd February, 1915, for a return showing:—

 1. The inward tonnage freight, and also the outward tonnage freight respectively, at Loggieville station of the Intercolonial Railway for each month of 1914, and also for the month of January, 1915. 2. The inward tonnage freight, and the outward tonnage freight at Chatham station, on the Intercolonial Railway for each month of 1911, and also for the month of January, 1915. 3. The inward tonnage freight, and the outward tonnage freight at Newcastle station on the Intercolonial Railway for each month of 1914, and also for the month of January, 1915. 4. The local and through passenger traffic to and through each of the above stations, respectively, during each of the months above mentioned. Presented 22nd March, 1915.—Mr. Loggie.

Not printed.

- 261. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1915, for a copy of all documents bearing on the payment made to C. R. Scoles, New Carliste, Quebec, in July, 1914, of balance of subsidy voted to the Atlantic and Lake Superior Railway on the recommendation of the Financial Comptroller. Presented 22nd March, 1915.—Mr. Materil.

 Not writed.
- 203. Return to an Order of the House of the 1st March, 1915, for a copy of the tariff on flour shipments now in force on the Quebec, Oriental Railway and the Atlantic, Quebec and Western Railway. Presented 22nd March, 1915.—Mr. Marcd.......Not printed.

- 209 Return to an Order of the House of the 8th March, 1915, for a copy of all letters, petitions, telegrams and correspondence between the Hon. L. P. Pelletier, ex-Postmaster General and any person or persons of the county of Lévis, which during the month of April, 1912, had any connection with the appointment of G. A. Marois to a position in the customs office at Quebec, and the appointment of J. E. Gingras as postmaster of St. Romuald and Etchemin. Presented 30th March, 1915.—Mr. Bourassa.

Not printed.

- 212. Return to an Order of the House of the 1st March, 1915, for a copy of the report of the officer in charge of the lobster hatchery at Port Daniel West, and of the report of the inspection thereof for the season 1914. Presented 31st March, 1915.—Mr. Marcil. Not printed.

- 217. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd February, 1915, for a return showing: 1. What properties have been acquired by the Government in the city of Regina sines 21st September, 1941? 2. The descriptions of such properties by metes and bounds? 3. For what purposes such properties were acquired? 4. From whom such properties were purchased? 5. The total price and the price per foot paid for each property. 6. If any such property was acquired by expropriation, what tribunal determined the properties be paid for any property so expropriated. 7. The dates on which any such properties were acquired. Presented 1st April, 1915.—Mr. Martin (Regina). Not printed.
- 218. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1915, for a copy of all papers, letters, telegrams, etc., concerning the purchase of the property known as the Carslake Hotel, in Montreal, for post office purposes. Presented 1st April, 1915.—Mr. Lemic v. Not printed.

- 223. Return to an Order of the House of the 8th March, 1915, for a return showing all amounts of money expended upon public works in the counties of Wright, Pontiac and Labelle from October, 1911, to date. Presented 1st April, 1315.—Mr. Devlin.

 Not printed.
- 224. Return to an Order of the House of the 17th March, 1915, for a copy of the pay-sheet for the month of October, 1914, in connection with repairs to the breakwater at Shippigan Gully, Gloucester County, N.B. Presented 1st April, 1915.—Mr. Targeon.

Not printed.

- 232. Return to an Order of the House of the 1st March, 1915, for a copy of all papers, letters, petitions and other documents relating to the establishment of a rural mail route from River John to Hedgeville, county of Pictou. Presented 3rd April, 1915.—Mr. Macdonald.

 Not printed.
- 233. A communication from the Cousul General of Belgium in Canada, respecting the protest of the Belgium Government against the contention of the German Chancery that as far back as in 1906, Belgium had broken her own neutrality by the conclusion of an agreement with Great Britain. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, 5th April, 1915.

 Printed for sessional papers.
- 234. Return to an Address of the Senate dated 11th March, 1915, showing:—1. How much wheat, oats and barley has the Dominion Government purchased in 1914 for seed to be distributed in the West, giving the amount of each kind? 2. Where is said grain stored, and what rate of storage is the Government paying on same? 3. How much did the Government pay per bushel for oats, barley and wheat, purchased for said provinces, and when was said grain purchased? 4. Have they given a contract for cleaning said grain, and to whom, and at what price?—(Scnate)......Not printed.

- 238. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th March, 1915, for a copy of the report of Dr. Wm. Wakeham, on the extent of the losses sustained in the Baie des Chaleurs and Gulf of St. Lawrence in the storm of 5th June, 1914, together with a statement showing the number of claims received and those entertained, with names of claimants and their residence, and the amounts paid to each, together with a copy of other documents bearing on this question. Presented 7th April, 1915.—Mr. Marcil......Not printed.

- 240. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th March, 1915, for a copy of all documents, letters, telegrams, reports, etc., relating to the dismissal of Alexandre Blais, of the city of Lévis, from the position of customs officer at Bradore Bay, and the appointment of his successor or successors. Presented 7th April, 1915.—Mr. Bourassa....Not printed.
- 241. A Return to an Address of the Senate dated 18th March, 1915, for:—1. A return showing all appointments to the Civil Service, Department of the Interior, in that area contained in the present constituencies of Medicine Hat and Macleod, giving names, date of appointment, how appointed, and salaries from the year 1896 to the present date.

 2. Also, all vacancies by death, resignation or dismissal, giving name, date, length of service and cause of dismissal in the same area and during the same period.—(Secate).
- 243. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd February, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence, recommendations, petitions, contracts, tenders and other papers and documents in any way connected with the letting of the contract for carrying the mails between Guysborough and Erinville, N.S. Presented 8th April, 1915.—Mr. Sinclair.

 Not printed.

- 246. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1915, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, papers and other documents in regard to a proposed rural mail delivery service between Pictou and Saltsprings, Pictou county, and as to the arrangements for the existing service between those points. Presented 8th April, 1915.—Mr. Macdonald.

- 249. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th March, 1915, for a copy of all documents, investigations, reports, correspondence, etc., relating to the burning of certain buildings belonging to the Trois Pistoles Pulp and Lumber Company and to André Leblond, near Tobin station, on the Intercolonial Railway. Presented 9th April, 1915.—Mr. Lapointed (Kamouraska).................Not printed.
- 250. Return to an Order of the House of the 18th March, 1915, for a return showing the names of all officials, assistants and clerks, employed in the railway offices at Moncton, N.B., and the salary paid to each; also the names of officials formerly employed in said offices who have been retired on superannuation allowance, and the amount of retiring allowance being paid to each. Presented 9th April, 1915.—Mr. Copp....Not printed.

- 252. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 17th March, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, Orders in Council, agreements, etc., in reference to the leasing or transfer of the Windsor Branch of the Intercolonial Railway to the Canadian Pacific Railway. Presented 9th April, 1915.—Mr. Maclean (Halifax).

- 255. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th February, 1915, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, minutes of investigation and other documents relating to the dismissal of Isaac Arbuckle, foreman carpenter Intercolonial Railway at Pictou, and of appointment of Alex. Talbot to the vacancy. Presented 9th April, 1915.—Mr. Macdonald.

Not printed.

- 257. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th February, 1915, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence, contracts, and other documents relating to the operation of the St. John Valley Railway, so called, by the Intercolonial Railway, since the first day of July last past, and of all letters, correspondence, etc., had either with the Department of Railways and Canals, or with F. P. Gutelius, or any other official of the Intercolonial Railway. Presented 9th April, 1915.—Mr. Carvell. Not printed.

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- 260b. Return to an Order of the House of the 8th March, 1915, for a return showing:--1
- 260c. Return to an Order of the House of the 8th March, 1915, for a return showing: 1 From how many firms or private individuals the Government or any department of the Government, has ordered winter shirts since the 1st of July, 1911? 2. The names of these firms? 3. How many winter shirts have been ordered from each firm? 4. How
- 261. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th March, 1915, for a return showing: 1.
 What medical supplies or other materials have been purchased since 1st A mist, 1.011, by the Government, or any department of the Government, from Mr. T. A. Browniee, of Ottawa? 2. The quantities of goods purchased from him and the prices paid? 3. Whether the Government, or any? department of the Government, prepared a schedule of rates tos how what constitutes a fair and reasonable price for such goods purchased? of rates to show what constitutes a rair and reasonable price for such goods purchased.

 4. If so, if a careful check was made to see that a fair and reasonable price was charged?

 5. The total value of the goods delivered up to date?

 6. The total value of the goods which have been ordered from Mr. T. A. Brownlee, but which to this date have not been delivered?

 Presented 9th April, 1915.—Mr. Kyte......Not printed.
- 262. Return to an Order of the House of the 8th March, 1915, for a return showing:—1. From how many firms or private individuals the Government, or any department of the Government, has ordered kit bags since the 31st of July, 1914? 2. The names of these firms? 3. How many kit bags have been ordered from each firm? 4. How many can firm has delivered up to date? 5. How many each firm has yet to deliver? 6. The price each firm is receiving for these kit bags? Presented 9th April, 1915.—Mr. Kyre. Not printed.
- 263. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th March, 1915, for a return showing:-What medical supplies or other materials have been purchased since 1st August, 1911, by the Government, or any department of the Government, from Mr. S. J. Stevenson, or the Waverley Pharmacy? 2. The quantities of goods purchased from him and the prices paid? 3. Whether the Government, or any department of the Government, prepared a schedule of rates to show what constitutes a fair and reasonable price for such goods purchased? 4. If so, if a careful check was made to see that a fair and reasonable price was charged? 5. The total value of the goods delivered by Mr. Stevenson, or Waverley Pharmacy, up to date? 6. The total value of the goods which have been ordered from Mr. S. J. Stevenson, or Waverley Pharmacy, but which to this date have not been delivered? Presented 9th April, 1915.—Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish).

- 264. Return to an Order of the House of the 8th March, 1915, for a return showing:-1. From how many firms or private individuals the Government, or any department of the Government, has ordered suits of underwear since the 1st July, 1914? 2. The names of the second firms? 3. How many suits of underwear have been ordered from each firm? 4. How many each firm has delivered up to date? 5. How many each firm has yet to deliver?
- 265. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th March, 1915, for a return showing:-1. What medical supplies or other materials have been purchased since 1st August, 1914, by the Government, or any department of the Government, from Mr. W. B. McDonald, of Ottawa? 2. The quantities of goods purchased from him and the prices paid? 3. Whether the Government, or any department of the Government, prepared a schedule of rates to show what constitutes a fair and reasonable price for such goods purchased? 4. If so, if a careful check was made to see that a fair and reasonable price was charged? 5. The total value of the goods delivered by Mr. McDonald up to date? 6. The total value of the goods which have been ordered from Mr. McDonald, but which to this date have not been delivered? Presented 9th April, 1915.—Mr. Carroll.

266. Report of Thomas R. Ferguson, commissioner appointed to investigate matters pertaining to the Blood Indian Reserve and the acquisition of certain Indian lands by Messrs. James A. Smart, Frank Pedley and William J. White, together with the evidence taken in the said investigation. Presented by Hon. Mr. Coderre, 10th April, 1915.

- 268. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd February, 1915, for a copy of the report of investigation held about 1st June, 1914, by T. R. Ferguson, as special commissioner, into the allotment of homesteads on the area cut out of the Riding Mountain Forest Reserve in the year 1908 or about that time. Presented 10th April, 1915.—Mr. Cruise.
 Not printed.

- 272. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th March, 1915, for a return showing the names of the persons who bought the horses which were sold by auction at Valcartier camp, giving the price paid for each horse. Presented 12th April, 1915.—Mr. Kay.

 Not printed.
- 273. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th February, 1915, for a return showing:—1.

 If the Government ever leased any land at or near Shelburne, Nova Scotia, known as the Barranks property, to the town of Shelburne? 2. If, so, at what rental, and for how long? 3. If said lease is now in force? 4. If the Government has sold any of the standing timber on this property? 5. If so, when, to whom, and at what price?
 6. How long the purchaser has to remove it? 7. What is the minimum size at the stump sold? 8. If the Government has ever had the property cruised by competent timber cruiser? 9. If so, by whom, and when? 10. If the timber on said property was advertised for sale, and if tenders were asked for, or any opportunity afforded to other prospective buyers to bid for this timber? 11. If any other-offers were received? 12. If the town of Shelburne was notified before the sale took place. If so, on what date? 13. How much timber the Government estimates to be on this property? 14. What steps the Government intends to take to compute the quantity of timber cut from this property by a person or firm who are cutting timber from private property aljoining said Barracks property? 16. What steps are being taken by the Government to be sure that in this case the logs are kept separate from those coming from the adjoining lot, for the purpose of having accurate count and scale? 17. If the Government will bring down a copy of all correspondence, cruisers reports and contracts in relation to the sale of this timber? Presented 12th April, 1915.—Mr. Law. Not printed.

- 278. Return to an Order of the House of the Sth April, 1915, for a return showing:—1. The number of employees connected with the administration of the Three Rivers post office on the 21st September, 1911, and the annual amount paid in salaries at that date for such service. 2. The number of employees connected with the administration of the Three Rivers post office at the present date, and the amount of the annual salaries paid for such service. 3. The number of employees in the Customs Department for Three Rivers on the 21st September, 1911, and the amount of the annual salaries paid for such service. 4. The number of employees in the Customs Department for Three Rivers at the present date, and the annual amount of the salaries paid for such service. The number of employees in the Inland Revenue Department for the district of Three Rivers on the 21st September, 1911, and the annual amount of salaries paid for such Department for the district of Three Rivers, and the amount of sandars paid for such service. 7. The number of employees at the present date in the Inland Revenue Department for the district of Three Rivers, and the amount of the annual salaries paid for such service. 7. The number of employees, and the amount paid in salaries for the works on the St. Maurice, in the county of Champlain, during the year 1911-12. 8. The number of employees, and the amount of salaries paid per year for the works on the St. Maurice, in the county of Champlain, since 1911-12. 9. If the employees whose names follow, were dismissed on the 26th and 27th November, 1914, and the 4th and 5th January, 1915; Wildé Lavalée, Pierre Thicierge, Joseph Paquin, sr., Joseph Paquin, jr., Athanase Gélinas, clerks. 10. If so, at whose request, and for what
- 279. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1915, for a copy of all documents bearing on the removal of the salmon retaining pond from Flat Lands to New Mills, N.B., and of all reports on the operations thereof, with a detailed statement of outlay and cost of removal, installation and operation. Presented 13th April, 1915.—Mr.
- 280. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 3rd February, 1913, for a copy of all Orders in Council, letters, telegrams, reports, petitions and other papers and documents in the possession of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, or any department of the Government, relating to the granting of licenses to pack lobsterand bearing date between 1st January, 1912, and 25th January, 1913. Presented 13th
- 281. Report of Thomas R. Ferguson, K.C., commissioner appointed to investigate into all matters relating to, or connected with, the application for (although such application) may not have been granted, or may still be pending) the sale, lease, grant, exchange, or other disposition by any means whatso ver, since the first day of July, 1896, of :—

 (a) Dominion Lands; (b) Timber and mineral lands and mining rights and privileges, including coal, petroleum, and gas lands and rights and irrigation tracts or lands, and the cutting of timber upon Government lands; (c) Water-power and rights; (d) Indian Lands and Indian Reserves; under authority or purporting to be under the authority of the Dominion Lands Acts, and Irrigation Act, or other statutes of the Parliament of Canada, and the acts or proceedings of any person or corporation in relation to the matters foresaid. Presented by Hon. Mr. Coderre, 13th April, 1915.
- 282. Report and evidence upon the matter known as: "Timber Berths 550½ and 528, Howard Douglas, R. E. A. Leech, D. J. McDonald, and others." Presented by Hon. Mr. Coderre,

- 286. Report and evidence upon the matter known as: "The Bull-tin Company, Limited, the Honourable Frank Oliver, and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company." Presented
- 287. Report and evidence upon the matter known as: "Aylwin Irrigation Tract, E. A. Robert and J. D. McGregor." Presented by Hon. Mr. Coderre, 13th April, 1945...Not printed.

- 290. Report and evidence upon the matter known as: "Craven Dam, Walter Scott, Lieutenant-Governor Brown, and J. G. Turriff." Presented by Hon. Mr. Coderre, 13th April, 1915.

 Not printed.
- 291. Certified copies of Reports of the Committee of the Privy Council No. P.C. 1109 and No. P.C. 1589, approved by His Excellency the Administrator on the 10th May, 1913, and 27th June, 1913, respectively, in respect to the appointment of Thomas R. Ferguson, K.C., as commissioner to investigate and report upon all matters connected with the disposition by any means whatsoever, since the first day of July, 1896, of:—(a) Dominion Lands; (b) Timber and mineral lands and mining rights and privileges, including coal, petroleum, and gas lands and rights and irrigation tracts or lands, and the cutting of timber upon Government lands; (c) Water-power and rights. (d) Indian Lands and Indian Reserves. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, 13th April, 1915.

 Not printed.

- 296. A return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General:—1. A return showing all appointments to the customs in that area contained in the present constituencies of Medicine Hat and Macleod, giving names, date of appointment, how appointed and salaries, from the year 1896 to the present date. 2. Also, all vacancies by death, resignation or dismissal, giving name, date, length of service and cause of dismissal in the same area and during the same period.—(Senate).....Not printed.
- 297. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General; praying that His Royal Highness will cause to be laid before the Senate copies of all letters between the Minister of Marine and Fisheries or his department and the fishery overseer at Baker Lake, in the province of New Brunswick; and also copies of all claims made by the said fishery overseer and the payments made thereon.—(Senate).... Not printed.





DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS BRANCH

1913-14

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY J. DE L. TACHÉ, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1915.



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REPORT

OF THE

SURVEYOR GENERAL OF DOMINION LANDS

1913-14

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS BRANCH,

OTTAWA, August 7, 1914.

The Deputy Minister of the Interior,

Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the Topographical Surveys Branch for the year ended March 31, 1914.

The survey operations in the field were continued on about the same scale as during the previous year. The surveys carried out under the direction of this branch may be dealt with under the following heads: block outlines, township subdivision, inspection of contracts, delimitation of interprovincial boundary, levels, topographical work, stadia traverses, corrections and resurveys, settlement and townsite surveys, timber berth and mineral claim surveys, Yukon surveys.

BLOCK OUTLINES.

The unsurveyed portions of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta are wooded lands interspersed with extensive marshes, with here and there tracts of good land. Except along the main waterways and the surveyed lines of the Dominion lands system, this country is practically unknown. It is certain that much of the land is unsuitable for occupation, but with a view to the subdivision of the scattered tracts of good land as they are required for settlement, the efforts of the department have been directed towards the extension of the system of base lines and meridian outlines upon which the system of Dominion lands surveys is built up.

The tide of settlement in recent years has set strongly towards the Peace River district. Extending northerly from this district, the Peace and Athabaska rivers afford two natural highways along which the pioneers of future settlement will naturally proceed. There is already a persistent demand for surveys at Fort Vermilion and McMurray.

The meridian outline between ranges 17 and 18, west of the fifth meridian was surveyed northerly from the twenty-third base to the twenty-eighth base. From this meridian outline the intervening base lines were run across the valley of Peace river, thus enabling the department to proceed with the subdivision of lands along the valley as they are required.

Between the fourth and fifth meridians the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth base lines were run westerly across the valley of the Athabaska. The survey of the twenty-first and twenty-second bases between these two meridians was also completed.

West of the Athabaska and south of McMurray the country is very wet, large muskegs extending back from the river as far as range 23. These muskegs as a rule can be easily drained, and when dry will make excellent agricultural lands. Extensive

areas of good farming land lie along the valley of Wabiskaw river, which flows northerly in the vicinity of the fifth meridian, and empties into the Peace near Fort Vermilion. Fire has swept a great part of this north country, leaving only small patches of good timber here and there in the muskegs.

The district north of McMurray is not suited for farming on account of the

muskegs and summer frosts, but ranching can be earried on successfully.

The sixteenth base line was run from the second to the third meridian, and the nineteenth base west of the third meridian across nineteen ranges. The production of these base lines was necessary to enable the department to subdivide lands to meet the needs of the scattered settlements in these districts. Exceptional difficulties were met with by the survey parties in both cases due to the extensive swamps encountered, and to the lack of horse feed along the base lines. The soil all through the country is good, but extensive drainage operations will have to be completed before much of the land can be used for agricultural purposes. Jackpine is the prevailing timber, but some areas of spruce up to thirty inches in diameter were seen.

The construction of the Hudson Bay railway, which is now under way, has created a demand for the survey of lands along the route. To meet this demand a network of base and meridian outlines had to be established north of lake Winnipeg.

The principal meridian was run north from the nineteenth to the twenty-first base line, and the twentieth and twenty-first base lines were run east a few ranges from the meridian, and the twentieth base line three ranges west of the meridian. The seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth base lines were projected westerly from the principal meridian across the Hudson Bay railway, and the sixteenth base line was run from range 26, west of the principal meridian, to the second meridian.

The land along the principal meridian is mostly dry and rolling, and much of it is fit for agriculture. Along some of the lines surveyed, swamps prevail, the soil being mostly clay covered with moss. Timber as a rule is stunted, but occasional belts of jackpine and spruce up to twenty-six inches are found. Water-powers exist on all the streams, and fish abound in the lakes. Fishing will be a very profitable industry when the markets are made available by the completion of the railway.

The second meridian was extended northerly from township 78 to township 85. Little of the land along this part of the meridian is fit for agriculture, the soil being mostly sandy, with frequent outcroppings of rock. A few good areas, however, lie along Churchill river.

The proposal to extend a railway northerly between lakes Winnipeg and Winnipegosis towards Grand Rapids, and the demand for lands in the vicinity of this settlement, make it necessary to establish the base lines between the lakes. The thirteenth and fourteenth base lines were, last season, produced as far easterly as the shore of lake Winnipeg, and it is proposed to complete the survey of the remaining base lines the coming season.

TOWNSHIP SUBDIVISION.

Subdivision surveys were made under contract mostly in the Peace River district and between Athabaska (formerly Athabaska Landing) and Lesser Slave lake. The projection of railways throughout these districts has stimulated settlement, and extensive subdivision surveys were necessary to keep ahead of the demand for land.

The reports received from the surveyors indicate as a rule that these lands are good for agricultural purposes. They are mostly heavily timbered, but this will not greatly retard settlement, as all the prairie lands of Western Canada are already subdivided, and to a great extent alienated.

A number of townships were subdivided along Athabaska river north of Athabaska to meet the requirements of settlement extending northerly along the valley. A few townships north of Battleford, and a small number near lake Winnipegosis and east

of lake Winnipeg were also surveyed. In all, twenty-seven parties were employed on contract subdivision. Subdivision surveys, of such a nature that they could not conveniently be executed under contract at the regular rates fixed by Order in Council, were made in the foot-hills of the Rocky mountains in southern Alberta. All the land lying east of the Rocky Mountains Forest reserve was also subdivided. These surveys were undertaken to meet the demand of farmers and ranchers for land in the foot-hills and in the valleys penetrating the mountains.

Several townships or portions of townships in the vicinity of Fort Vermilion were subdivided. Some excellent prairie land lies in that locality, and settlement there is rapidly increasing. Squatters had been on the land for years, and were urgently asking that the lands be subdivided so that their claims might receive consideration before the influx of settlers caused complications.

The country bordering the southern section of the Hudson Bay railway consists of narrow ridges separated by wide areas of swamp and muskeg, and is not suitable for subdivision in block. It is essential, however, that a few sections on each side of the right of way shall be laid out, and during the past season, the work was carried on as far north as the sixteenth base line. A number of unsurveyed fractional townships around the Porcupine Forest reserve were also completed.

In the railway belt, British Columbia, seven parties were employed on township subdivision. The work was mostly in compliance with the demands of the Dominion lands agents and the settlers. Lands along the right of way of the Canadian Northern and Canadian Pacific railways were subdivided. Township subdivision in British Columbia includes in many cases, the survey of timber berths, village and town lots, and the retracement of Indian reserves and provincial lot boundaries. Owing to the mountainous character of the country the surveys are not suitable for execution under contract. In the Revelstoke and New Westminster districts, land is so valuable that it is usually allotted to settlers in 40-acre parcels. To mark the boundaries of such parcels sufficiently involves several miles of additional survey in each township. Land along the Fraser is excellent for fruit farming, and this industry is making rapid strides, though the lack of transportation is a great drawback.

By an Act of the Legislature of British Columbia, passed in 1883, the province granted the Dominion three and one-half million acres of land lying east of the Rocky mountains and adjoining the Northwest Territories. The boundaries of the block were surveyed a few years ago. On account of the excellent land in the block and the prospect of railway construction across it in the near future, settlers are flocking to the district. To meet the requirements of the newcomers, subdivision surveys are required of the prairie openings here and there. Several hundred quarter-sections were surveyed last season, and the fact that lands are available in that fertile district will no doubt stimulate settlement.

INSPECTION OF CONTRACT SURVEYS.

Subdivision surveys performed under contract during the year were examined by five inspectors. Their reports indicate that contractors have generally performed their surveys in fair conformity with the provisions of the Manual of Survey, and of their contracts with the department.

INTERPROVINCIAL BOUNDARY SURVEYS.

The boundary between the provinces of British Columbia and Alberta follows the Rocky mountains from the international boundary to the 120th meridian; thence it runs due north along this meridian to the 60th parallel of latitude.

At the request of the province of British Columbia arrangements were made for the delimitation of this boundary as a joint survey under Mr. A. O. Wheeler, B.C.L.S., Mr. R. W. Cautley, A.L.S., and Mr. J. N. Wallace, D.L.S., representing the provinces of

British Columbia and Alberta, and the Dominion, respectively. The survey was begun last year in the vicinity of the main passes. The line was established and marked across Kicking Horse pass, Vermilion pass, Simpson pass, and Crowsnest pass. Pyramids of concrete, two feet high and covered by galvanized iron, were erceted to mark the boundary where surveyed. Above timber-line, stone cairns five to seven feet high were substituted for the coment pyramids.

LEVELS.

Five thousand three hundred miles of line have now been levelled by surveyors of meridian outlines and base lines in the western provinces. As a result, much information previously lacking is now available for dealing with future extensions of railways, utilization of water-powers, improvement of navigable rivers, drainage, and development of natural resources. The results show that many areas of wet land, reputed to be of little value, can be drained readily into neighbouring streams, and become fit for agriculture. These lines of levels, having been commenced in unsettled lands where no altitudes were previously known, are dependent on the running of other lines for their connection to sea-level, and to one another. Twelve hundred miles of these connecting lines have already been run. These have joined the greater part of the levels to sea-level, thus improving their accuracy, and have furnished new information for the partly settled lands. The results are now being tabulated and will be published shortly.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS.

At the request of the Director of Forestry, a topographical survey of the Crowsnest Forest reserve on the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains was begun last season. It is expected that the map of the reserve, when published, and the data collected by the survey, will be of great benefit, not only to the Forestry Branch, but also to the numerous holders of oil, coal, timber, and mineral claims.

In 1886 and 1888 a topographical survey was made of the country in the vicinity of Banff, Alberta. A scheme of lots was prepared in conformity with the topography, but only a few of the corners were marked. Mr. Mawson, an expert on town planning, has been engaged on the amended scheme for the subdivision. The villa-lot section and the townsite at Banff have been retraced. Roads have also been located, and scattered surveys made throughout the Rocky Mountains park.

In 1913 part of the townsite of Jasper in Jasper park was surveyed. A topographical survey of the surrounding country was commenced in order to obtain information for the preparation of a suitable scheme for the development of the park. The work is being continued this year.

STADIA SURVEYS.

Eight parties were employed in the prairie regions on studia surveys of lakes and ponds that have been gradually drying up, and of rivers that have changed their courses. These surveys were undertaken for the purpose of amending the official plans of the townships so that they may represent all lakes, ponds, and rivers as they are at the present date, and give the correct area of land available.

A party on stadia surveys consists of a Dominion Land surveyor in charge, a surveyor's pupil, two rodmen, and a cook. A district is assigned to each party, and they are expected to investigate and report upon all bodies of water over five acres in extent in each township in which they carry on operations. If a body of water is over five feet deep, or if it does not dry up in the fall, the banks are traversed and a plot thereof forwarded to the head office. Rivers over a chain wide, and all islands, are accurately surveyed.

Fo avoid delay in issuing amended official plans, the surveyor is required to plot his prayerse in camp and send it to the head office at the earliest opportunity. The sur-

veyor is provided with special field books suitable for field notes of stadia surveys, and with convenient portfolios containing paper and drawing board for making traverse plots. Complete detailed instructions for making stadia surveys, for keeping field notes, and for preparing plots have been printed and furnished to each surveyor.

The eight parties employed last season made traverses or investigations in 442

townships; 3,360 miles of traverse were run.

CORRECTION AND RESURVEYS.

Some of the early surveys in the western provinces were badly executed; lines which are shown on the official plans as running north and south or east and west are found to be very much out in direction, and quarter-sections returned as 160 acres each are sometimes more than 40 acres over or under the area returned by the surveyor. When authorized by the provisions of the Dominion Lands Surveys Act, corrections are made by our surveyors. Last year two surveyors were employed to travel from place to place to make corrections or such small original surveys as could be done by a surveyor and assistant without a party. They made surveys in about seventy townships.

In many townships surveyed twenty-five or thirty years ago not a trace can be found of the original survey. Where the marks have disappeared it is difficult for newcomers to locate the lands. It is the policy of the department to renew the lines in townships now being colonized after an investigation has shown that it is impossible to locate the lands without a new survey. Three parties were employed on resurvey work

during the past season.

Base lines and initial meridians run many years ago are also found to have been badly surveyed. These lines being the governing lines of the Dominion lands system it is very necessary that their survey be accurate and reliable. To determine the nature and extent of some of the discrepancies, the retracement of the old base lines and meridians was commenced in 1912. In 1913 the second base line was retraced from the principal to the second meridian, as well as other lines in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. In 450 miles of line retraced the five largest errors found were of twenty-seven chains, seventeen chains, eight chains and cleven chains. The error of twenty-seven chains was made in measuring distance, but the remaining four were errors in direction.

SETTLEMENT AND TOWNSITE SURVEYS.

In the summers of 1911 and 1912 a survey party was engaged in surveying settlements along the Athabaska and Slave rivers. The work was continued during 1913, and the surveyor in charge will remain in the field till the autumn of 1914. It is expected that the survey of all the settlements along these rivers will be finished by that time.

A settlement was also surveyed at Wabiskaw. Alberta, and a summer resort at Wymark, Saskatchewan.

TIMBER BERTHS.

Under the present regulations the surveys of timber berths are made by the department before the berths are offered for sale. The cost of the surveys is included in the upset prices of the berths. The berths are surveyed by surveyors working under contract, or by the surveyors employed regularly during the season under daily pay, as may seem most economical. Fifty-two miles of timber berth boundaries were surveyed in 1913.

MINERAL CLAIMS.

Every mineral claim is designated by a lot number in the group to which such lot belongs. The claimant, after staking his claim, is required to apply to the Surveyor General to have instructions issued to a Dominion land surveyor to have the boundaries of the claim run out, measured, and marked on the ground. Lot and group numbers

for the claim are furnished the surveyor with the instructions for survey. After completing the work on the ground, the surveyor must forward to the Surveyor General a plan of the claim on tracing linen, accompanied by complete field notes. He must furnish as well the necessary duplicates, the plan for filing with the mining recorder and for posting on the claim.

Twenty-two mineral claims outside of the Yukon Territory were surveyed last season. Thirty-one additional were surveyed in the Yukon Territory. In the latter district the group and lot numbers are furnished to the surveyor by the Commissioner of the Yukon, and the returns of the survey must be filed with the commissioner.

YUKON SURVEYS.

Dominion land surveys in the Yukon Territory are under the direction of an Director of Surveys who has his office at Dawson; he has a staff of two draughtsmen. The work is mostly in connection with mining claims.

During the year 167 miles of base lines and connecting traverses were made along The work is mostly in connection with mining claims.

STATEMENT OF MILEAGE SURVEYED.

The following is a comparison of the mileage surveyed each year since 1911:—

Nature of Survey.	to	April 1, 1912, to March 31, 1913.	to
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Township outlines Section lines Traverse Resurvey	2,041 10,098 2,577 2,317	2,718 10,365 3,509 2,586	3,760 7,918 5,748 1,632
Total for season	17,033	19,178	19,058
Number of parties	61 280	72 266	66 289

The following tables show the mileage surveyed by the parties under daily pay, and by the parties under contract:—

WORK OF PARTIES UNDER DAILY PAY.

Nature of Survey.	to	April 1, 1912, to March 31, 1913.	to
Township outlines Section lines Traverse Resurvey	498	Miles. 1,619 1,358 992 2,538	Miles. 2,074 1,695 4,179 1,613
Total for season	4,550	6,507	9,561
Number of parties	29 157	35 186	39 245

WORK OF PARTIES UNDER CONTRACT.

Nature of Survey.	to	April 1, 1912, to March 31, 1913.	to
Township outlines. Section lines. Traverse. Resurvey.	Miles. 1,019 9,275 2,079 80	Miles. 1,099 9,077 2,517 48	Miles. 1,695 6,214 1,569 19
Total for season. y	12, 183	12,671	9,497
Number of parties	32 390	37 342	27 352

Owing to the nature of their work, twelve parties are not included in the statement of mileage for the year ended March 31, 1914.

COST OF SURVEYS.

The following statement shows the average cost per mile of surveys executed by surveyors under daily pay, and by surveyors under contract:—

	Surveyed under daily pay.	Surveyed under contract.
Total mileage surveyed	9,561	0.497
Total cost	\$542,297	\$278,707
Average cost per mile	\$56.72	\$29 155

CONTRACT SURVEYS.

Section 53 of the Dominion Lands Surveys Act provides that the township subdivision survey of Dominion lands shall be performed under contract, either at a rate per township, per mile, or per acre, to be fixed, from time to time, by the Governor in Council, or by competitive tender, as the Governor may, from time to time, direct; provided that in special cases, where circumstances render it advisable, the Governor in Council may order the survey of a township or townships to be otherwise performed.

In my opinion the time has come to abandon the system of contract surveys and to have the subdivision surveys of the Dominion executed by surveyors and parties paid by the day.

The system of Dominion land surveys is an adaptation of the United States system. The method of surveying under contract was one of the features borrowed from the United States; it had several advantages and as land had little value, it was believed that the imperfection of the surveys was of small consequence. The system was cheap and, as little or no inspection was made, it gave no trouble for the time being. Surveyors were ready to undertake surveys for almost any remuneration. At one time, tenders were called; the rates asked by the surveyors were so absurdly

low that they have since been fixed by Order in Council at a figure sufficient for doing the work irrespective of what the surveyors would be ready to accept. A consideration which had great weight when a rush of immigration set in was that the amount of surveying which could be performed under the contract system was unlimited. With work paid by the day, the amount was limited by the number of qualified surveyors available; there was no such limitation with contractors.

The objections to surveys made under contract are many. The cost of a subdivision survey cannot be estimated in advance; it depends upon the nature of the ground and upon other circumstances unknown both to the Government and to the contractor, and which cannot be foreseen. No schedule of rates can be devised which will afford fair remuneration to the contractor in all cases without being excessive in any case. A contractor may make large profits if he happens to strike good country and is favoured by circumstances, while another may lose money through no fault of his own, if circumstances are against him. If he is unable to pay the wages of his men or his bills for supplies, the creditors ask payment from the Government and are aggrieved when it is refused.

Before a contractor is paid for a survey, some one should go over the lines in order to make sure that the survey for which payment is asked has actually been made. This inspection is never made for the obvious reason that it costs as much to inspect a survey line as to survey it in the first instance, the inspection involving the same measurements as the survey itself. If all the lines were inspected, the inspector might as well survey them himself and dispense with the survey of the contractor, thus saving the cost of the contract.

In the early days, very little inspection was made; the word of the contractor that the survey had been correctly executed was accepted and he was paid. We are now going over these old surveys; many of them are incorrect. Sometimes we can find no trace of a survey, and it is a question whether the original survey, which was paid for, was ever made.

At present, an inspection is made of a few miles in each contract. If nothing wrong is found, it is assumed that the remainder of the contract has been executed and that the survey is correct, but there is no direct evidence that such is the case.

There are five inspectors and a chief inspector of surveys; the cost of inspection is over \$68,000 a year. The expenditure on contract surveys during the year was about \$240,000, so that the inspection costs more than one-quarter of the work inspected. It is true that the inspectors do some little work besides inspection, but it does not amount to much.

Some surveyors do good work under contract; others do not. When a contractor's work is found defective, he is invited to correct it. He corrects the defects pointed out by the inspector, after which a new inspection is made and new defects are discovered. This may happen again and again, until so many inspections are made that it would have been cheaper for the inspector to make a new survey.

When the survey is very bad, the situation is most embarrassing. The bond given by private sureties for securing the advances does not appear to have much value; we have lost the cases that were brought before the courts. Surety companies are the only ones from whom we have recovered because they prefer paying to being sued by the Government. Practically we have the alternative of accepting bad work or losing our advances.

A large proportion of the appropriation for Dominion land surveys is now being expended in resurveying townships imperfectly subdivided under contract. The lands being settled and occupied, the resurveys are very intricate, unsatisfactory to the settlers, and most expensive. Money would have been saved if the surveys had been properly made in the first instance. For this reason alone, if for no other, the contract system should be abolished.

Land has become too valuable for the imperfections of the contract system. The value of one or two acres in a quarter-section represents many times the difference in cost between a good and a bad survey.

After he has finished the survey in the field and received 75 per cent of the amount of the contract, the contractor attends to the preparation and correction of his field notes when he is not otherwise engaged. This is the cause of serious delays; it is seldom less than two years before the township plans are issued and the lands thrown open to settlers.

With competent surveyors and properly organized parties, there is no reason why subdivision surveys paid for by the day should cost much more than if executed under contract. The contract system was discarded in 1910 by the United States. The report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office for 1911 contains the following remarks:—

"June 30, 1911, was the close of the first fiscal year under the direct system, and it is gratifying to be able to report that it has been an unqualified success. When the change in method from the contract to the direct system was first considered, it was expected that the cost of production would not be greater than that in the procedure which it was proposed to abandon. It was conceded that greater expedition would ensue and better work be accomplished, and this alone would have justified the change. The work of last season and this season, however, has shown that the average cost of survey of a township under the direct system is \$750, or a saving of about \$5 per mile, the average cost of surveys under the contract system being \$15 per mile.

"There is, in addition, a saving from one to two years in time, counting from the time of the appropriation to the completion and adoption of the

survey."

Again in his report for 1913, he states:--

"The third season of field operations under the direct system has fully demonstrated the wisdom of abandoning the contract system."

BOUNDARY MONUMENTS.

The corner of a section or quarter-section is marked by an iron post and four pits, with or without a mound. The mound and pits become obliterated in time, or are wilfully destroyed; the post, which is a 3-foot length of half-inch iron pipe, is easily pulled out. A person who has an interest, for some purpose of his own, in removing land marks, can easily do it, and evidence is not lacking of the destruction of a large number of survey monuments. When the monuments are gone, a new survey must be made and, if the land is alienated, it is a most unsatisfactory and expensive undertaking.

A more substantial boundary post, and one that cannot be so easily removed is very desirable, but the improvement will involve some expense. Not only will the initial cost of the post be greater, but the post will be heavier, and transportation will be expensive. Land has become so valuable and the troubles due to lost corners are so far reaching that the outlay for improving corner marks will prove a wise investment.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The correspondence consisted of: letters received, 13,588; letters sent, 17,000.

ACCOUNTS.

Number of accounts dealt with, 1,616; amount of accounts, \$1,073,655; number of cheques forwarded, 3,651.

OFFICE WORK.

T. Shanks, Assistant Surveyor General.

In previous reports, attention was called to the deplorable condition of the office staff. The situation has not improved; on the contrary, it is becoming worse. Last year twelve permanent technical employees left our service; their names are: J. P. Cordukes, A. S. Thomas, L. O. R. Dozois, G. O. Vogan, T. S. Mills, S. D. Robinson, Jas. Hill, G. N. Clarke, O. E. Fournier, J J. Freeland, J. A. S. King, L. G. Smith.

Twenty temporary employees were secured through the Civil Service Commission for filling the vacancies. Of these ten left before their period of probation had expired, and before we had a chance of appointing them permanent; their names are: W. B. George, G. B. Stewart, A. H. Bick, L. C. Prittie, G. A. George, J. Mooney, A. J. Boucher, L. Leelere, H. S. Van Patter, R. J. Gauley.

Comments are superfluous. Employees do not abandon their positions in such large numbers unless there is something radically wrong in the conditions of their employment. This has been going on for years. The disastrous consequences of this policy are set forth in last year's report; I can only repeat that efficient administration with a staff continually changing is not to be thought of.

As an office, our first duty is towards the settler on Dominion lands. It is important that his homestead shall be correctly laid out and marked by proper monuments. While the subdivision of Dominion lands appears to be an operation of extreme simplicity, actual experience has proved that it can be done only by properly qualified men equipped with instruments specially designed for accurate work. Facilities have now been provided in one of the divisions of the office for instruction in special astronomical work, and for the testing and inspection of surveyors' instruments. The results have amply justified the additional attention given to this department of our work.

The preparation of detailed instructions, many of technical nature, covering the work of a field staff of seventy or eighty surveyors, requires the services of men who are thoroughly conversant with survey methods, and with the history and records of the old surveys. Unfortunately, few of our staff have been in the service long enough to acquire these qualifications.

Experience has shown that better results have been obtained by a separation of the draughting offices from the other technical work of the branch. The number of properly qualified draughtsmen looking for positions is very small, and there is great difficulty in getting competent men for the salaries offered. Many of the best technical men are poor draughtsmen and, on the other hand, very few of the expert draughtsmen are qualified for the examination of survey returns, the checking of astronomical data, and the compilation of topographical and geographical information. It has proved a decided advantage to have the compilation of maps and plans prepared by men possessing technical qualifications for the purpose, and to have the draughting done by others specially trained for that work.

It is desirable that the surveys shall be confirmed, and the plans thereof issued as soon as possible after the field work is completed. Delays lead to misunderstandings between the settler and the department, and it is frequently a matter of surprise to the former that it is not possible for him to secure patent as soon as the lines are marked on the ground. Where the matter is particularly urgent the surveyor is instructed to forward returns from the field as soon as the survey is completed, but this can be done in comparatively few cases without seriously interfering with the field work. The cost of a party in the field is so great that it is not advisable to keep the surveyor employed on clerical work which, under ordinary circumstances, can be much better done in an office where there are proper conveniences for the purpose, and without keeping the party idle.

Inquiries from the general public for information as to the localities covered by subdivision or exploration surveys are being received in increased numbers. An attempt is made to print the surveyors' descriptive reports as soon as possible after they are received. The results are not entirely satisfactory as the subdivision reports are not forwarded by the surveyor until the season's work is completed, and the delays in compilation and printing are sufficient to considerably impair the freshness and value of the reports when issued. Little has been done to prepare for publication the reports covering the districts into which subdivision has not been extended, although in many cases these localities have been fairly well covered by the explorers who are now attached to block outline parties. The sketch maps showing the exploration and the general report of the surveyor in charge of the party are published in the annual report of the branch. This information, however, is not in convenient form for reference, as it can be obtained for any particular district only by searching the reports for several years. With additional office help it should be possible to compile much valuable information in such a form as to be of the greatest value to the public. A start has been made in this respect by issuing a pamphlet covering the Peace River district. The demand for this publication indicates the need for further work along the same lines.

DIVISION OF SURVEY INSTRUCTIONS AND GENERAL INFORMATION.

(II. G. Barber, Chief of Division.)

The work of this division consists, in general, of the preparation of instructions for the surveyors who are engaged in the field operations, the entering of all survey returns in the various registers, the issuing of all preliminary plans except for the townships in the railway belt of British Columbia, the compilation of the annual report of the branch, and the answering of requests for information received from the general public and from other branches and departments.

During the year the total number of draft letters and memoranda was \$,293, an

increase of more than 30 per cent over the preceding year.

Two hundred and ninety-five drafts of instructions to surveyors for the execution of surveys were issued, involving the preparation of 2,628 sketches and 234 maps and tracings.

Two thousand and seventy-eight communications from settlers and others, and inquiries from other branches and departments were dealt with, an increase of more than 40 per cent over the number during the preceding year. This necessitated the preparation of 588 sketches, 92 maps and plans, and 386 pages of field notes. Three thousand one hundred and sixty-one sketches were also made for the information of other branches.

Twelve descriptions of parcels of land were drafted, and a number were checked and revised for other branches.

Preliminary plans were issued for 316 townships. These plans allow of the land being opened for entry at once without waiting for the final examination of the surveyors' returns and the issue of the official plans.

Plans of 672 townships and of thirteen townsites or settlements were received from the lithographic office, entered in the various registers and distributed. One hundred and eight sectional maps and 151 miscellaneous plans were also received and distributed.

During the year there were received from the surveyors in the field, and entered in the office registers, 1,304 progress sketches, 368 books of field notes for township surveys, 414 books and 762 plans for miscellaneous surveys, 219 timber reports, 107 statutory declarations, and returns for 125 magnetic observations, 90 azimuth observations, and for 11 timber berths. General reports on their survey operations were received from all the surveyors under daily pay.

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Their examination having been completed, 456 field books of township surveys and 93 books and 105 plans of miscellaneous surveys were placed on record.

For reference in the work of the office, there were received from the Survey Records Branch, 5,480 field books and 630 plans, and from the Registration Branch, 1.734 files.

Two new publications were issued, namely, the new edition of the Manual of Instructions for the survey of Dominion Lands, and the second edition of the pamphlet entitled "Description of the surveyed townships in the Peace River district in the provinces of Alberta and British Columbia." Already nearly two thousand of the latter publication have been distributed.

A new kind of work was commenced in 1911-12 in the preparation of topographical maps of Bauff, Woodhaven, and Jasper (Fitzhugh) townsites, and of Bankhead cemetery, on which schemes of subdivision were laid down, and from which working plans for the surveyors were prepared. This work was continued during the year just passed and, in addition, similar maps and plans were prepared for summer resorts in Madge. Clear, and Elk lakes. A new and comprehensive scheme of subdivision for Banff and its vicinity is now under consideration.

DIVISION OF EXAMINATION OF SURVEYS.

(T. S. Nash, Chief of Division.)

The work of this division comprises the returns of survey of all Dominion lands other than those in the railway belt in British Columbia.

The first returns received from the surveyor are sketches showing the progress of his work. These sketches are examined to see that correct methods are being employed and that satisfactory results are being obtained, 304 progress sketches from contractors, 533 from men employed by the day, and 149 from inspectors of contract surveys were examined, making a total of 986 sketches.

Following the change in the method of dealing with water areas in the prairie provinces, outlined in the last annual report, eight surveyors were employed during this year in the investigation and retraverse of lakes and former lake-beds. This retraverse of lakes by stadia added materially to the work of this division. As this branch of work was new, and the instructions to surveyors were of a tentative nature, it was necessary to examine the returns of survey as soon as received with a view to the revision of the instructions in order to get the most desirable results. As the examination progressed, a comparative analysis of the results was made in order to arrive at a working basis for showing the new land areas and water areas on township plans. One hundred and thirteen field books and 789 plots comprised the final returns of survey of the lakes in 458 townships. The examination of these, together with the preparation of the new township plans, involved so much additional work that it was necessary to employ six of the stadia surveyors after quitting the field.

Including these stadia surveys, examination has been made of 704 subdivision surveys, 95 miscellaneous, and 243 township outlines. Four hundred and three memoranda on examination of survey returns were sent to surveyors and 407 replies were received and the necessary corrections made. Compiled plans of 549 townships were completed, of which 241 were first editions. Compiled plans of thirty-six miscellaneous surveys, twelve settlements and six timber berths were also completed. The number of draft letters prepared was 1,850. Forty-three accounts for contract surveys were prepared and closed, as the work was shown by the inspectors' reports to be satisfactorily performed.

The new plan of the town of Banff was completed, and considerable time was spent on the compilation of surveys in the adjoining villa-lot district.

With regard to the maps of the Yukon Territory, one sheet has been completed, and ten are practically finished, having been held up awaiting a further tie between existing surveys. These latter sheets are south of Dawson in the vicinity of the Yukon and Stewart rivers. Twenty group lot surveys, twenty-four base lines and reference traverses in various parts of the territory, and a triangulation survey of part of the lower watershed of Klondike river were reveived and examined.

Requests for information from other branches of the department involved the writing of 145 memoranda, the preparation of sixty-one sketches and the calculation of 394 areas. The field notes were examined and plans prepared for six timber berths comprising fifteen blocks whose boundaries totalled 140 miles of survey and whose area was approximately 54 square miles. The returns of eighteen other timber berths were examined. The plans of road diversions submitted by the Provincial Governments have been examined to the number of 405. Regarding railways, 110 plans of right of way were examined, the mileage of which was 1,917. As many of these plans were in duplicate or triplicate, the gross mileage of plans examined was equivalent to 4,584. The final returns of twenty-six mineral claims outside of the Yukon Territory were received and examined.

DRAFTING AND PRINTING DIVISION.

(C. Engler, Chief of Division.)

Township Plans.

The preparation of township plans for printing is the most important work of this division. The issue of the preliminary plan of a township allows settlers to initiate proceedings towards obtaining title to their lands, but the title cannot be obtained until the issue of the official plan. It follows that the full value of surveys has not been obtained until such plans have been issued and, consequently, any delay in the issue of the official plan is equivalent to holding back the results and benefits of the survey. It is therefore essential that plans be issued as promptly as possible, and although the work on such plans has become more or less of a routine character, it is to be remembered that they constitute the most important part of our work even though other work may be more inviting and attractive.

The number of township plans prepared for printing was 724. The work on plans of second or subsequent editions is becoming in some respects simpler, in others more complex. As all areas of patented lands are now omitted, the plans have fewer areas, but the notes affecting the plan are more complex.

Plans of Settlements, Townsites, Subdivision and Miscellaneous Surveys.

The number of such plans was seventy. These plans vary in size and scale and, as a rule, require more time to prepare than township plans. In designing them the size, scale, and the arrangement of the notes, north point, border, and margin are subject to the following considerations:—

- 1. The scale must conform to the requirements of the Manual of Surveys.
- 2. No sheet can be fed into our lithographic presses larger than $25\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $36\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
 - 3. The top of the plan should be to the north if possible.
- 4. To prevent waste of paper, plans must, as far as possible, be adapted to the sizes of lithographic paper kept in stock.
- 5. The arrangement of the borders, notes, etc., of a plan must be such as to reduce to a minimum the number of negatives necessary to reproduce it.

The first and second of the above considerations are absolute, i.e., the seale of a plan cannot vary beyond certain fixed limits, and the size of the sheet of paper is limited. It follows that when a plan covers a very large area it must be printed in sections and, if necessary, joined afterwards. When plans are to be reduced by photography, the amount of such reduction must also be kept in mind by the draughtsman. On a plan too much reduced, letters and figures become so small as to be illegible, and fine lines become so thin as to be almost indiscernible. To offset this the draughtsman must make his letters and figures large enough and his lines heavy enough so that the reduction will make them just right.

It will be seen from the above that when a plan is to be copied for photographing and printing the proposition confronting the draughtsman is not simply that of making a neat copy. He must do this, of course, but at the same time he must keep in mind the processes and operations through which the plan must subsequently pass, in order to save extra labour and expense in these operations, and to give the best result when printed. This is especially true of plans in several colours.

Plans to accompany Orders in Council.

These plans are usually small and in several colors. As the Orders in Council are bound in a volume eight inches by thirteen inches the plans are printed on paper of this size, if possible. In copying them, care is taken to follow the original as closely as possible, as in many cases the plans deal with matters of which we have no official knowledge, and we have no other guide but the plan itself. To copy the original is not always easy, for originals are often very dim and obscure in some details, and letters and figures are not always clear and unmistakeable. Twenty-five such plans were printed.

Exploration Sketches.

During recent years, surveyors of base lines have furnished sketch maps of explorations of the country twelve miles on each side of the line. These are printed in black, blue, and brown on a scale of six miles to an inch, with an accompanying profile on a scale of 1,000 feet to an inch, and are appended to the annual report of the branch. These maps and profiles give a very good idea of the country.

Mounting Plans.

Plans printed in the early days of our lithographic experience were on a soft paper, well suited for making fine prints but not calculated to stand the wear to which copies for office use are subjected. We now use a much more durable paper (though one harder for the lithographers to print on), and for copies likely to have hard usage we use buckram. The office copies of the early plans, however, are in many cases badly torn, and to remedy this we have them mounted on cotton. We have already mounted 140 plans.

Miscellaneous Work.

This work is very varied in character. One of our draughtsmen was formerly an engraver, and during the year his services were frequently requisitioned for numbering the instruments, tapes, etc., of the Special Surveys Division. The number of tapes and instruments engraved was 500. Seven designs in colour for covers of publications for the Immigration Branch were made from time to time by our artist.

The paper used by the lithographers is ordered by this division. Most of it comes from England, but some is made in Canada. It has to be ordered some time in advance as it is not so liable to change its shape or dimensions while being printed if it has been for some time in the same atmospheric conditions which prevail in the press room. Well seasoned paper is especially desirable where maps are in several colours, and the fitting or register of the colours requires to be very accurate.

The indexing and filing of plans of value takes up considerable time. When a plan is returned from the photographer it is filed away so that if more copies are required it has only to be photographed again and printed. It usually happens that changes can be effected without making the whole plan over again. We have now over 5,000 plans of townships and over 300 miscellaneous plans filed for future use. We also have a small library of over a hundred volumes, consisting of catalogues, departmental reports, and text books bearing on our work. The supply of printed sectional maps is also in charge of this division.

Supervision and Proof Reading.

As stated above, the draughtsman must plan his work out to suit the subsequent operations of the photographer and lithographer. This being the case, the draughting room may be looked upon as having an interest in the evolution of a printed plan throughout its whole course. This has become more and more apparent as the work has grown in proportion. It has come to be an established custom to look to this division for information on all matters relating to the progress of a plan towards its final printed form. Proofs of all plans are read here and, if necessary, sent for a second reading to those most concerned in their issue, and instructions are given as to the photographic reduction and details of lithographing.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SURVEYS DIVISION.

(E. L. Rowan-Legg, Chief of Division.)

The work of this division has been the preparing of preliminary plans from sketches sent in by surveyors, showing the progress of their work in the field, the examination of surveyors' field notes and plots, the compiling of township and other plans, the comparing of fair copies of township and other plans, and replying to requests for various information.

The work done has been as follows:-

Preliminary plans compiled, 55, and copies made, 275; surveyors' field notes of subdivision surveys examined, 25; plots, 36; of mineral claims, 7; of miscellaneous surveys, 14; township plans compiled, 97; townsite plans compiled, 3; miscellaneous plans compiled, 7; fair copies of compiled plans compared, 85; various plots and sketches made, 267; odd jobs and requests for various information dealt with, 368; draft letters and memoranda written, 667.

For the publication of reports of the surveyors engaged during the last few years in the inspection and classification of the lands in the railway belt, the detailed and general reports were collected and handed over to the Superintendent of British Columbia Lands by whom they are being edited.

For this publication, which is to be issued in pamphlet form in three volumes, maps are being prepared upon which will be shown the classification of the lands inspected, as well as all lands disposed of, timber berths, reserves, and other lands reserved from entry.

Two of these maps, for the first volume, have been compiled. This volume covers the railway belt as far westerly as the fifteenth range, inclusive, west of the sixth meridian.

For each of the two remaining volumes a similar map will be required. These have not yet been undertaken.

MAPPING DIVISION.

(J. Smith, Chief of Division.)

Part of the staff of this division is engaged solely on mapping, the remainder on compiling pamphlets of information about newly surveyed districts in the western provinces.

The usual work has been continued on sectional maps.

Nine new sheets were compiled and printed, taking in the country adjacent to Dunyegan and Fort St. John, and also along Athabaska river as far north as McMurray.

Twenty-five other sheets were revised and reprinted, most of them being in the more settled parts of the provinces. They show new railways, post-offices, roads, etc. Two of these sheets are in the British Columbia railway belt, covering the country adjacent to Vancouver and to Lytton.

The map to accompany the report on the Peace River country was also revised for a new issue, and a map of part of the railway belt was prepared, to accompany Mr. Bridgland's report on the triangulation of the Rocky mountains.

Among numerous smaller jobs may be mentioned a tracing of the contour map of Banff and vicinity, on a scale of 400 feet to an inch; a map of Eastern Ontazio; a map of the Atlantic ocean between Canada and Northern Europe; preparing a new edition of the "Index map": collecting and compiling information for a new map of Banff and vicinity on a scale of one mile to an inch.

The compilation in pamphlet form of all the useful and available information regarding the newly surveyed sectional districts in the West as well as the reports of all the surveyors who have worked in these districts, has been carried out.

The material for the publication of four such pamphlets has all been made ready. These pamphlets were not printed owing to the lack of suitable maps to accompany them. A map of the St. Ann sectional district, which is to be used as a sample in the preparation of all sectional maps for these pamphlets, was compiled in this office.

A pamphlet containing the surveyors' reports of the townships surveyed between July, 1911, and July, 1912, was prepared, edited, and published.

The pamphlet containing the surveyors' reports of all townships surveyed between July, 1912, and July, 1913, was prepared and edited, and is now in the hands of the printers.

A great many of the reports on townships which are to be included in the 1914 pamphlet have been typewritten, put in proper form, and made ready for publication.

One member of this division, Mr. John Brigly, died. Mr. Brigly's death, which occurred on March 12 after a short illness, is much regretted. He was in the prime of life, was of steady, vigorous habits, fond of athletic sports, popular amongst his associates, and a good man in the office.

SPECIAL SURVEYS DIVISION.

(G. Blanchard Dodge, Chief of Division.)

Base Line Surveys.

An examination is being made of the returns of survey of all base lines and meridians. This has been found necessary for the purpose of checking as nearly as possible the latitudes and longitudes of points and lines in the Dominion lands system and comparing their positions, as found on the ground, with the corresponding theoretical positions. As stated in last year's report, a number of errors of considerable magnitude were discovered in the older surveys in and around Manitoba, these errors being largely due to imperfect facilities in the earlier days of survey for testing surveyors' chains and other instruments. An investigation of all the surveys is therefore being made with the object of locating all such errors and, as far as possible, correcting them.

Triangulation Survey.

A reduction has been made of the triangulation of the British Columbia railway belt between the Kootenay and Salmon Arm bases. In order to carry the triangulation over the summit of the Selkirks, it was found necessary, in general, that the stations should be situated on the highest peaks. In some cases the long and hazardous climbs were fraught with considerable danger, and the exposed top of a high mountain neak presents many difficulties to rapid and accurate observing. The weather conditions, also, were all against accurate work, and often a hard climb would be undertaken only to find that the stations on neighbouring peaks were invisible or indistinct, and that good work at that station would necessitate another long climb. Under such conditions it has been extremely gratifying to find that the untiring energy and perseverance of the surveyor has enabled him to maintain a high degree of accuracy throughout the survey.

The survey necessitated the observing of angles from sixty-five stations, the accurate measurement of two bases, each about five miles in length, astronomical observations for latitude and azimuth, and considerable subsidiary triangulation and traverse work. The triangulation network extends over a length of about 160 miles of the Canadian Pacific railway, and embraces an area of approximately 5,000 square miles

When the last results of the angle and base measurements were received at this office during the early part of the year, an adjustment of the whole survey was commenced. This has now been completed in accordance with the degree of accuracy of the angular measurements, by dividing the triangulation network into sections and adjusting by the method of least squares. It was then found that the length of the Salmon Arm base, as computed through the triangulation from the Kootenay base, differed from its measured length by about six inches. A secondary adjustment was made to correct for this slight discrepancy.

Much minor triangulation and traverse work had also to be reduced to provide

ties between triangulation posts and other surveys.

As the object of the triangulation was to replace the meridians and base lines as a basis for Dominion land surveys, it was required to compute the position each station would occupy in the Dominion lands system. To do this, it was necessary to form an estimate of the unknown deflections of the vertical at the points of astronomical observations, and to make corrections for the altitude above sea-level at which the Dominion lands surveys are made. The position of each station in the Dominion lands system was then computed from its latitude and longitude by means of tables IV and X of the Supplement to the Manual.

The elevations of the stations, as determined by the observing of vertical angles,

have also been computed and adjusted.

A complete report of the triangulation work and adjustment has been prepared, and is ready now for printing.

Magnetic Survey.

Forty-six surveyors were instructed to observe for magnetic declination, and during the miscellaneous surveys made by R. C. Purser, D.L.S., and G. A. Bennett, D.L.S., observations for magnetic dip and total force were taken at fifty-two stations. The results are given in Appendix 58. The instrumental constants of the dip circles, as determined both at the beginning and at the close of the season's work. show a probable error of less than 0.0001 c.g.s. in each case, from the mean of six observations. At nearly every station a complete set of observations was duplicated and the average range was found to be comparatively small.

The index error of every transit used was determined both at the beginning and at the end of field operations. Every observation for declination has been elecked, reduced to the mean of the month by means of the daily records of the declinometer at Agincourt, and plotted on a large scale map.

Besides the ordinary trough compass, as described in Appendix No. 50 of the annual report of this branch for 1911-12, a telescopic pattern was used this season. The compass was first submitted to the officer in charge of the Magnetic Observatory for examination and report, and was highly approved by him. The outer shell of the compass is a brass tube, on one end of which an ordinary Ramsden eye-piece is attached. There is a glass diaphragm on which are etched two close parallel vertical lines. The needle is of the regular edge bar type, with one end bent up at right angles and ground to a very fine edge. This end swings sufficiently close to the glass diaphragm to give a good definition of the bent up edge of the needle when the eye-piece is focussed on the lines on the diaphragm. A pointing is made by bisecting the space between the two vertical lines with the needle. Only one end of the needle can, of course, be read. It is found, however, that this is more than compensated for by the increased accuracy of the readings. The needle lifter is operated by means of a milled-headed screw at the end of the compass remote from the eye-piece. The method of fastening this compass to the standard is an improvement on that used with the trough compass, and assures better permanency of the index correction.

The director of the Meteorological Service expects to establish a self-recording declinometer this season, somewhere in the province of Alberta. This will be of great value in the reduction of our observations.

Returns for magnetic declination received to date for 1913	1,295
Previous returns, since 1908	4,119
Total returns, to date	5,414
Dip observations received for 1913	
Previous returns, since 1908	144
Total force observations for 1913	94
Previous returns, since 1908	120

Astronomical Work.

Azimuth Observations.—All the azimuth observations taken on base lines and meridians during the summer season of 1912 and the winter season of 1912-13 have been received at this office and examined during the year. The effect of the careful examinations made and the strict supervision which has been exercised by this office in regard to the accuracy of the meridians and base lines run, is now becoming evident in the great increase in the accuracy of the work being done. The following table shows a brief résumé of the azimuth work of the four seasons 1909-12:—

5	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Average correction per mile of line	5.5	6:5	2:7	2:1
Miles of line per azimuth station	4:3	3.8	3.9	4.2
Average number of observations per azimuth station	1 6	2.0	2.4	2.6
Average range of observations at an azimuth station	17"	14"	13"	3,,

The greatly reduced average corrections to the lines run in the different seasons illustrate very clearly that much greater skill and eare are being exercised to run an accurate line on the theoretic bearing. No less important is the fact that the determinations of azimuths are much more accurate than formerly, as is evidenced both by the smaller range of the observations and by the greater number of observations taken at

a station. Thus where, a few seasons ago, the azimuth of the line was often determined and a correction applied on the result of one comparatively poor observation with an uncertainty of fifteen or twenty seconds, it is now customary to take two or more observations at a station determining the azimuth usually to within five seconds. The objectionable practice of making corrections to the line on the result of a single observation is now but seldom resorted to.

The instruments used for observing during the seasons 1909-12 were, with but one or two exceptions reiterating instruments, having a six-inch circle with three verniers reading to 0.004 degrees (14".4). The new pattern of transit now being used by all base line surveyors, furnished with a micrometer eye-piece and micrometer microscopes, should result in a still further improvement in the accuracy of the azimuth determinations and of the azimuths of the lines run. From the examination of the 1913 observations already received, this expectation would seem to be fully realized.

The larger parties now being employed, and the faster progress usually attained, often make it difficult for a surveyor to observe at such frequent intervals along the line as formerly; under these conditions it is necessary that a close supervision be kept, to ensure that no surveyor shall allow other considerations to stand in the way of his attaining a requisite degree of accuracy in his surveys.

The more northern latitudes in which the meridians and base lines are now being established, and the greater precision required in the azimuth observations, have necessitated a revision of the azimuth observing books and an extension of the tables of addition logarithms as given in table XVII of the Supplement to the Manual.

Star List.—In observing for latitude by Talcott's method, the latitude of the point of observation governs the stars eligible for making the determination; and since an observation may be required at any point north of the international boundary, it follows that a large number of suitable stars must be available. The various ephemerides and star catalogues published, as a whole, contain this information; but the number, size, and weight of the books prohibit their use in the field, where transportation is always so difficult. Also the fact of having to refer to so many separate books was decidedly inconvenient.

To obviate these difficulties, a Catalogue of Stars has been prepared embodying in one book the information of the different ephemerides and star catalogues, and this information has been reduced to the common epoch 1910.0 and put in the form most convenient for latitude work.

The Star Catalogue comprises over 5,000 suitable latitude stars, and the work involved in compiling the list was considerable, being in excess of 66,000 separate computations. Much data useful in latitude computations are given in the catalogue, and the various methods of star reductions are explained.

In conjunction with the revised and extended 1914 edition of the Star charts, this Star catalogue gives all the information necessary for latitude work in the field.

Astronomical Field Tables.

On account of the large amount of subdivision work now being made in the Peace River district, it has been found necessary to extend the Astronomical Field Tables from township 80 to township 140. In addition to giving the altitude and azimuth of Polaris, the field tables gave the sun's apparent right ascension for each day, and the right ascensions of forty-five bright stars for time observations.

As the apparent path of Polaris, due principally to precession and aberration, is such that the star has almost the same position in January, February, and March of one year, and April, May, and June of the next, taking a mean position of the star for these periods introduces no great error. Similarly a mean position may be taken for November and December, September and October, and July and August of three

consecutive years. In order that the tables may be issued in time, they must be computed almost a year before required. The Nautical Almanac is supposed to be published two years ahead, but every year the computation of the tables has been delayed by the difficulty experienced in getting it, and each year this difficulty has increased. The right ascension and declination of Polaris can be extrapolated from the positions of former years, giving no appreciable error in the mean position of the star. In the same way the positions of the time stars can also be found sufficiently accurately from former values. But this method was not applicable for finding the right ascension of the sun. It was therefore decided to make a change in the form of the tables, the sun's right ascension being omitted from the Polaris tables and given separately for a whole year. The change was first made for the 1914 tables.

In the past two years a number of surveyors have been employed making traverses of lakes, etc. Often they spend only a short time at one place. On account of cloudy weather, frequently they have been unable to observe the pole star and have been compelled to resort to sun observations. Tables were therefore prepared giving the sun's apparent declination.

The maximum error in the table for the azimuth of Polaris is now much greater than when the tables were first prepared. Extending the tables from township 80 to township 140 has increased it by over 16 per cent. The change in the path of Polaris has produced a still greater effect, and as the error due to this cause is increasing, an investigation will be made with the purpose of finding a more suitable arrangement of months.

Levelling.

The levelling operations of the branch are now under the direction of Mr. J. N. Wallace at Calgary, but as he was not in a position during the past year to plot profiles from the levels, this work has been done here.

Profiles have been made showing levels run along 1,324 miles of base lines and meridians. These profiles are made on a large scale for office use, and on a smaller scale for publication in the annual report.

Surveying Instruments.

The work of this division includes the outfitting of surveyors with surveying instruments, such as transit theodolites, precise levels and levelling rods, stadia rods, steel measuring tapes, clinometers, aneroid barometers, sidereal watches, surveying cameras, etc. These are all of special design, adapted to the conditions and requirements of Deminion lands surveys: A complete stock of instruments is maintained, and they are packed and shipped, as required, to the surveyors in the field. Repairs to surveyors' instruments are also made under the supervision of this office. As upwards of seventy survey parties have to be cared for each season, a considerable amount of work is involved. To give some idea of this, it may be stated that 393 packages, weighing about 16,500 pounds, or 8½ tons, were shipped out by express last year, and 142 packages, weighing about 8,200 pounds, or over 4 tons, were received.

Surveys Laboratory.

During the past year ten block survey transits, fifty-four D.L.S. subdivision transits, and eighteen levels have been tested, adjusted, and the constants determined. Forty-nine sidereal watches have been tested for isochronism and temperature compensation. In addition to the regular work, a large amount of time was devoted to the installation of the new apparatus at the Comparator building. A special cut-out arrangement for the new Cooke astronomical transit has been designed and constructed, and also a low temperature box for watch testing.

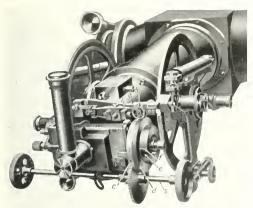


Fig. 2.
Transit Micrometer—Drum on Right.

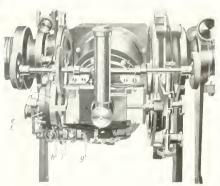


Fig. 3.
Transit Micrometer—Drum on Left.

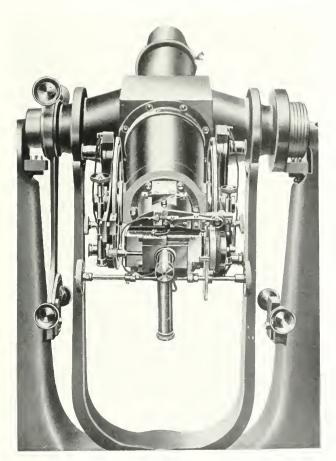


Fig. 4.
Astronomical transit with Transit Micrometer.



All the watches purchased by the department and afterwards sold to surveyors or use on Dominion lands surveys are submitted to test before being accepted. The test is of forty-four days' duration, divided into eight periods of five days each, with four intermediate and extra days.

- 1. Watch in the vertical position, pendant up, temperature 65°.
- 2. Watch in the vertical position, pendant right, temperature 65°.
- 3. Watch in the vertical position, pendant left, temperature 65°.
- 4. Watch in the horizontal position, dial up, temperature 40°.
- 5. Watch in the horizontal position, dial up, temperature 65°.
- 6. Watch in the horizontal position, dial up, temperature 90°.
- 7. Watch in the horizontal position, dial down, temperature 65.
- 8. Watch in the vertical position, pendant up, temperature 65°.

The four intermediate days when the rate of the watch is not recorded are at the commencements of the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh periods, which are extended one day each for that purpose.

The watches are set going and allowed to run for a week in the dial-up position

before the tests begin.

The conditions of the tests are as follows:-

- 1. The mean daily variation of the mean daily rate in any period must not exceed 2 seconds.
- 2. The mean error α of the mean daily rates for all the periods must not exceed 0.75 seconds.
- 3. The mean daily rate in any one of the five position tests must not differ from the mean of the mean daily rates in the five positions by 7.5 seconds.
- 4. The mean error β of change of rate for change of position must not exceed 3.5 seconds.
- 5. The mean daily rate at 40° F. must not differ from the mean daily rate at 90° F. by more than 0.3 seconds per degree F.

All watches which fail to meet these conditions are not accepted. The conditions are pretty severe for ordinary commercial watches; only the most skilled workmen in the factories are able to adjust the watches with the required delicacy. Of the forty-nine tests made during the year, five were special tests, and forty-four regular. Twenty-three watches passed the test, and as two of these were examined twice, 25 or 57 per cent of the tests were successful as against 15 or 25 per cent for the preceding year. The much larger percentage of watches which passed during the last year is undoubtedly due to the fact that the makers now realize that greater care must be given to the adjustments, if the watches are to be accepted.

In reference to the conditions of the test, conditions 1 and 2 are the tests for isochronism, 3 and 4 for position, 5 for temperature compensation. Of the nineteen watches which failed, four were withdrawn before their tests were completed. Of the remaining fifteen, five failed to fulfil condition No. 1, five condition No. 2, seven condition No. 3, and seven condition No. 4, or seven watches failed in isochronism, nine in position, and one in temperature compensation.

Comparing the average errors of the watches which passed with those for 1913 we have the following:—

	1913,	1914.
Average error for isochronism	0.*59	0.*45
Average error for position	2.458	2.*03
Average error for compensation	0.814	0.410

The average errors for isochronism of the twenty-three watches which passed were as follows:—

P.U	P.R.	P.L	D.U.	D.U.	D.U.	D.D.	P.U.
			40°	65°	900		
0:.59	Os, 50	Os. 42	Os. 44	Os.47	Os.38	Os.32	Os.48

The smallest error for α was 0.26. Ten were less than 0°.4 and two less than 0°.3. It is interesting to note that both in the watches which passed and in those which failed the average error is lowest in the dial-down position and highest in the pendant-up position. In the temperature tests the lowest errors for isochronism were in both cases in the 90° temperature box.

The average errors for position of the watches which passed are as follows:—

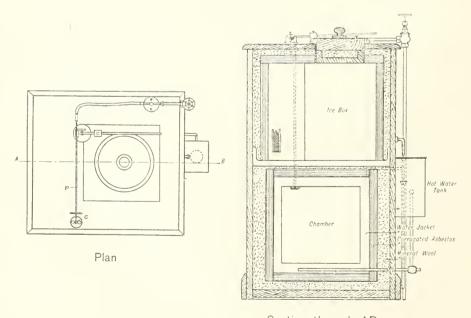
P.U	P.R.	P.L.	D.U.	D.D.
1s.84	2s.46	2s.65	18.59	1s.81

The smallest error for β was 0^s.72. Eleven were less than 2^s.0 and two less than 1^s.5. Both in the watches which passed and in those which failed the largest average error is in the pendant-left position.

The compensation for temperature is remarkable. The average temperature coefficient is 0°.09. One watch had a coefficient of 0°.02, and one a coefficient of 0°.03. Of the forty-nine tested, only one exceeded the limit.

The results of the trials of the twenty-three watches which passed is given in Appendix 59.

Past experience has shown the hot-water temperature box to be preferable to the straight electric type. Being unable to purchase a temperature box from any standard line to run at 40° F., it was decided to have one constructed locally to our own specifications. It was considered advisable to provide a much larger ice chamber than usually supplied, also as perfect insulation as possible. Figure 1 shows a section through the temperature box as finally constructed.



Section through AB

Fig. 1. Temperature box, 40° Fahrenheit, for watch testing.

Surrounding the ice-box and temperature chamber is a special insulating material, 11-inch thick, of corrugated asbestos sheathing, affording five alternate air spaces and sheathings of asbestos. Between this special insulation and the wall of the temperature box is a space varying from 1-inch to 13-inch, filled with mineral wool. The chamber of the temperature box is fitted with two tight-fitting doors, with an air space between them.

The water jacket surrounding the chamber has been increased 50 per cent above that used in ordinary temperature boxes of this type. The increase in water space decreases the liability to any sudden change of temperature in the chamber. One other special feature is the addition of a small separate chamber in the ice-box compartment from which the cold water flows to the jacket surrounding the chamber. Before the water from the ice chamber can enter this compartment it passes through a fine sieve to remove any dirt and prevent elogging of the piping inside.

The regulator parts, proper, are very similar to those used on the Hearson temperature boxes. A capsule inside the chamber expands or contracts with slight changes in temperature, and causes the feed pipe "P" to swing to the right or to the left, as necessary to correct the temperature and the water flows into the hot-water tank or ice chamber and from there to the water jacket. When the temperature is correct in the chamber, the feed pipe remains in a central position and the water flows away through the waste pipe "C".

Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining a liquid sufficiently volatile to be used in the capsules at 40° F. Rhegolene was first used, as it boils below this temperature, but it was found the vapour pressure was not great enough to be used in the ordinary capsule. Ether is now used in place of rhegolene. The capsules can only be filled during the cold weather.

The temperature box has been in operation for some time and has given excellent results, the variation in temperature in the chamber being less than ½° F.

Time observations for checking the rate of our clock have been taken in the past with a small portable transit made by Messrs. Troughton and Simms. The instrument is very old, and at some time has evidently received very rough usage and is in bad repair. This year a new instrument was purchased from Messrs. Cooke and Sons. The telescope has a 3-inch objective of 36 inches focal length, and is fitted with a transit or registering micrometer. The instrument has a beautiful telescope and the workmanship on the whole transit is very fine, but the transit micrometer as furnished was not complete in that no cut-out was provided and no means of identifying the various contacts. After using the instrument for some time in this way, it was finally decided to design a cut-out apparatus ourselves and have the necessary alterations to the micrometer made locally. The principle of the cut-out design is somewhat similar to that used by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey at Washington. The mechanical construction, however, is entirely different owing to the fact that no arrangement was provided by the makers for such a device on the instrument. It was found difficult to place the mechanism in a neat and compact manner.

While installing the cut-out, the opportunity was taken of improving the recording device, which was of the break-circuit type. The standard voltage of the chronograph is four volts and, with a small voltage of this nature in conjunction with the break circuit, misleading records are liable to occur due to any dirt or irregularity on the contact surfaces, unless an unduly high pressure is maintained between them. The recording device was changed to the make-circuit type, the micrometer transmitting its records through a relay to the chronograph. This permits the use of a strong current through the contact points of the micrometer head, ensuring the record of each contact and a minimum pressure upon the micrometer head by contact spring.

The cut-out provides that the micrometer transmits no records except those made within an accepted space on either side of the line of collimation and forming the observations of transit of the star.

Figures 2 and 3 show the construction as finally adopted. In Figure 4 is shown the complete instrument, with attachment.

The micrometer screw which carries the slide with the movable wire is geared to the hand wheel shaft (s) by a two-to-one gearing. Mounted on the micrometer screw is the micrometer drum (c), worm gear (d), and ebonite drum (e) with contact strips (f). On the end of the telescope is mounted a fibre bracket (g) which carries the break-contact device, and gear (h), the gear engaging with the worm gear (d). This turning of gear (h)—of which the upper part is slotted—by the worm gear, causes lever (l) to break the contact at proper intervals. One special feature of gear (h) is that the upper half may be removed and replaced by another part giving different periods of contact. A second feature is the double pitch of the worm gear (d) which ensures a rapid make and break contact.

The instrument with this mechanism is now in use and is giving entire satisfac-

The Comparator building has been completed and the comparator installed. While the equipment is not yet altogether complete, it is possible to make very precise measurements and to verify the tests of our D.L.S. subsidiary standards with confidence. That a building of this nature is needed for the engineering profession in Canada is evident from the number of requests which have been received from surveying instrument dealers and others to have measures verified. Although the comparator has been in operation but a short time, 153 tapes have been tested for outside parties at their request. For Dominion lands survey purposes, 112 D.L.S. subsidiary standards have been standardized, and also eighteen surveying tapes for base line surveyors. Four precise levelling rods have also been tested. A description of the apparatus and method of testing will be published later in separate monograph form.

Correspondence.

The number of draft letters prepared was 1,808. Seventy letters of instructions to surveyors were prepared, and 490 memoranda written.

PHOTOLITHOGRAPHIC OFFICE.

(H. K. Carruthers, Process Photographer.)

About 1887 saw the beginning of the photographic office. All maps and plans were reproduced by the wet-plate process, and from these negatives the photo-litho transfer was made.

A specially prepared India paper was coated and sensitized, and when dry was exposed to the light through the negative. Afterwards this print was inked over with a thin coating of lithographic transfer ink and washed under the tap, when a complete fac-simile of the original was obtained. Immediately this was transferred to the prepared stone previous to its being printed in the power press.

This system had many drawbacks, as after sensitizing the paper it had to remain over night to dry, and should the following day be dark or rainy, exposures could not be made. This was before are lamps were installed. If this print was incorrectly exposed, it meant a spoiled paper. Another big disadvantage was the copying of a map in sections. After passing through many stages of wettings no two sections, were alike in size and had to be faked in the joining.

In 1903 the first and present up-to-date photolithographic plant was installed. Negatives ranging from 18 inches by 20 inches down to 8 inches by 10 inches were made. All plans and townships were drawn on larger sizes and reduced to proper scales, making the final results clear and sharp. Thin sheets of fine-grained zine were

used in printing from the negatives, and these could be stored away indefinitely for future use. Larger printing frames were installed with 5,000 c.p. are lamp, and a large tournette for the coating of the zine plates. The largest zine plate used at this time was 18 inches by 20 inches, larger plates being unnecessary, as the camera did not accommodate larger sizes.

To facilitate handling the township plans, which were increasing in numbers, a special iron bed was obtained for the printing press. This bed was the thickness of standard litho stone, and with the clamps attached to each end, the zinc plates, with the image thereon, were securely fastened on, ready for the run. This method obviated the necessity of pulling transfers and materially increased the output in the printing department. The average number of impressions taken from each township was 225.

In 1910 the department installed a large offset printing press, taking plates 49 inches by 32 inches and steps were taken to enlarge the size of our camera to take negatives 28 inches by 32 inches. A large vacuum printing frame, 62 inches by 38 inches and four 50-inch mercury vapour tubes were installed, the dark-rooms and sinks being increased in size.

The townships were photographed on glass 15 inches by 18 inches. Three of these negatives were placed side by side and exposed on the 49 by 32-inch sheet of zine. Three-mile sectional maps that had previously been copied in two sections were now done on one negative with headings and footnotes complete. These were placed on the press and printed without any further preliminaries.

Ten years ago the average number of negatives made monthly was fifty-four. During the month of March, 1914, a total of 275, ranging in size from 24 inches by 32 inches to 8 inches by 10 inches, was the output.

The staff at present consists of the photographer, four assistants, and two apprentices.

A schedule of the work for the year is given in Appendix No. 7.

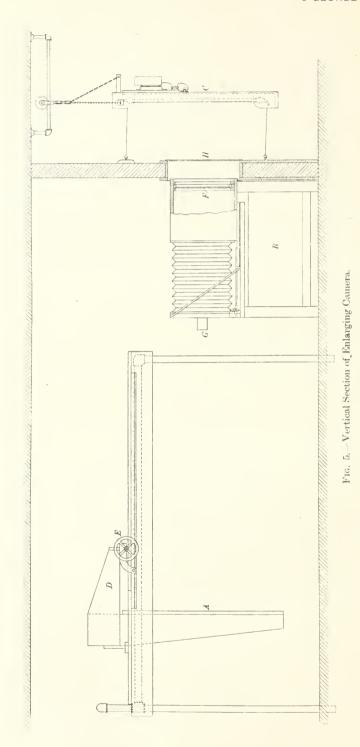
PHOTOGRAPHIC OFFICE.

(J. Woodruff, Chief Photographer.)

General photographic work has increased about 50 per cent over that of last year. It has grown to such an extent that more help and larger quarters must be secured or the work will have to be curtailed. Even now it has been found necessary to curtail some of the work which we have been doing for other branches of the department. For the Forestry Branch alone nearly 10,000 prints were made, and about 1,000 negatives developed.

The space in the top floor of the Metcalfe Street building being required by the process photographer, most of the apparatus belonging to the chief photographer was moved to the basement, the blue-print and Vandyke work only being now done on the top floor.

A new camera (Fig. 5), specially designed for enlargements has been installed in the basement. Accuracy and a wide range of usefulness are its two outstanding features.



The whole arrangement consists of three parts, the easel A, on which the sensitive paper is placed, the camera B, which earries the negative F and lens G, and the light G, which illuminates the negative, H being ground glass between the negative and the light. The easel is supported on a frame of steel tubing with four $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch posts, the lower ends of which are embedded in the concrete floor, making the frame perfectly rigid. The dimensions of the frame are 5 feet wide and 11 feet long. A steel track I (Fig. 6) runs the length of the frame on each side. A rack J runs on

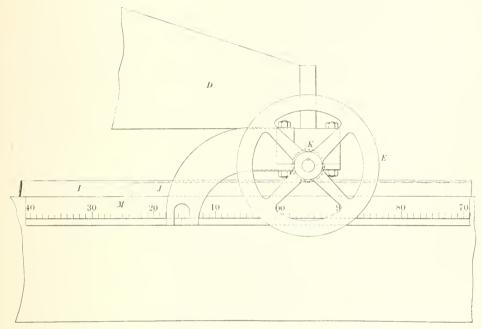
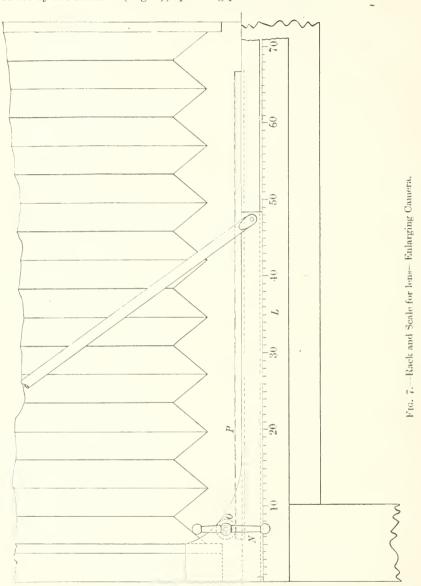


Fig. 6—Rack and Scale for easel carriage—Enlarging Camera.

the frame supporting the carriage D which carries the easel, and enabled it to be moved forward or backward by means of a hand wheel E and pinions K which engage the rack.

The easel is 4 feet by 5 feet, and will take an enlargement of that size.

The camera is 4 feet long and 2 feet square, and will take a negative up to 20 inches square. It is supported on a heavy frame bolted to the floor. Adjustment is provided for by the crank N (Fig. 7), operating pinion O on rack P.



The eamera and easel are fitted with scales L and M, graduated to millimeters. This does away with all focusing, as the apparatus is simply set to scale for any size of enlargement.

The camera is also used for making lantern slides and transparencies of all sizes. The light C (Fig. 5), consists of five Cooper Hewitt mercury vapour tubes which give a fine even illumination, and is much more satisfactory than daylight. A ground glass H is placed in front of the light, behind the negative, to diffuse the light still further.

A great deal of time is saved by this camera in reducing or enlarging maps, plans, etc., to the required scale; work which formerly required weeks to perform is now done in a few hours, and in a much more satisfactory manner.

The numerical strength of the staff is the same as last year, one clerk resigning

and one being appointed.

LITHOGRAPHIC OFFICE.

(A. Moody, Foreman.)

The work of the lithographic office continues to increase steadily, as shown by the statement of work done, in Appendix 8. Two power presses are used, one a flat-bed machine capable of printing either from stone or from zinc plates, the other a rotary offset press printing from zinc plates only. One essential difference between the presses is that for the flat-bed press the work on the plate or stone is reversed, so that when the sheet of paper to be printed comes in contact with the work and receives a print, the print reads correctly. With the offset press the work on the plate reads correctly; a reverse print is made to a rubber blanket which in turn prints a correct copy on the paper. It is therefore necessary in preparing work for these presses to keep in mind this difference, as any plate prepared for one press must be reversed before the other press can print it. This reversing may be done by transferring but this usually thickens up the work and causes a loss of sharpness. A preferable way is to reverse by photography, and as most of the work is photographed, it is merely necessary to determine upon which press a job is to be printed, and the photographer arranges the matter by copying either direct or through a mirror as desired. The offset press is a later development in lithography and is capable of a higher rate of speed than the flat-bed. It is therefore used in long runs. The printing of annual report maps and of township plans forms the bulk of the work turned out. Of the latter, 203 copies only are printed; 3 on linen, 170 on thin paper for mailing purposes, and 30 on thick paper for ordinary office use.

More time is required for preparation and adjustment of press to meet the conditions relative to the printing on each kind of paper than would be required for a straight run on only one kind of paper. The same would apply regarding the necessity for frequent changes when more than one colour is used in printing a plan or map.

The flat-bed press is easier to change from one colour to another, and is consequently used much for colour work or for short runs. The printing of the 3-mile sectional maps in three colours, black, blue, and brown, has been undertaken, and provides considerable additional work for the flat-bed press. Reprints of township plans originally issued in colours have also given much colour work.

The largest size of paper used is 24 inches by 34 inches, so that the maximum size of map which can be printed is about 22 inches by 32 inches, varying a little with the

allowance for margin.

GEOGRAPHIC BOARD OF CANADA.

(A. H. Whitcher, Secretary.)

The twelfth annual report of the board, containing a consolidation of the decisions published in previous reports up to June 30, 1913, has been published and distributed. This report is now printed as a supplement to the report of this department, as the chairman of the board is the Surveyor General. The secretary is also a member of the staff of the Topographical Surveys Branch.

Regular meetings of the board have been held throughout the year, and the bulletins containing the decisions published from time to time in the Canada Gazette. A number of these bulletins have also been published separately and dis-

tributed by the secretary.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR DOMINION LAND SURVEYORS.

(F. D. Henderson, Secretary.)

Two meetings of the Board of Examiners were held during the year. The first was a special meeting for the examination of candidates, and lasted from April 28 to May 29, 1913, inclusive. Examinations were held at Ottawa, Toronto, Calgary, and Edmonton. The second was the regular annual meeting of the board provided for in section 9 of the D. L. S. Act. It lasted from February 9 to April 1, 1914, inclusive. Examinations were held at Ottawa, Halifax, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, and Dawson, Y.T. The total number of candidates examined was 287. The following table shows the number who tried at each centre, and the number who were successful:—

Places.	FULL PRELIMINARY.		LIMITED. PRELIMINARY.		FINAL.		D. T. S.		Total.	
r nices.	Tried.	Passed.	Tried.	Passed.	Tried.	Passed.	Tried.	Passed.	Tried.	Passed.
April-May, 1913.— Ottawa Toronto Calgary Edmonton	19 5 8 11	6 2 6 4	3 1	2	21 8 4 4	12 6 2 1			40 13 15 16	18 8 10 5
February, 1914.— Ottawa Halifax Montreal Kingston Toronto Winnipeg Regina Calgary Edmonton Dawson		6 1 8 6 4 2 3 3 3 4	1 2	0	19 2 9 1 1 10 3	9 2 3 0 1 1 0		1	56 4 22 28 35 - 6 6 22 22 22	18 3 8 6 7 2 4 5 4 0
Total	189	55	12	5	82	37	4	1	287	98

Following are the names of the successful eandidates:

Full Preliminary and Limited Preliminary Examinations (60).

Alexander, John Bentley, Calgary, Alta.

Bannister, George William, Ottawa, Ont. Beach, Floyd Kellogg, Calgary, Alta. Biddell, Cecil Henry, Regina, Sask. Bonham, John C., Kingston, Ont. Bostock, Achilles, Banff, Alta. Buck, Cameron Alexis, Edmonton, Alta. Burfield, Francis Robert, Calgary, Alta.

Calder, Leslie Raymond, Nanaimo, B.C. Carroll, John, Toronto, Ont. Carter, John Lark, Calgary, Alta. Cohoon, Carl William, Ottawa, Ont. Cole, William Stanley, Brockville, Ont. Crowell, Clement William, Yarmouth, N.S.

DesBrisay, Eric Merrill, Vancouver, B.C. Donaldson, Garnet Hilliard, Ottawa, Ont.

Lindsay, Charles Crawford, Quebec, P.Q. Lyon, John Edward, Ottawa, Ont.

Martin, Frederick John, Winnipeg, Man.
Meitz, Walter H., Pembroke, Ont.
Mills, Arthur McIntosh, Ottawa, Ont.
Mills, Thomas Stanley, Kingston, Ont.
MacKenzie, Hugh Ross, Regina, Sask.
McDonald, William Sutherland, Embro, Ont.
McFarlane, Maynard Deedes, Montreal, P.Q.
McIntosh, John Stuart, Morrisburg, Ont.

Nelson, Edward, Streamstown, Alta.

Parker, Henry Albert, Havelock, Ont. Patterson, George B., London, Ont. Paul, John McNeill, Calgary, Alta. Pelletier, Henri Burrough, Montreal, P.Q. Perry, Alfred Melville, Banff, Alta. 'Prittie, Lloyd Conn, Pembroke, Ont.

Fawcett, Thomas Gordon, Ottawa, Ont. Frame, William Tay'or, Vancouver, B.C. Fullerton, James Thornton, Victoria, B.C.

Gammon, Albert Osborne, Calgary, Alta. Gass, Lawrence Henderson, Iroquois, Ont. Gray, Edwin Roy, Toronto, Ont. Guignard, Ernest Auguste, Ottawa, Ont.

Jones, Cyril, Calgary, Alta. Joslyn, Cecil Earl, Sintaluta, Sask.

Keeping, Kimball F. Murray Harbour P.S.I. Kezar, George Lennox, Britannia Heights, Ont. Knight, Albert Matthew, Edmonton, Alta.

Lawrence, Charles Albert Rutter, Toronto. Ont.

Prinsep, Garnet T. T., Ottawa, Ont.

Ramsay, James Harold, Ottawa, Ont. Riddell, John Morrison, Toronto, Ont. Richer, Cuno Edward, Ottawa, Ont. Robertson, James, Lach'ne P.Q. Russell, John, Edmonton, Alta.

Scandrett, Frederick Raymond, Calgary, Alta. Sharpe, David Neville, Winnipeg, Man. Smith, Gordon J., Kingston, Ont. Tory, Charles Howard, Edmonton, Alta. Trelle, Hermann William, Edmonton, Alta.

Wall, George, Albert, Crescent, Alta. Wilkins, Arthur G., Ottawa, Ont. Wright, Harold Colin, Sandhurst, Ont.

Final Examination (37).

Alport, Frederic, Orillia, Ont. Bartley, Thomas Holmes, Toronto, Ont. Barton, Harold Miall, Ottawa, Ont. Bingham, Harold Carr, Moosejaw, Sask. Bolton, Lambert Ernest Stanley, Wiarton, Ont.

Clarke, Roger Fyfe, Hamilton, Ont. Coté, Joseph Martial, Ottawa, Ont.

Dozois, Leo Oswald Ross, Calgary, Alta. Dynes, Richard Fforde, Pembroke, Ont.

Edwards, William Muir, Edmonton, Alta. Ewan, Hedley Jenkins, Yarmouth, N.S.

Grant, Alexander Macdonald, Ottawa, Ont. Griffin, Albert Dyke, Elk Lake, Ont.

Fredette, Joseph Fredelin, Ottawa, Ont.

Huffman, Karl, Toronto, Ont.

Johnston, Robert Henry, Toronto, Ont.

King, James Albert Shirley, Ottawa, Ont.

LeBlanc, Pierre Maxime Henri. Ottawa, Ont.

Logan, Robert Archibald, Middle Mosquodoboit, N.S.
Macdonald, Colin Stone, Ottawa, Ont.
Macdonald, James Atwood, Ridgetown, Ont.
Morency, Georges, Lévis, P.Q.
Moulton, Hazen Parker, Ottawa, Ont.
MacIlquham, Walter Lloyd, Ottawa, Ont.
MacRostie, Norman Barrie, Metcalfe, Ont.
McGarry, Patrick Joseph, Merritton, Ont.
McKnight, James Henry, Simcoe, Ont.

Norrish, Wilbert Henry, Guelph, Ont.

Pierce, Benjamin Clifford, Kingston, Ont. Pounder, Irvine Rudsdale, Ottawa, Ont.

Roberts, Otto Beer, Murray Harbour, P.E.I.

Sharpe, George Pearce, Agassiz, B.C. Steers, Francis Paul, Ottawa, Ont. Squire, Richard Lane, Ottawa, Ont.

Van Skiver, Leighton Adelbert, Fish Lake, Ont.

Wrong, Frederick Hay, Chatham, Ont.

Young, Stewart, Owen Sound, Ont.

Examination for Certificate as Dominion Topographical Surveyor.

Rannie, J. L., Ottawa, Ont.

The examinations at all the centres are held simultaneously and according to a time-table approved by the board; and the presiding examiners have instructions to transmit each night to the secretary at Ottawa, the answer papers received during the day. As the papers are received at Ottawa they are distributed to the members of the board. The members being busy during the day with departmental business, the papers have to be read at night, and where the number of candidates is large, as it has been for some years, the work becomes very arduous.

At the meeting in April and May, complete sets of papers were prepared for use at the examination in February, 1914, and at the meeting in February other sets were prepared for the examination in April and May, 1914.

For some time it has been felt by the members of the board that the writing of candidates who came before them is very bad and that the answer papers also left much to be desired in the way of neatness and orderly arrangement. After considerable discussion it was decided to amend the rules and regulations so as to provide for a subject "Penmanship and Neatness," for which a certain number of marks would

be allowed on each paper. "Penmanship" is taken to be "the quality of ordinary writing;" and "neatness," "the clean, orderly, and tidy condition of the written answers to the questions." It is hoped by this means to secure not only more creditable papers from candidates, but to impress upon these young men seeking to enter the surveying profession the need of legible writing and of neatness and care in the preparation of the returns of survey.

Several college graduates applied to be admitted to the shorter term of service as provided in section 22 of the D.L.S. Act. Favourable decisions were given in the case of a graduate in civil engineering of the University of Colorado and in the case

of a graduate of the Nova Scotia Technical College at Halifax.

Mulford's "Boundaries and Landmarks" and Cautley's "Descriptions of Land, a Textbook for Surveying Students" were added to the list of books of reference for final candidates.

Thirty-nine commissions as Dominion Land Surveyors were issued to those who had passed the final examination and had furnished the oath of office and oath of allegiance and bond as required by section 25 of the Act.

Thirty-two standard measures were issued during the year. Twenty-eight of these went to Dominion Land surveyors and two to provincial surveyors.

A list of Dominion Land surveyors who are in possession of standard measures, corrected to March 31, 1914, will be found in Appendix No. 10.

The correspondence of the board was as follows: letters received, 1,727; letters sent, 920; circular letters, pamphlets, notices, etc., sent, 1,654.

The following table shows the number who have tried the various examinations each year since 1900, and the number and percentage of successful candidates.

	PR	ELIMIN	ARY.		FINAL			D.T 8	3.		TOTAL	•
Fiscal Year.	Tried.	Passed.	Per cent Passed.	Tried.	Passed	Per cent Passed.	Tried.	Passed.	Per cent Passed.	Tried.	Passed.	Per cent Passed.
899-00. 900-01. 901-02. 902-03.	7 5 30 31	6 5 26 22	86 100 87 71	5 5 10 8	4 5 9 8	80 100 90 100				12 10 40 39	10 10 35 39	83 100 88 77
1903-04 1904-05 1905-06 1906-07 1907-08	43 57 36 20 132	37 42 25 15 67	86 74 70 75 51	18 23 27 10 28	13 20 19 15 21	72 87 70 75	1 4 1	0 0		61 81 67 41 161	50 62 44 30 88	82 77 66 77 58
1908-09 1909-10 1910-11	224 289 186 195	88 97 64 57	39 34 34 29	52 72 69 71	27 37 38 48	52 51 55 68	3 1 2 2	1 0 1 0	33 50	279 362 257 268	116 134 103 105	4: 37 4(39
911-12 912-13 913-14	187 201	56 60	30 30	83 82	44 37	53 45	1 4	0	25	271 287	100 100 98	3

APPENDICES.

The following schedules and statements are appended:—

No. 1. Schedule of surveyors employed and work executed by them from April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914.

No. 2. Schedule showing for each surveyor employed from April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914, the number of miles surveyed of township section lines, township outlines, traverses of lakes and rivers and resurvey; also the cost of the same.

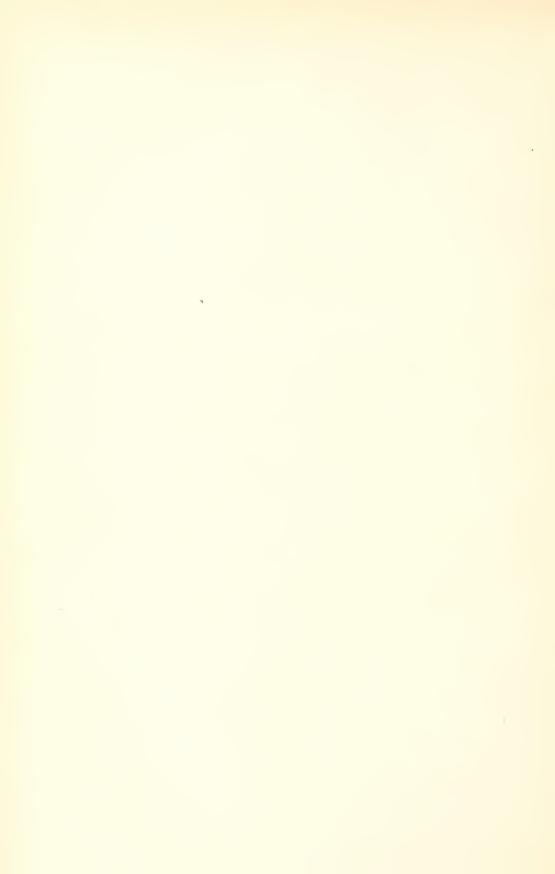
- No. 3. List of lots in the Yukon Territory, surveys of which have been received from April 1, 1913 to March 31, 1914.
- No. 4. List of miscellaneous surveys in the Yukon Territory, returns of which have been received from April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914.
 - No. 5. Statement of work executed in the Topographical Surveys Branch.
- No. 6. List of new editions of sectional maps issued from April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914.
- No. 7. Statement of work executed in the photographic office from April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914.
- No. 8. Statement of work executed in the lithographic office from April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914.
- No. 9. List of Employees of the Topographical Surveys Branch at Ottawa, on April 1, 1914, with the name, classification, duties of office and salary of each.
- No. 10. List of Dominion Land Surveyors who are in possession of standard measures.
 - Nos. 11 to 57. Reports of surveyors employed.
 - No. 58. Results of observations for magnetic declination.
 - No. 59. Results of watch trials.

MAPS AND PROFILES.

The following maps and profiles accompany this report:—
Map showing surveys to March 31, 1914.
Maps to accompany reports of surveyors.
Profiles of meridians and base lines.

I have the honour to be, sir, Your obedient servant,

E. DEVILLE,
Surveyor General.



TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS BRANCH

SCHEDULES AND STATEMENTS

APPENDIX No. 1.

Schedule of Surveyors employed and work executed by them from April 1, 1913, to
March 31, 1914.

Description of Work.

Surveyor. Address.

Akins, J. R Ottawa, Ont	urvey of the east outlines of townships 89 to 92, range 22, the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth base lines across ranges 18 to 21, the twenty-sixth base line across ranges 18 to 20, and the twenty-seventh base line across ranges 10 to 18 and part of range 9, all west of the fifth meridian.
Allison, C. B South Woodslee, Ont C	ontract No. 25 of 1913. Subdivision of town- ships 33, ranges 11 and 12, and the south two-thirds of townships 34, ranges 11, 12 and 13, west of the principal meridian.
Aylsworth, C. F Madoc, Ont	desurvey in township 16, range 6, east of the principal meridian; townships 20 and 21, range 3, townships 21 and 22, range 4, and township 23, range 5, west of the principal meridian.
Baker, J. C	ontract No. 20 of 1913. Subdivision of town ships 57, 58, 59 and 60, range 15, and the north two-thirds of township 60, range 14, west of the third meridian.
Bélanger, P. R. A Ottawa, Ont	aspection of contracts Nos. 19, 22, 23, 28, 31 and 32 of 1912 and No. 20 of 1913. Subdivision in townships 54 and 55, range 12, west of the third meridian.
Bennett, G. A Tillsonburg, Ont Co	orrection surveys in townships 10 and 11, range 12, townships 10, ranges 14 and 16, east of the principal meridian; townships 17 and 18, range 20, and townships 20, ranges 21 and 22, west of the principal meridian; township 19a, range 1, township 11, range 6, township 19a, range 8, township 17, range 10, townships 19 and 20, range 12, townships 3 and 4, range 18, and township 16, range 30, west of the second meridian; townships 15 and 16, range 2, township 13, range 5, and township 18, range 18, west of the third meridian; township 2, range 19, west of the fourth meridian. Subdivision surveys in townships 18 and 19, range 1, township 23, ranges 15 and 16, west of the third meridian; township 17, range 5, township 9, range 16, townships 1, ranges 28 and 29, west of the fourth meridian; township 19, range 4, west of the fifth meridian. Retracement

APPENDIX No. 1-Continued.

Schedule of Sarveyors employed and work executed by them from April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914—Continued.

Surveyor.	Address.	Description of Work.
		surveys in township 10, range 8, township 20, range 12, west of the second meridian; township 23, range 9, west of the third meridian; townships 18 and 19, ranges 9, 10 and 11, and townships 1 and 2, ranges 12 and 25, west of the fourth meridian. Resurvey in township 21, range 11, west of the principal meridian; township 24, range 5, townships 25, ranges 5 and 6, and township 22, range 9, west of the third meridian. Traverse in township 10, range 15, east of the principal meridian; township 25, range 9, west of the principal meridian; township 10, range 8, west of the second meridian; townships 25, ranges 5, 6 and 9, township 23, range 15, west of the third meridian; township 17, range 5, and township 2, range 25, west of the fourth meridian; township 24, range 1, west of the fifth meridian. Investigation in township 25, range 9, west of the third meridian.
Blanchet, G. H	Ottawa, Ont	Survey of the twenty-second base line from the fourth to the fifth meridian.
Boivin, E	Chicoutimi, Que	Resurvey in township 42, range 28, west of the fourth meridian. Retracement survey in township 53, range 27, west of the fourth meridian. Correction survey in township 49, range 14, west of the fifth meridian.
Boulton, W. J	Mattawa, Ont	Subdivision in township 3, range 30, west of the fourth meridian; townships 4 and 12, range 1, townships 8, 11, 14 and 15, range 2, townships 8, 10, 13, 14, 15 and 16, range 3, townships 8 and 16, range 4, and township 8, range 5, west of the fifth meridian
Bowman, E. P	West Montrose, Ont.	Investigation and traverse of lakes in township 34, range 11, townships 31, 32 and 34, range 12, townships 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35 and 36, range 13, townships 31, 33, 34, 35, 36 and 37, range 14, townships 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, and 37, range 15, townships 31, 32 and 33, range 16, townships 27, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38 and 39, range 18, townships 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40 and 41, range 19, townships 29, 30, 31, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40 and 41, range 20, townships 30, 31, 33, 35, 39, and 47, range 21, and townships 47 and 48, range 22, west of the third meridian.
Brenot, L	Ottawa, Ont	Survey of the east outlines of townships \$1, \$2, \$3 and \$4, range 17, townships \$1, \$2 and \$3, range 18, and townships \$1, \$2 and part of \$3, range 19, west of the sixth meridian. Subdivision in townships \$3 and \$4, range 20, township \$4, range 21, township \$3, range 22, and township \$2, range 25, west of the sixth meridian. Survey of timber berth No. 2052 in townships \$0 and \$1, ranges 15 and 16, west of the sixth meridian. Mounding in township 79, range 14, west of the sixth meridian.

part of the Crowsnest Forest Reserve.

Bridgland, M. P. . . . Calgary, Alta. Photo-topographical survey of the northern

APPENDIX No. 1—Continued.

Schedule of Surveyors employed and work executed by them from April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914—Continued.

March 51, 1914—Continued.				
Surveyor.	Address.	Description of Work.		
Brown, C. D	innipeg, Man	Contract No. 19 of 1913. Subdivision of town- ships 79, 80 and westerly half of township 78, range 22, townships 78, 79 and 80, range 23, west of the fifth meridian.		
Buchanan, J. A Ed	dmonton, Alta	Contract No. 1 of 1913. Subdivision of town- ships 85 and 86, ranges 5 and 6, townships 86 and 87, ranges 7 and 8, west of the sixth meridian.		
Calder, J. A L	ytton, B.C	Subdivision in townships 15, 16 and 17, ranges 24 and 25, township 15, range 26, townships 15, 16, 17 and 18, range 27, and townships 17 and 18, range 28, west of the sixth meridian. Resurvey in townships 15 and 16, range 25, and township 18, range 27, west of the sixth meridian. Traverse in townships 15, 16 and 17, ranges 24 and 25, township 15, range 26, townships 16, 17 and 18 range 27, and township 18, range 28, west of the sixth meridian.		
Chase, A. VOr	rillia, Ont	Subdivision in townships 12, 13 and 14, range 26, townships 12, 13, 14 and 15, range 27, and township 12, range 28, west of the sixth meridian. Resurvey in townships 12 and 13, range 26, and townships 13 and 14, range 27, west of the sixth meridian. Traverse in townships 12 and 13, range 26, townships 12, 13 and 14, range 27, and township 12, range 28, west of the sixth meridian.		
Christie, WmPr	ince Albert, Sask.	Contract No. 22 of 1913. Subdivision of town- ships 57, ranges 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, west of the third meridian.		
Coltham, G. W Au	urora, Ont	Investigation and traverse of lakes in townships 50 and 52, range 9, townships 49, 50, 51 and 52, range 10, townships 47, 49, 50, 51 and 52, range 11, townships 47, 48, 49, 50, 51 and 52, range 12, townships 47, 48, 51 and 52, range 13, west of the fourth meridian.		
Cowper, G. C	elland, Ont	Investigation and traverse of lakes in townships 14 and 15, range 19, townships 12, 14 and 15, range 20, townships 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, range 21, townships 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, range 22, townships 12, 13, 14, 16 and 17, range 23, townships 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, range 24, townships 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, range 24, townships 12, 13, 14 and 16, range 26, townships 12, 13, 14 and 16, range 26, township 14, range 27, all west of the third meridian; townships 12, 13, 14, 16 and 17, range 2, townships 1, 8, 13, 14, 16 and 17, range 2, townships 1, 8, 13, 14, 16 and 17, range 2, townships 1, 8, 9, 13, 14, 15 and 19, range 3, townships 1, 9, 18, 19 and 20, range 4, townships 8, 14, 15, 17, 18 and 19, range 5, townships 9, 10, 15 and 18, range 6, townships 3, 4, 5, 18, 20 and 21, range 7, townships 3, 4, 5, 9, 15, 18, 20, 21 and 22, range 8, townships 3, 5, 16, 20 and 21, range 9, townships 18, 19 and 21, range 10, townships 9, 10, 15, 16 and 18, range 11, townships 9, 10 and 19, range 12, townships 5, 9, and 10, range 13, townships 5 and 9, range 14, west of the fourth meridian.		

APPENDIX No. 1—Continued.

Schedule of Surveyors employed and work executed by them from April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914—Continued.

Surveyor.	Address.	Description of Work.
Cumming, A. L	Cornwall, Ont	Nordegg in township 40, range 15, west of the fifth meridian. Resurveys in township 45, range 23, west of the third meridian, and townships 26 and 27, range 15, townships 50 and 51, range 27, west of the fourth meridian. Correction surveys in township 48, range 22, west of the third meridian; township 65, range 5, townships 58 and 59, range 6, township 55, range 8, and township 50, range 12, west of the fourth meridian. Investigation and traverse of lakes in township 48, range 22, townships 44, 45 and 46, range 23, west of the third meridian; township 55; range 8, township 69, range 10, township 65; range 16, township 38, range 28, west of the fourth meridian; township 38, range 2, and township 51, 52, 53 and 55, range 2, and township 52, range 3, west of the fifth meridian. Survey of timher berth No. 2066 in township 64, range 27, west of the fourth meridian.
Davies, T. A	Edmonton, Alta	Contract No. 15 of 1913. Subdivision of town- ships 70, 71 and 72, ranges 18 and 19, west of the fourth meridian.
Day, H. S	Edmonton, Alta	Contract No. 16 of 1913. Subdivision of town- ships 73, 74, 75 and 76, range 18, west of the fourth meridian.
Deans, W. J	Brandon, Man	Inspection of contract No. 7 of 1911 and No. 23 of 1913. Survey of the 212 foot contour line at Point du Bois falls on Winnipeg river in township 15, range 14, and townships 14 and 16, range 15, east of the principal meridian. Subdivision in townships 45 and 46, range 9, townships 47 and 48, range 10, and townships 14 and 15, range 27, west of the second meridian. Correction survey in township 14, range 29, west of the second meridian. Traverse in township 16, range 14, east of the principal meridian, and township 1, range 20, west of the principal meridian.
Evans, S. L	Corinth, Ont	Subdivision in township 17, range 3, townships 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, range 4, township 23, range 5, and township 19, range 7, west of the fifth meridian. Survey of summer resort lots in township 19, range 19, and township 30, range 30, west of the principal meridian. Traverse in township 19, range 19, townships 26 and 27, range 30, west of the principal meridian; township 17, range 4, west of the fifth meridian.
Fawcett, A	Gravenhurst, Ont	Contract No. 17 of 1913. Subdivision of town- ship 77, range 18, and townships 75, 76 and 77, range 19, west of the fourth meridian. Survey of east outline of township 74, range 20, west of the fourth meridian.
Fawcett, S. D	.Ottawa, Ont	Settlement surveys at Fort Resolution on Slave river and at Fort Simpson, Fort Wrigley, Fort Norman and Fort Good Hope on McKenzie

river.

APPENDIX No. 1-Continued.

Schedule of Surveyors employed and work executed by them from April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914—Continued.

March 31, 1914—Continued.			
Surveyor.	Address.	Description of Work.	
Fletcher, J. A	Ottawa, Ont	.Survey of the east oulines of townships 89 to 108, range 18, the twenty-seventh base line across ranges 19 to 21 and the east half of range 22 and the twenty-eighth base line across range 18, west of the fifth meridian.	
Fontaine, L. E	Lévis, Que	Inspection of contracts Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of 1913. Subdivision in township 84, range 21, and township 83, range 22, west of the fifth meridian; township 71, range 5, townships 71, 72, 78 and 79, range 6, townships 79 and 80, range 7, west of the sixth meridian. Traverse in township 85, range 21, west of the fifth meridian.	
Francis, John	Portage la Prairie, Ma	of township 17 and southerly two-thirds of township 18, range 12, southerly two-thirds of township 18, range 12, southerly two-thirds of township 18, range 13, township 17 and southerly two-thirds of township 18, range 14, and west half of township 17, range 15, east of the principal meridian.	
Galletly, J. S	Oshawa, Ont	Subdivision in townships 109 and 110, ranges 3 and 4, township 108, range 6, townships 108 and 109, range 11, township 108, range 12, and township 109, range 13, west of the fifth meridian. Survey of the east outline of township 109, range 17, part of the east outline of township 107, range 16, the north outlines of townships 107, ranges 11, 12, 13 and 14, west of the fifth meridian. Traverse in townships 109 and 110, range 3, townships 108, 109 and 110, range 4, township 108, range 6, townships 108, ranges 11 and 12, township 109, range 13, townships 108 and 109, range 14, and township 109, range 15, west of the fifth meridian.	
Gibbon, Jas	Vancouver, B.C	.Contract No. 18 of 1913. Subdivision of townships 60, ranges 10, 11 and 13, and townships 58 and 59, range 14, west of the fifth meridian. Survey of the east boundary of township 60, range 15, west of the fifth meridian.	
Green, T. D	Ottawa, Ont	. Contract No. 14 of 1913. Subdivision of town- ships 70 and 71, range 23, and townships 69 and 70, range 24, west of the fourth mer- dian.	
Herriot, G. H	Ottawa, Ont	.Survey of the eighteenth base line across ranges 1 to 16 and the nineteenth base line across ranges 1 to 6 and part of 7, west of the principal meridian.	
Hunter, A. E	Wiarton, Ont	. Subdivision in township 8, range 25, and townships 8, 9 and 10, range 26, west of the sixth meridian. Resurvey in townships 7, 8, 9 and 10, range 26, west of the sixth meridian. Traverse in township 8, range 25, and townships 8, 9 and 10, range 26, west of the sixth meridian.	

APPENDIX No. 1—Continued.

Schedule of Surveyors employed and work executed by them from April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914—Continued.

Surveyor.	Address.	Description of Work.
Jackson, J. E	Hamilton, Ont	Contracts No. 23 and 24 of 1913. Subdivision of townships 38, 39, 40 and 41, range 24, and part of township 41, range 25, west of the principal meridian. Partial subdivision of townships 40, 41 and 42, range 18, townships 38, 39, 40 and 41, range 19, townships 39, 40 and the northerly third of township 38, range 20, west of the principal meridian.
Johnston, C. E	Toronto, Ont	Investigation and traverse of lakes in townships 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22, range 2. townships 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22, range 3, townships 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, ranges 4 and 5 townships 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, and 20, range 6, townships 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 24, 25 and 26, range 7, townships 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28, ranges 8 and 9, townships 25, 26, 27 and 28, ranges 10 and 11, all west of the third meridian.
Johnston, J. H	Edmonton, Alta	Contract No. 7 of 1913. Subdivision of parts of townships 72, ranges 4 and 5, townships 72 and 73, range 6, part of township 73, range 7, township 74 and part of townships 72 and 73, range 8, townships 72, 73, 74 and parts of townships 71 and 72, range 9, and township 72 and part of township 71, range 10, west of the fifth meridian.
Johnston, W. J	St. Catharines, Ont.	Subdivision in townships 5, 6, 7 and 8, range 26, townships 4 and 5, range 27, townships 3, 4 and 5, range 28, west of the sixth meridian; townships 4 and 5, range 5, west of the seventh meridian. Resurvey in townships 5, 6, 7 and 8, range 26, townships 4 and 5, range 27, and township 4, range 28, west of the sixth meridian. Traverse in townships 5, 6 and 7, range 26, township 4, range 27, and townships 3 and 4, range 28, west of the sixth meridian; township 4, range 5, west of the seventh meridian.
Lighthall, A	Vancouver, B.C	Contract No. 26 of 1913. Subdivision of town- ships 24 and 25, ranges 8 and 9, and the southerly two-thirds of township 26, range 9, east of the principal meridian.
Lonergan, G. J	, Buckingham, Que	Inspection of contracts Nos. 14, 15 and 37 of 1912, and 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 18 of 1913. Traverse in township 75, range 14, west of the fifth meridian. Survey of Lesser Slave Lake and Wabiskaw settlements.
MacLeod, G. W	. Edmonton, Alta	. Contract No. 3 of 1913. Subdivision of township 72 and northerly two-thirds of township 71, range 1, east half of northerly two-thirds of township 71 and east half of township 72 range 2, township 73, northerly two-thirds of township 70 and southerly third of township 71, range 4, northerly two-thirds of township 70 and southerly third of township 71 ranges 5 and 6, township 69, range 9, township 69 and southerly two-thirds of township 70, range 10, west of the sixth meridian.

APPENDIX No. 1-Continued.

SCHEDULE of Surveyors employed and work executed by them from April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914—Continued.

Surveyor.	Address.	Description of Work
Martindale, E. S	Kingsmill, Ont	Survey of the fifteenth base line across ranges 22 to 27 and the sixteenth base line across ranges 14 to 27, west of the second meridian.
Matheson, H	Ottawa, Ont	Surveys along the Canadian Northern railway in townships 47 and 48, ranges 17 and 18, west of the fifth meridian. Survey of Fitzhugh townsite, villa lots at Pyramid and Patricia lakes and corrals at Jasper in township 45, range 1, west of the sixth meridian. Correction survey in Lake St. Anne settlement in township 54, range 3, west of the fifth meridian. Topographical survey in Jasper Forest Park in townships 44 and 45, range 1, and township 45, range 2, west of the sixth meridian. Traverse of road from Jasper to Pyramid and Patricia lakes, and traverse of Pyramid and Patricia lakes in township 45, range 1, west of the sixth meridian.
McFarlane, J. B	Toronto, Ont	Survey of the twenty-fourth base line across ranges 7 to 11 and part of range 6, and the twenty-fifth base line across ranges 1 to 12, west of the fourth meridian.
McGrandle, H	Wetaskiwin, Alta	Contract No. 11 of 1913. Subdivision of town- ships 69 and 70, ranges 25, 26 and 27, west of the fourth meridian.
McKay, R. B	Vancouver, B.C	Subdivision in townships 1, ranges 28 and 29, west of the sixth meridian; townships 17, 19, 21, 22 and 25 east of the coast meridian; township 39 west of the coast meridian. Resurvey in townships 1, ranges 28 and 29, west of the sixth meridian; townships 14, 17, 19, 21, 22, 23, 25 and 40 east of the coast meridian; and township 39 west of the coast meridian; and township 3, range 30, west of the sixth meridian; townships 1, ranges 28 and 29, and township 3, range 30, west of the sixth meridian; townships 22, 23 and 24
Mile G P		east of the coast meridian; and township 39 west of the coast meridian.
		Inspection of contracts Nos. 13 and 33 of 1912, and 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 of 1913. Traverse in township 73, range 19, west of the fourth meridian. Subdivision in townships 45, ranges 9 and 10, west of the second meridian: township 70, range 18, and township 73, range 19, west of the fourth meridian.
Narraway, A. M	Ottawa, Ont	Retracement surveys in townships 6 and 7, range 30, west of the third meridian; townships 5 and 6, ranges 3, 4 and 5, township 6, range 6, townships 1 and 2, ranges 9 and 10, and township 21, range 10, west of the fourth meridian. Resurveys in townships 18 and 19, range 9, townships 18, 19, 20 and 21, range 10, township 21, range 11, townships 21 and 22, range 12, and townships 2 and 3, ranges 14 and 15, west of the fourth meridian. Subdivision surveys in townships 18 and 19, range 10, township 21, range 11, and townships 21 and 22, range 12, west of the fourth meridian. Traverse in townships 8, ranges 22 and 23, township 10, range 24, townships 9 and 10, range 25, and township 9, range 26, west of the fourth meridian.

APPENDIX No. 1-Continued.

Schedule of Surveyors employed and work executed by them from April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914—Continued.

Surveyor.	Address.	Description of Work.
Neelands, R	Hamiota, Man	Investigation and traverse of lakes in townships 39 and 40, range 17, townships 39, 40 and 41, range 18, townships 38, 39, 41, 42, 44, 45 and 45a, range 22, townships 38, 39, 40, 41, 42 and 44, range 23, townships 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43 and 44, range 24, townships 38, 39, 40, 41, 42 and 43, range 25, townships 39, 40, 41 and 49, range 26, townships 46 and 49 range 27, township 46, range 28, west of the second meridian; township 46, range 1, west of the third meridian.
Neville, E. A	Vancouver, B.C	Contract No. 6 of 1913. Subdivision of town- ships 72, 73 and part of township 71, range 11, townships 72, 73 and 74, range 12, town- ships 73, ranges 13, 14 and 15, west of the fifth meridian.
Palmer, P. E	Dorchester, N.B	subdivision in township 52, range 29, townships 50 and 51, range 30, township 50, range 31, and townships 49 and 50, range 32, west of the principal meridian; townships 48, 49 and 50, range 1, townships 47 and 48, range 2, and townships 46 and 47, range 3, west of the second meridian. Survey of the east outlines of township 49, range 30, and townships 49, 51 and 52, range 31, west of the principal meridian; townships 46, 49 and part of township 45, range 2, township 48, range 3, and townships 47 and 48, range 4, west of the second meridian. Retracement of the east outlines of townships 45 and 46, range 3, west of the second meridian. Survey of the north outlines of township 49, range 31, west of the principal meridian, and of township 47, range 1, west of the second meridian.
Pearson, H. E	Edmonton, Alta	Contract No. 12 of 1913. Subdivision of town- ships 71 and 72 and part of township 73, range 26, west of the fourth meridian; town- ship 72 and parts of townships 70, 71 and 73, range 1, and part of township 70, range 2, west of the fifth meridian. Survey of part of east outline of township 70, range 27, west of the fourth meridian.
Pierce, J. W	Ottawa, Ont	. Contract No. 21 of 1913. Subdivision of townships 57 and 58, range 13, townships 57 and 58 and the southerly two-thirds of township 59, range 14, west of the third meridian. Survey of the east outlines of townships 59 and 60, range 13, and of township 60, range 14, west of the third meridian.
Pinder, Geo. Z	Edmonton, Alta	.Contract No. 10 of 1913. Subdivision of town- ships 67, 68 and 69, range 1, the northerly two-thirds of township 67 and parts of town- ships 68 and 69, range 2, west of the fifth meridian.
Flunkett, T. H	Ottawa, Ont	. Survey of the thirteenth base line from the northeast corner of township 48, range 28, west of the principal meridian easterly to the western shore of lake Winnipeg, and the fourteenth base line from the northeast corner of township 52, range 28, easterly to the western shore of lake Winnipeg.

APPENDIX No. 1-Continued.

Schedule of Surveyors employed and work executed by them from April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914—Continued.

Surveyor. Description of Work. fifth meridian. 39, range 19, and township 34, range 25, west of the third meridian. Resurveys in township 29, range 15, west of the principal meridian: township 27, range 24, west of the second meridian; township 42, range 5, the second meridian; township 42, range 5, the second meridian; township 42, range 5, the second meridian township 42, range 5, the second meridian township 45, the second meridian town and township 26, range 12, west of the third and township 20, range 12, west of the third meridian. Correction surveys in township 47, range 14, township 42, range 16, and township 33, range 28, west of the second meridian, and township 51, range 27, west of the third meridian. Retracement in township 51, range 27, west of the third meridian. ship 33. range 31, west of the principal meridian; township 26, range 11, township 42, range 16, and township 25, range 27, west of the second meridian; township 30, range 3, township 47, range 4, township 47, 48 and 55, range 5, township 29, range 17, townships 40, ranges 23 and 24, and township 51, range 27, west of the third meridian, and township 34, range 21, west of the fourth meridian. Traverse in township 29, range 15, and township verse in township 23, range 13, and township 33, range 31, west of the principal meridian: townships 25, ranges 4 and 5, township 33, range 10, townships 26 and 33, range 11, and township 33, range 12, west of the second meridian; township 37, range 1, township 33, range 6, township 53, range 7, township 50, range 23, and township 34, range 25, west of the third meridian. Investigation in township 29, range 17, west of the second meridian; township 45, range 23, and township 51, range 27, west of the third meridian; and township 33, range 10, west of the fourth meridian. ships 4, 5 and 7, range 19, townships 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8, range 20, townships 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, range 21, townships 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, range 22, townships 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 9, range 22, townships 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, range 23, townships 4, 5, 6 and 7, range 24, townships 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, ranges 25 and 26, townships 2, 4, 5 and 6, range 27, townships 4, 5 and 6, range 28, townships 3, 4, 6 and 9, range 29, and townships 3, 4, 5 and 6, range 30, west of the second meridian. Retracement surveys in township 2, range 21, and township 6, range 25, west of the second meridian.

northeast corner of township 78 to the quarter section post on the east boundary of sec-

26 to 31, and the seventeenth base line across ranges 6 to 20, west of the principal meridian.

tion 13, township 85.

APPENDIX No. 1-Continued.

Schedule of Surveyors employed and work executed by them from April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914—Continued.

March 31, 1914—Continued.					
Surveyor.	Address.	Description of Work.			
Roy, G. P. J	Quebec, Que	Subdivision surveys of the parts of township 41, range 13, township 37, range 3, township 37, range 4, and township 39, range 9, west of the second meridian; and townships 36, ranges 30 and 31, west of the principal meridian not included in the Porcupine Forest Reserve. Survey of timber berth No. 2055, blocks 1 and 2 in townships 42 and 43, range 11, west of the second meridian. Retracement of part of the north outline of township 35, range 31, west of the principal meridian, north outlines of townships 36, ranges 3 and 4, and part of the east outline of township 37, range 5, west of the second meridian. Traverse in township 37, range 4, west of the second meridian.			
Saint Cyr, A	Ottawa, Ont	Survey of the third meridian from the eighteenth to the nineteenth base line, and the nineteenth base line across ranges 1 to 17, west of the third meridian.			
Saint Cyr, J. B	Montreal, Que	Investigation and traverse of lakes in townships 32 and 33, range 14, township 32, range 15, townships 34 and 35, range 16, townships 34, 35, 36, 37 and 38, range 17, townships 34, 35, 36, 37 and 38, range 17, townships 31, 34, 37 and 38, range 29, townships 31, 34, 37 and 38, range 20, townships 29, 38 and 39, range 21, townships 29, 38 and 39, range 21, townships 35, 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40, range 22, townships 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40, range 23, townships 35, 36 and 37, range 24, townships 35, 37 and 41, range 25, townships 36, 37, 40 and 41, range 26, townships 34, 36, 39 and 40, range 27, townships 36, 37, 39, 40, 41 and 42, range 28, west of the fourth meridian; townships 40, 41, 42 and 43, range 1, west of the fifth meridian.			
Segré, B. H	Toronto, Ont	Investigation and traverse of lakes in township 25, range 18, townships 23, 24, 25 and 26, range 19, townships 20 and 25, range 20 townships 20, 21, 25 and 26, range 21, townships 17, 18, 20, 21, 24, 25 and 26, range 22, townships 17, 18, 20, 21, 24, 25 and 26, range 22, townships 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 28, range 23, townships 18, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28, range 24, townships 17, 18, 19, 25, 26, 27 and 28, range 25, townships 19, 20, 21 and 22, range 26, townships 22, 23, 25 and 26, range 27, and township 18, range 30, west of the second meridian; township 18, range 1, west of the third meridian.			
Seibert, F. V	Edmonton, Alta	Survey of the twenty-first base line from the fourth to the fifth meridian. Retracement of the east outline of section 36, township 80, range 1, west of the fourth meridian.			
Steele, I. J	Ottawa, Ont	Contract No. 4 of 1913. Subdivision of town- ships 76, ranges 11, 12 and 13 and parts of townships 75, ranges 10, 11, 12 and 13, west of the fifth meridian.			

APPENDIX No. 1-Continued.

SCHEDULE of Surveyors employed and work executed by them from April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914—Continued.

Surveyor.	Address.	Description of Work.
Stewart, N. C	.,Ottawa, Ont	Subdivision of townships 23 and 24, range 17, and township 23, range 18, west of the fifth moridian; townships 23, ranges 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, township 18, range 8, township 20, range 9, townships 18 and 21, ranges 10 and 11, townships 21 and 25, range 12, townships 24 and 25, range 13, and township 25, range 14, west of the sixth meridian. Resurvey in township 23, range 18, west of the fifth meridian; township 23, range 1, townships 22 and 23, range 2, townships 23, range 4 and 5, townships 19 and 20, range 9, townships 18 and 21, range 10, townships 21, range 11, townships 21 and 25, range 12, and townships 25, ranges 13 and 14, west of the sixth meridian. Traverse in townships 22 and 23, range 2, townships 23, ranges 3, 4 and 5, township 21, range 11, township 25, range 12, township 24, range 13, and township 25, range 12, township 24, range 13, and township 25, range 14, west of the sixth meridian.
Stock, J. J	Ottawa, Ont	Contract No. 8 of 1913. Subdivision of township 66 and parts of townships 67 and 68, range 3, townships 65, 66 and part of township 67, range 4, and township 65 and southerly half of township 66, range 5, west of the fifth meridian. Survey of timber berth No. 1935 in township 62, range 4, and township 60 and 61, range 5, and timber berth No. 1918 in township 59, range 12, west of the fifth meridian.
Street, P. B	Toronto, Ont	Subdivision in township 61, range 20, township 60 and 61, range 21, townships 59 and 60, range 22, townships 58 and 59, range 23, townships 57 and 58, range 24, township 54, range 26, and townships 53 and 54, range 27, west of the principal meridian. Traverse in township 61, range 20, township 60, range 21, township 59 and 60, range 22, townships 59, range 23, township 58, range 24, township 54, range 26, township 53, range 27, and township 54, range 27, west of the principal meridian.
Stuart, A. G	Buckingham, Que	Retracement of the second base line from the principal to the second meridian, the east boundary of range 31 from the international boundary to the northeast corner of township 24, and the fifth, sixth and seventh base lines across ranges 31 to 33, west of the principal meridian; the third base line across ranges 1 to 7 and the east boundary of range 7 from the northeast corner of township 8 to the northeast corner of township 16, east of the principal meridian.
Taggart, C. H	Kamloops, B.C	Subdivision in townships 16 and 17, range 13, townships 18 and 19, ranges 14 and 15, township 21, range 18, township 20 and 21, range 19, townships 21, ranges 20 and 21, township 22, range 22, townships 21 and 22, range 23, townships 18, 19 and 21, range 24, townships 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22, range 25, townships 19, 20 and 21, range 26, and township 20, range

APPENDIX No. 1-Continued.

SCHEDULE of Surveyors employed and work executed by them from April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914—Continued.

Surveyor.	Address.	Description of Work.
		27, west of the sixth meridian. Resurvey in townships 18 and 19, range 15, township 21, ranges 18, 19, 20 and 21, township 22 range 22, townships 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21 range 24, townships 18, 19 and 21, range 25 and townships 20, ranges 26 and 27, west of the sixth meridian. Traverse in township 19 range 15, townships 21, ranges 18 and 21 townships 22, ranges 22 and 23, township 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, range 24, township 18, 19, 20 and 21, range 25, and township 21 range 26, west of the sixth meridian.
Taylor, W. E	Toronto, Ont	. Contract No. 27 of 1913. Subdivision of town ships 21, 22 and 23, range 9, and parts o townships 21, 22 and 23, range 8, east of the principal meridian.
Tipper, Geo. A	Brantford, Ont	.Contract No. 2 of 1913. Subdivision of town ships 85, 86 and 87, range 23, townships 81 and 87. ranges 24, 25 and 26, west of the fifth meridian. Survey of the east outline of townships 88, ranges 23 and 24, and o townships 85 and 88, ranges 25 and 26, west of the fifth meridian.
Trembiay, A. J	Edmonton, Alta	ship 72, range 23, and townships 71 and 7, ranges 24 and 25, west of the fourth meridian. Survey of the east outlines of town ships 70, ranges 24 and 26, west of the fourth meridian.
Waddell, W. H	Edmonton, Alta	Contract No. 9 of 1913. Subdivision of town ship 72 and part of townships 73 and 74 range 2, townships 73 and part of township 74, ranges 3, 4 and 5, township 74 and par of townships 75 and 76, range 6, all west o the fifth meridian.
Walfer C. M	Guelph, Ont	Nurveys of cemeterles at Banff and Bankhean Aberta and Field, B.C. Traverse, level and supervision of the construction of road in the neighbourhood of Banff. Survey of small parcels of land for leaseholds in town ship 25, range 12, township 28, range 18, and township 26, range 26, west of the fifth meridian. Survey of golf links and recreation grounds at Banff. Contour survey and survey for the location of improvements in the villa lot section of Banff.
Wallace, J. N	Calgary, Alta	Levelling along Athabaska river from Athabaska to Lesser Slave lake; along Athabaska river down stream from Athabaska to the twentieth base line west of the fourth meridian; along the Canadian Pacific railway from Edmonton to Calgary; along the Canadian Northern railway from Edmonton to Lloydminster; along the Hudson Bay railway northeast from Hudson Bay Junction to the fifteenth base line west of the principal meridian; along the Canadian Northern railway east and south from Hudson Bay Junction to Swan River.

Surveyor.

APPENDIX No. 1-Concluded.

SCHEDULE of Surveyors employed and work executed by them from April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914—Concluded.

Address.

Waugh, B. W	Ottāwa,	northeast to the n twenty-fi east of tl tieth bas	of the principal meridian from t corner of section 24, township ortheast corner of township 80; t rst base line across ranges 1 to he principal meridian, and the twe e line across ranges 1 to 3, west cipal meridian, and ranges 1 to	72, the 9 en- of

Description of Work.

east of the principal meridian.

APPENDIX No. 2.

Schedule showing for each surveyor employed from April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914, the number of miles surveyed of township section lines, township outlines, traverses of lakes and rivers and resurvey, also the cost of the same.

Surveyor.	Miles of section,	Miles of outline.	Miles of traverse.	Miles of resurvey	Total mileage,	Total cost.	Cost Day work or per mile. Contract.
Akins, J. R. Allison, C. B. Allison, C. B. Aylsworth, C. F. Baker, J. C. Bennett, G. A. Blauchet, G. H. Boulton, W. J. Bowman, E. P. Brenot, L. Brown, C. D. Buchanan, J. A. Calder, J. A. Calder, J. A. Chase, A. V. Christie, Wnn. Coltham, G. W. Cowper, G. C. Cumming, A. L. Davies, T. A. Day, H. S. Evans, S. L. Fawcett, A. Fletcher, J. A. Francis, J. Galletly, J. S. Gibbon, Jas Green, T. D. Herriot, G. H. Hunter, A. E. Jackson, J. E.	180 260 16 132 100 227 339 121 42 202 241 168 129 168 181 208 168	30. 52. 4 152. 12. 74. 58. 185. 54. 86. 60. 6. 6. 72. 152. 42. 87. 36. 36. 36. 36. 36. 36. 36. 36	25 54 214 43 214 43 56 93 373 425 77 88 74 20 28 36 119 56	195 158 7 44 3 8	277 232 159 159 214 217 285 524 176 106 349 373 425 200 415 302 158 268 152 244 387 300 415 302 158	\$ 23,377 6,146 10,533 8,717 5,267 25,589 12,890 7,027 26,767 9,060 17,601 8,314 8,346 9,167 7,281 15,489 8,754 13,094 8,857 9,559 8,182 24,542 24,542 7,286 15,755 9,047 6,789 19,549 8,240 18,018	8 cts. Day. 28 32 Contract. 54 02 Day. 31 47 Contract. 22 70 Day. 157 27 " 65 43 " 32 84 " 123 32 " 31 68 Contract. 33 59 " 47 24 Day. 78 74 " 26 27 Contract. 19 52 Day. 12 92 " 31 55 Contract. 29 43 77 " 31 55 Contract. 29 43 " 60 50 Day. 30 53 Contract. 40 71 Day. 30 16 Contract. 40 71 Day. 30 16 Contract. 40 71 Day. 30 16 Contract. 33 28 " 146 98 Day. 79 23 " 24 78 Contract.
Johnston, C. E Johnston, J. H	263	55	259		259 381	5,872 11,159	22 67 Day. 29 29 Contract.
Johnston, W. J.			55		169	9,779	89 72 Day.
Lighthall, A	138	30	62		230	6,591	28 66 Contract

APPENDIX No. 2—Concluded.

Schedule showing for each surveyor employed from April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914, the number of miles surveyed, &c.—Concluded.

Surveyors.	Miles of sections.	Miles of outline.	Miles of traverse.		Total unileage	Total cost.	Cost Day work or per mile. Contract.
(Section Committee of the Committee of t							
IaeLeod, G. W	427	52	123	16	618	17,574	33 93 Contract.
Iartindale, E. S		196			196	26,820	136 84 Day.
IcFarlane, J. B		105		1	106	23,132	218 23
IcGrandle, Hugh			48		296	8,325	28 13 Contract.
IcKay, R. B			23	24	89	10,091	113 38 Day.
Varraway, A. M			64	450	554	9,632	17 39
Veelands, R.,			572		572	7,313	12 78 "
Jeville E A	261	12	33		306	9,366	30 61 Contract
Palmer, P. E.	211	156	8	12	387	12,680	32 76 Day.
Palmer, P. E. Pearson, H. E. Pierce, J. W. Pinder, G. Z. Plunkett, T. H	218	47	99		364	10,710	29 42 Contract.
Pierce, J. W.	190	72			336	9,127	27 16 "
Pinder G Z	244	72 28	39		311	9,139	29 39
limkett T. H		211			211	20,592	97 59 Day.
Ponton A W	206	54	14		274	8,783	32 05 Contract
Ponton, A. W Purser, R. C	9		46		92	7.053	76 66 Day.
Rinfret, C			506		506	6,017	11 89
Rolfson, O					117	25,093	214 47 "
Roy, G. P. J			9	25	155	12,495	80 61 "
Saint Cyr, A	121	126			126	26,394	209 48 "
Saint Cyr, J. B		120	603		603	6.862	11 38 "
Segré, B. H					407	6,745	16 57 "
Solbert F V		159		1	154	26,022	168 97 "
Seibert, F. V Steele, I. J	991	39	36			7,732	26 12 Contract
Stewart, N. C	84		32	9		10,220	81 76 Day.
stock, J. J	272	51 70	12			11,866	35 42 Contract
Street, P. B	196	70	61		327	13,094	39 95 Day.
Squart, A. G	100			490		8,704	17 76 "
Taggart, C. H			3.5	13	237	10,772	45 45 "
Taylor, W. E						6,041	27 09 Contract
Cipper, G. A						16,800	27 18 "
Tremblay, A. J.	206					11,113	31 30 "
Vaddell W H					442	12,437	28 14 "
Waddell, W. H Waugh, B. W	210	164			164	29,636	
raugii, D. m		101				20,000	
Total	7,918	3,760	5,748	1,632	19,058	821,004	

APPENDIX No. 3.

List of lots in the Yukon Territory, survey returns of which have been received from April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914.

GROUP 2.

Lot No.	Acres.	. Surveyor.	Year of Survey.	Date of Approval.	Claimant.	Remarks.
348 351 357 363 364 366	100:00 160:00 40:00 51:65 30:23 10:89	F. H. Kitto	1913 1913 1912 1912	Mar. 20, 1914 " 20, 1914 July 28, 1913 " 28, 1913	Patrick Roach Joseph Rousseau Amanda Savory Lone Star Limited.	Virgin mineral claum Virgin No. 2, M.C.

APPENDIX No. 3—Concluded.

GROUP 3.

21	160 00	F. H. Kitto			V. E. Ferry	
24	51:65				Donald McKinnon, et al	
25	51:31	11	1913	-26, 1914. .	11 11	. Thistle, M.C.
26	51:31		1913	$-26, 1914 \dots$		
						M.C.
29	40 27	11	1913	-26, 1914		Talisman, M.C.
30	160:00		-1913 Feb.	-17, 1914	Donald McKinnon	. Surface.
31	51:63	11	1913 Mar	. 26, 1914	Donald McKinnon, et al	. Argyle, M.C.
32	51:65		1913 a	26, 1914	11 11	. Drumkinnon, M.C.
33	51:52		1913	26, 1914.	n n	. Roseneath, M.C.
				GROUP	1	
				GROCE	1.	
9	160:00	F. H. Kitto	1913 Dec	16 1913	Geo. Grenier	Surface.
9	100 00	F. II. KIUO	1.71.0	10, 1010	i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	
				GROUP	10.	
				24 4644	TI TY TA 1 1 0 1 TT	W D 1 M C
			1913 Mar.	. 26, 1914	M. H. Boulais & Jos. Viau	. War Eagle, M.C.
35	98 00				Paul Guit	
36	36:00				L. A. Herdt	
27		21	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	20 1917	Victor and Joseph Dupont	Triebliver VI.C.
37	41.11	"	1 (71) 17	- ', 1.··1 t	Tetor and Poseph Dapon	

APPENDIX No. 4.

List of miscellaneous surveys in the Yukon Territory, returns of which have been received from April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914.

Year.		Surveyo	r.		1	Descript	tion of Survey.			
1912 1913 1912	F.	11			Base line on part of Tenmile creek, a tributary of Sixtymile river. Base line on part of Barlow and Clear creeks. Minto creek.					
1912		11		Reference t		ath of C	lear creek, on Stewart river to mouth of Fla			
1913 1911		rf tt		Reference t	Reference traverse on McKinnon creek, a tributary of Indian river. Priangulation topographical survey on Klondike watershed.					
1913 1912	H		son	Ibex river	reference traverse	e White				
1912 1912		11		11	Summit Courtland	11	Nansen creek.			
$\frac{1912}{1912}$		11		11	Dolly Webber	11	01 11			
1912 1912		11		11	Cabin Center	11	n n			
1912 1912		11		11	Newbauer Discovery pup	11	0 10			
1912 1912		11		11	Shaw creek Eliza	11	u u			
1912 1912		11		17	Rush Slate	11	11			
1912 1912 1912		11			East Fork South	u a tribut	ary of Nisling river.			
1912 1912		11		11	Dome Back	a tribui	ary of Misting river.			
1012		11		1	1700CR	11	"			

APPENDIX No. 5.

STATEMENT of work executed in the Topographical Surveys Branch.

Letters of instruction to surveyors	365
Progress sketches received and filed	1.304
Declarations of settlers received and filed	107
Returns of timber berths received	11
Plans received from surveyors	762
Field books received from surveyors	782
T.mber reports received	219
Observations for magnetic declination received	1.295
Preliminary township plans prepared	371
Sketches made	7.971
Maps and tracings made	236
Plans of Yukon lots received	20
Plans of miscellaneous Yukon surveys received	25
	20
Returns of surveys examined—	729
Township subdivision	
Township outline	243
Road plans	405
Railway plans	
Yukon lots	20
Miscellaneous Yukon surveys	25
Mineral claims	26
Timber berths	24
Correction and other miscellaneous surveys	95
Township plans compiled	97
Townsite settlement and other plans compiled	10
Proofs of plans examined	42
Township plans printed	910
Townsite and settlement plans printed	13
Miscellaneous plans printed	151
Descriptions written	12
Areas calculated	394
Pages of field notes copied	386
Applications for various information dealt with	2,446
Files received and returned	1,734
Letters and memoranda drafted	11,964
Books re eived from Record Office and used in connection with office	
work	5,712
Books returned to Record Office	5,068
Plans other than printed township plans received from Record Office	
and used in connection with office work	944
Plans returned to Record Office.	537
Volumes of plans received from Record Office and used in connection	
with office work	53
Volumes of plans returned to Record Office	5.2
Books sent to Record Office to be placed on record	549
Plans other than township plans sent to Record Office to be placed on	0.10
record	105
Sectional maps (3 miles to 1 inch)—	200
Revised and reprinted	25
Reprinted but not revised	
New maps compiled and printed	
Sectional maps (6 miles to 1 inch)—	
Reprinted	59
New maps printed	
Men maps builted	. 3

APPENDIX No. 6

List of New Editions of Sectional Maps compiled from April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914.

Scale, 3 miles to 1-inch.

No. Name. No. Name. No. Name.	37	N.	1	
11 Yale. 220 Nut Mountain. 15 Lethbridge. 261 Brazeau. 18 Wood Mountain. 266 Ribstone Creek. 21 Turtle Mountain. 269 Prince Albert South. 22 Dufferin. 270 Pasquia. 23 Emerson. 313 Brule. 61 Lyfton. 315 Edmonton. 68 Swift Current. 360 Baptiste. 71 Brandon. 413 Josegun. 72 Portage la Prairie. 414 Saulteux. 73 Winnipeg. 415 Tawatinaw. 119 Regina. 461 Moberly. 120 Qu'Appelle. 463 Smoky River. 121 Riding Mountain. 465 Pelican. 122 Manit-ba House. 466 Landels. 165 Rosebud. 511 Montagneuse. 170 Yorkton. 516 McMurray.	No.	Name.	20.	Name.
	11 15 18 21 22 23 61 65 68 71 72 73 119 120 121 122 163 165	Yale, Lethbridge, Wood Mountain, Turtle Mountain, Dufferin, Emerson, Lytton, Macleod, Swift Current, Brandon, Portage la Prairie, Winnipeg, Regina, Qu'Appelle, Riding Mountain, Maniteba House, Donald, Rosebud, Yokton,	220 261 268 269 270 313 315 320 363 414 415 461 463 465 466 511 512	Nut Mountain. Brazeau. Ribstone Creek. Prince Albert South. Pasquia. Brulé. Edmonton. Carrot River. Baptiste, Iosegun. Saulteux. Tawatinaw. Moberly. Smoky River. Pelican. Landels. St. John. Montagneuse.

Scale, 6 miles to 1-inch.

Νo.	Name.	No.	Name.	No.	Name.
10 11	Port Moody.	120	Qu'Appelle.	270 313	Pasquia.
14	Yale. Pincer Creek.	121 122	Riding Mountain. Manitoba House.	314	Brule. St. Ann.
15	Lethbridge.	163	Donald.	315	Edmonton.
18	Wood Mountain.	164	Morley.	320	Carrot River.
21	Turtle Mountain.	165	Rosebud.	363	Baptiste.
22	Dufferin.	166	Sounding Creek.	364	Ft. Assiniboine.
23	Emerson,	168	The Elbow.	365	Victoria.
24	Lake of the Woods.	170	Yorkton.	366	Sa ldle Lake.
61	Lytton.	171	Duck Mountain.	367	Meadow Lake.
65	Macleod.	214	Rocky Mountain		Green Lake.
66	Medicine Hat.	015	House.	413	Iosegun.
68 69	Swift Current. Moosejaw.	$\frac{215}{216}$	Red Deer. Sullivan Lake.	414 415	Saulteux. Tawatinaw.
70	Moose Mountain.	219	Humboldt.	416	La Biche.
71	Brandon.	220	Nut Mountain.	461	Moberly.
72	Portage la Prairie.	262	Yellowhead.	463	Smoky River.
72 73	Winnipeg.	263	Jasper.	44	Giroux.
74	Cross Lake,	264	Brazeau.	465	Pelican.
114	Calgary.	265	Peace Hills.	466	Landels.
115	Blackfoot,	266	Ribstone Creek.	511	St. John.
118	Rush Lake.	267	Battleford.	512	Vientagneuse.
119	Regina.	269	Prince Albert South.	516	McMurray.

APPENDIX No. 7.

STATEMENT of work executed in the Photographic Office from April 1, 1913 to March 31, 1914.

Total.	2,022 3,118 1,248	£ 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25.	2.05 2.05 2.05 2.05 2.05	27,105
	: £3.	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :		311
x 32 25 x 35 30 x 36 36 x 42 42 42 x 48	:3 :	(E)		37-1
30 x 36	3	097	653	1,128
25 x 35				50
26 x 12	31	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :		3330
20 x 21	191	77.	2 F 8	1:91
18 x 20	220	110	200 125 125	200
5x7 8x10 10x12 11x14 15x18 16x18 18x20 20x21	- IS :	326	16	699
15 x 18			1,271	1,271
11 x 14	1,492	121 121 121 131 131 131	666	2,287
10 x 12	615	. x 15		819
8 x 10	113 213 213 213 213 213 213 213 213 213	2 = 7 2 = 7 3 = 7 3 = 7	997	1,268
12 × 12 × 12 × 12 × 12 × 12 × 12 × 12 ×	1,012 1,013 1,013	→ %	157	7,574
34 x 62	952 853 853 853			9,535
3.4 x 3.4 3.4 x 6.2	57 5	: : : .		385
	films			
	d films		atives.	
	otes and e print	se n	raghs note neg	
	Dry plates and films	Artura Vandyke Blue Lantern slid	Photographs mounted Wet plate negatives. Photo-litho plates	

APPENDIX No. 8.

STATEMENT of work executed in the Lithographic Office from April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914.

		Maps.		Т	OWNSHIP P	LANS.		Forms.	
Month.	No.	Copies.	Im- pressions.	χ ₀	Copies.	Im pressions.	No.	Copies.	Im- pressions.
1913.		termina softwar							
April	8 15 8 3 7 11 54 45 9	1,325 4,800 3,500 225 16,875 15,925 23,425 18,925 3,375	2,150 5,475 3,500 600 75,775 63,950 24,025 19,650 3,525	58 65 59 28 36 72 43 84 64	11,600 13,000 11,800 5,600 7,200 14,400 8,600 16,800 12,800	$12,400 \\ 13,000 \\ 12,000 \\ 5,800 \\ 7,200 \\ 14,600 \\ 8,600 \\ 17,600 \\ 12,800$	8	5,275 5,541 35,000 1,650 3,500 1,600 9,400 3,500	5,275 5,541 35,000 1,650 3,500 1,600 10,300 3,500
JanuaryFebruaryMarch	17 14 15	27,540 28,380 2,810	71,550 97,725 4,935	174 142 85	34,800 24,300 17,000	35, .00 24,300 24,600	4 2 10	8,750 600 26,200	8,750 600 26,200
Total	206	147,105	372,860	910	177,900	188,000	56	100,716	101,916

RECAPITULATION

	No.	Copies.	Impressions	Cost.
Maps Townships Forms	206 910 56	147,105 177,900 100,716	372,860 188,000 101,916	3,425 74 3,776 00 927 76
Grand total	1,172	425,721	662,776	8,129 50

Note.—In the above schedule, the figures given for "cost" cover only the wages of the lithographers and printers: they do not include the cost of paper, machinery, supplies, rent, etc.

APPENDIX No. 9.

LIST OF EMPLOYEES of the Topographical Surveys Branch at Ottawa, on April 1, 1914, with the name, classification, duties of office and salary of each. (Metcalfe street, corner of Slater.)

Name.	Classif	TCATION.	Duties of Office.	15.1	
NAME.	Division. Sub- division.			Salary.	
				Š	
Deville, E., D.T.S., LL.D Shanks, T., B.A.Sc., D.L.S.	1	A A	Surveyor General Asst. Surveyor General	3,950 2,800	
	Corresp	ondence.			
Brady, M. Cullen, M. J. Moran, J. F. Williams, E. R. Addison, W. G. Renault, J. F. Pegg, A. O'Meara, M. T.	3 3 3		Secretary. Clerk. Stenographer. Messenger.	2,600 1,200 1,050 1,050 950 750 890 650	
	Acco	ounts.			
Hunter, R. H	2 2 2	A A B	Accountant	2,100 1,650 1,000	
	Field	work.			
Brown, T. E., B.A	1	В	Supervisor of field work	2,750	

DIVISION I.

Survey Instructions and General Information.

Barber, H. G., Grad. S.P.S. Rice, F. W., Grad. School of Mining. MacHquham, W. L., B.Sc. Weld, W. F. Peaker, W. J., Grad. S.P.S. Carroll, M. J., Grad. S.P.S. Rochon, E. C. McRae, A. D., B.A., B.Sc. Grant, A. W., B.A. Hayward, H. E., B.Sc.	1 B 2 A 2 A 2 A 2 A 2 A 2 A 2 A 2 A 2 A 2 A	Chief of division Technical derk " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	2,200 2,000 2,000 2,000 1,700 1,760 1,650 1,650 1,650 1,600
MacMillan, J. P., B.E. Wadlin, L. N., B.Sc., D.L.S. Gagnon, J. N. H., B.A.S. Arnistrong, W. B., B.Sc. Nevins, L. A., B.A. McDonald, J. F., B.A. Sammon, J. J., B.A. Fleming, A. C., B.A. Quinlan, L. J., B.A.Sc. Lawrence, J., B.Sc.	B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B	Technical clerk	1,400 1,150 1,150 1,300 1,300 1,300 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,200
Gallaher, O. G., B.Sc Miller, A. H., B.A Burkholder, E. L.	2 B 2 B 3 A	Clerk "	1,200 1,200 1,050

APPENDIX No. 9-Continued.

DIVISION II.

Examination of Survey Returns and Compilation of Plans.

Name.	Classif	ication.		
	Division.	Sub- division.	Duties of Office.	Salary,
				*
Nash, T. S., Grad, S.P.S., D.L.S. Dennis, E. M., B.Sc.	1	B	Chief of division	2,750
Hill, S. N., Grad S.P.S	1	В	Surveys examiner	2,100
Elder, A. J., Grad. S.P.S., D.L.S.	1)	A		2.10
Genest, P. F. X., O.L.S.	$\tilde{2}$	Ã		2,00
Kitto, F. H., D.L.S.	2	A	Director of surveys (Yukon)	1,70
McClennan, W. D	->	A	Surveys examiner	1,70
Roger, A., O.L.S.	-)	A		1,70
Sutherland, H. E., B.S.	2	.A	9	1,65
Ault, H. W Bray, R. P	2	A	H e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	1,65
Spreckley, R. O.	5	A		1,65 1,60
Goodday, Leonard.	2	À		1,50
Harrison, E. W	$\bar{2}$	В		1,40
Lytle, W. J	2	В	Recorder.	1,15
LaBeree, E. E	2	B	Surveys examiner	1,15
Jones, G. S., Grad. S.P S., O.L.S	2	В	0	1,15
Bradley, J. D. Kirwan, G. L., B.A.Sc.	2 2	ВВ	tt en	1,15
Callender, R., B.Sc.	2	В		1,25 1,20
Cram, R. M., B.Sc.		B		1,20
Timbrell, E. G., B.Sc	2	B		1,20
Macdonald, J. A	3	В	Clerk	86

DIVISION III.

Drafting and Printing, Imperial Building, Queen Street.

DIVISION IV.

British Columbia Surveys, Imperial Building, Queen Street.

Rowan-Legg, E. L.	2)	A	Chief of divisi	on	2,100
Gillmore, E. T. B., Grad. R.M.C	*2	A	Surveys exami	ner	2,100
Morley, R. W	• 1	A	11		2,000
Wilson, E. E. D., B.Sc	- 1	Α.	11		1,750
Harris, K. D.	-1	A	11		1.600

APPENDIX No. 9—Continued.

DIVISION V.

Mapping, Imperial Building, Queen Street.

Name	Classifi	eation.	Duties of Office.	0.1	
Name	Division. Subdivision.		Duties of Office.	Salary.	
				8	
Smith, J. Begin, P. A	1 2	B A	Chief of division Draughtsman	2,750 2,050	
Blanchet, A. E	•)	A		1,650	
Côté, J. A., Grad. R.M.C	•)	A A	Editor of reports	1,750 $1,700$	
O'Orsonnens, A	•)	A.	Draughtsman	1.800	
Davies, T. E. S	2	Ä	Recorder	1 600	
Purdy, W.A	2	A	Draugh sman	1,600	
Bergin, W	2	B	751.: 1.691	1,200	
Blanchard, J. F	2	B	Technical Clerk	1,200 1,300	
Davy, E	2	B	Draughtsman	1,500	
Iowie, Jas	2	В	•	1.15	
errin, V	•)	В	m 1 " 1 (2) 1	1,60	
quire, R. L	2	B	Technical Clerk	$\frac{1,20}{1,20}$	

DIVISION VI.

Special Surveys, Imperial Building, Queen Street.

Dødge, G. B., D.L.S	1	В	Chief of division and Supt. Surveys Laboratory	2,750
Watt, G. H., Grad, S.P.S., D.L.S	2	A	Computer	2,000
Way. W. C., M.Sc	2	. A	Asst. Supt. Sur. Laboratory.	1,650
Milliken, J. B., B.A., B.Sc., D.L.S	2	A	Examiner of baseline surveys.	1,600
Parry, H., B. Eng., D.L.S.	5	A	Mathematician	1,600
Wardle, J. M., B.Sc	9	В	Laboratory assistant	1,250
Fredette, J. F., D.L.S.	2	B	11	1,200
Hughson, W. G., B.Sc.	2	B		1.250
Cannell, H. W., D.L.S.	2	В	Computer	1,250
Consineau, A., B.Sc	2	В	0	1,200
Herbert, W. H., B.Sc.	2	В		1,300
Roe, B. J.,	2	В	Computer	1,250
Ross, R. C., B.Sc	2	В	11	1,300
Lynch, F. J.	3	В	Stenographer	800
Watson, J. W	3	В	Clerk	800
Pick, A. C			. Messenger	650
1 1011, 111				

Chief Inspector of Surveys Office, 98 Wellington Street.

Hubbell, E. W., D.L.S. 1 Sylvain, John. 2 Stalker, Miss M. W. 3		1,800
---	--	-------

Board of Examiners for D.L.S.

Henderson, F. D., Grad, S.P.S., D.L.S. Nolan, Miss A. A.	1 3	ecretarytenographer.	2,100 500

APPENDIX No. 9—Concluded.

Geographic Boar I, Woods Building, Slater Street

Name.	Classifi		Duties of Office	Sau r	
	Division.	Sub division.			
Whitcher, A. H., F.R.G.S., D.L.S	2	۱.	Secretary	2.100	
Photographic Off	ice, Metca	lfe Street, o	rorner Slater Street.		
Carruthers, H. K. Woodruff, John. Collins, G. H. A. Whitcomb, H. E. Morgan, W. E. Kilmartin, A Ouimet, E. G.	2 2 2 3 3 3 3	A B A A A B	Process photographer Chief Photographer	2,000 2,600 1,000 1,200 1,200 1,050 950	

Lithographic Office, Imperial Building, Queen Street.

Name.	Occupation.	Salaries.		
Moody, A. Burnett, E. Thicke, C. R. Deslauriers, J. H. Bergin, J. Thicke, H. S. Boyle, S. Gagnon, J. Kane, P. Easton, R. M. Hare, E. H.	Transferrer Printer Stone polisher Press feeder Printer	23 00 20 00 21 00 20 00 15 00 12 00 9 50		

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

APPENDIX No. 10.

List of Dominion Land Surveyors who are in possession of Standard Measures.

Name.	Address.	Date of Birth.	Date of Ap- pointment or of Commission.	Remarks.
Akins, James Robert	Vot known		Amilla	
Aylen, John. Aylsworth, Charles Fraser. Baker, James Clarence Baker, Mason Hermon Bartlett, Ernest.	Madoc, Ont	April 21, '62 May 12, '78 July 9, '84 	May 13, '86 May 18, '06 Aug. 6, '08 Jan. 16, '11	O.L.S. A.L.S. O.L.S. A.L.S.
Bartlett, Ernest. Bayne, George A Beatty, David. Begg, William Arthur. Belanger, Phidime Roch Arthur	Winnipeg, Man Parry Sound, Ont Hamilton, Ont	Dec. 22, '42 July 15, '82	April 14, 72 April 14, 72 June 8, '09	M.L.S. O.L.S. S.L.S.
Belleau, Joseph Alphonse				terior. Land Patents Branch, Department of Interior.
Belyea, Albert Palmer Corey Bemister, George Bartlett				C. N. R.
Bennett, George Arthur Berry, Edward Wilson Bigger, Charles Albert	Seaforth Ont	Anc. 26 '81	May 18, '11	
Bingham, Edwin Ralph	Edmonton, Alta	Sept. 26, '70 Oct. 2, '84	TINOV, IO, OF	O.L.S., M.L.S.
Bourgault, Charles Eugene Bourget, Charles Arthur Bowman, Edgar Peterson Bownan, Herbert Joseph Brabazon, Alfred James	Que Lauzon, Levis, Que Lauzon, Que West Montrose, Ont. Berlin, Ont Ottawa, Ont.	Feb. 23, '58 Sept. 6, '61 Aug. 26, '51 Sept. 29, '83 June 18, '63	Feb. 21, '88 May 14, '84 Sept. 26, '07 Feb. 16, '89	Q.L.S. O.L.S.
Bray, Samuel				of the Interior. O.L.S., Chief Surveyo Dept. of Indian Affair
Bray, Lennox Thomas Brenot, Lucien Bridgland, Morrison Parsons	Edmonton, Alta Ottawa, Ont	Mar. 14, '77 Aug. 31, '87	Feb. 18, '03 Mar. 18, '10	3 O. L.S., A. L.S.
Broughton, George Henry Brown, Charles Dudley	Winnipeg, Man	Aug. 12, 8t Feb. 25, 85	April 4, '10	A.L.S., S.L.S.
Brown, Edgar Carl. Brown, Thomas Wood Brownlee, James Harrison Buchanan, John Alexander Burd, James Henry Burgess, Edward Le Roy	Vancouver, B.C Edmonton, Alta Weyburn, Sask Kamloops, B.C	Mar. 22, '56 Mar. 4, '87 Sept. 7, '71 May 5, '78	April 15, '87 May 17, '11 May 18, '11 RFeb. 23, '05	M.L.S., B.C.L.S. 2 A.L.S. 1 O.L.S., S.L.S. 5 O.L.S.
Burnet, Hugh. Burwash, Nathaniel Alfred. Burwell, Herbert Mahlon. Calder, John Alexander. Cameron, Charles Scott.	Toronto, Ont.	Sept. 28, '79 Oct. 23, '6	June 22, 80 Mar. 6, 07 3 Feb. 17, 85 May 21, 11 Mar. 15, 11	O.L.S. 7 B.C.L.S.
Campbell, Alan John	Kingston, Ont	Oct. 1, 8: Mar. 7, 8:	2 April 13, '09	O.L.S., A.L.S., Distriction of Engineer and Surveyo
· Carpenter Henry Stanley	Regina, Sask	Feb. 8, 7	4 Feb. 20, '0	Dept. of Public Work Alberta. 1 O.L.S., S.L.S., Depar
	Regina, Sask		April 14, 7:	ment of Public Works 2 O.L.S., S.L.S.

APPENDIX No. 10-Continued.

List of Dominion Land Surveyors who are in possession of Standard Measures.—

Continued.

	Oonon			
Name.	Address.	Date of Birth.	Date of Appointment or of Commission.	Remarks.
Carson, Percy Alexander	Edmonton, Alta Edmonton, Alta Edmonton, Alta Edmonton, Alta Orillia, Ont	Oct. 19, '86 Feb. 15, '91 Dec. 6, '79 Aug. 3, '78 Jan. 22, 58	5 Mar. 29, '10 Mar. 15, '13 May 1, '05 3 Sept. 2, '96 3 Nov. 16, 76	A.L.S. A.L.S.
Chase, Albert Victor. Chilver, Charles Alonzo. Christie, William Clarke, Frederick Fieldhouse. Clarke, Charles Wentworth. Cleveland, Ernest Albert Coates, Preston Charles. Cokely, Leroy S. Coltham, George William. Cond, Fritz Thomas Piercy. Côté, Joseph Adélard Côté, Jean Léon. Côte, Joseph Martial.	Prince Albert, Sask. Toronto, Ont	Aug. 22, 78 Nov. 19, 77 May 12, 74 May 16, 81 Nov. 23, 84 Feb. 19, 85 May 16, 81 June 5, 64	May 18, '11 May 14, '81	O.L.S. S.L.S. O.L.S. S.L.S. B.C.L.S. B.C.L.S. B.C.L.S. B.C.L.S. O.L.S. S.L.S. S.L.S.
Cotton, Arthur Frederick Cowper, George Constable Craig, John Davidson	Massett, B.C Welland, Ont Ottawa, Ont	Aug. 8, '52 Oct. 20, '86 Jan. 30, '76	2 May 11, '80 5 Mar. 11, '11 5 Feb. 24, '02	O.L.S., B.C.L.S. Boundary Surveys, Dept.
Cumming, Austin Lewis Cummings, Alfred Cummings, John George Dalton, John Joseph Davies, Thomas Attwood Dawson, Frederick James Day, Harry Sanuel Deans, William James de la Condamine, C Dennis, John Stoughton	Calgary, Alta Calgary, Alta	Feb. 13, 7, Oct. 22, 50	May 4, '10 Nov. 19, '77	A.L.S. D.T.S.
Denny, Herbert C. Dickson, Henry Godkin Dickson, James Dobie, James Samuel Donnelly, Cecil Doupe, Jacob Lonsdale Drewry, William Stewart	Thessalon, Ont	Oct. 15, 73 Oct. 18, 89 Sept. 14, 65	3 Mar. 22, 06 3 Mar. 15, '13 7 Oct. 6, '88	O. L.S. M. L.S. M. L.S., A.L.S., S.L.S., Asst. Land Commis- sioner for C.P.R. O. L.S., B.C.L.S.
Driscoll, Alfred. Drummond, Thomas. D uc William A. Dumais, Paul T. Concorde Earle, Wallace Sinclair. Edwards, George Edwards, William Milton. Ellacott, Charles Howbert	Edmonton, Alta. Montreal, P.Q Winnipeg, Man Hull, P.Q Vancouver, B.C Ponoka, Alta Lethbridge, Alta Victoria, B.C	July 2, 66 	5 Feb. 23, '87 6 June 24, '78 2 Mar. 30, '83 7 Mar. 29, '82 9 May 18, '11 2 Apr. 14, '72 9 Apr. 5, '10 6 Feb. 52, '99	B.C.L.S., A.L.S. D.T.S., O.L.S., M.L.S. Q.L.S. B.C.L.S., O.L.S. O.L.S., A.L.S. A.L.S. B.C.L.S.
Ellis, Douglas Stewart Empey, John Morgan. Engler, Carl. Evans, Stanley Livingstone Fairchild, Charles Courtland. Farncomb, Alfred Ernest	Corintli, Ont Edmonton, Alta	Jan. 14, '8 Feb. 21, '6'	2 Feb. 23, 05 4 Feb. 13, 11 7 Feb. 20 '01	O.L.S. A.L.S.
Farncomb, Alfred Ernest Fawcett, Adam Fawcett, Sydney Dawson Fawcett, Thomas	Gravenhurst, Ont Ottawa, Ont Ottawa, Ont	Oct. 29, '8: Oct. 28, '4:	Feb. 22, '93 2 May 18, '11 8 Nov. 18, 70	O.L.S., D.T.S., Boundary Surveys, Dept. of Interior.

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

APPENDIX No. 10-Continued.

List of Dominion Land Surveyors who are in possession of Standard Measures— Continued.

		1				
Name.	Address.	Date of Birth		App	ate of point- t or of dission.	Remarks.
Ferguson, George Hendry Findlay, Allan Fletcher, James Allan Pontaine, Louis Elie	Fletcher, Ont	Jan. 20 Oct. 15 Mar. 20 Oct. 5	i, '80 i, '89	Mar, May	21, '08 18, '11	A.L.S., Inspector of Sur-
Francis, John	Portage la Prairie,	T				veys, Dept. of Interior.
Galletly, James Simpson						rejor Barrejo Branch
Gauvreau, Louis Pierre Gibbon, James Glover, Arthur Edward. Gordon, Maitland Lockhart Gordon, Robert John Gore, Thomas Sinclair Graham, John Robertson Grassie, Charles Andrew Gray, James Edward Green, Alfred Harold. Green, Thomas Daniel	Not known Vancouver, B.C. Edmonton, Alta Vancouver, B.C. Lethbridge, Alta Victoria, B.C. Vancouver, B.C. Medicine Hat, Alta Edmonton, Alta Nelson, B.C. Rocky Mountain	June 25 Mar. Sept. 27 June 18 Dec. 24 Oct. 12 Jan. 20	5, '60 4, 87 7, '82 8, '69 1852 8, '87 4, '83 2, '81 0, '79	Apr. Feb. Mar. Feb. Mar. Apr. May Dec. Mar. Feb.	14, 72 12, 91 11, '11 18, '04 12, '02 19, '79 26, '10 27, '10 11, '11 23, '05	O.L.S. A.L.S., S.L.S. B.C.L.S. A.L.S. B.C.L.S. B.C.L.S. A.L.S. A.L.S. A.L.S. A.L.S. A.L.S. A.L.S.
Green, Frank Compton. Griffin, Albert Dyke Grover, George Alexander Haggen, Rupert Williams Hamilton, Charles Thomas Hamilton, James Frederick Harris, John Walter	Victoria, B.C. Elk Lake, Ont. Toronto, Ont. Quesnel, B.C. Vancouver, B.C. Lethbridge, Alta. Winnipeg, Man.	May 4 Dec. 14 July 29 April 4 Feb. 20	i, '73 i, '60 i, '87 i, '84 i, '69 i, '45	May May Feb. May May June April	8, '03 13, '13 18, '04 18, '11 2, '09 14, '72	B.C.L.S. O.L.S. B.C.L.S. B.C.L.S. B.C.L.S. C.L.S. A.L.S. O.L.S., M.L.S., Assessment Commissioner and
Harrison, Edward Harvey, Charles Hawkins, Albert Howard Heanan, John Andrew Heathcott, Robert Vernon Henderson, Walter Herriot, George Henry Heuperman, Frederick Justinus Heuperman, Lambertus Fred. Hoar, Charles Millard Hobbs, Wilfrid Ernest Holcroft, Herbert Spencer Hopkins, Marshall Willard. Hubbell, Ernest Wilson	Calgary, Alta. Kelowna, B.C. Listowel, Ont. Winnipeg, Man. Edmonton, Alta Not known. Souris, Man. Calgary, Alta. Calgary, Alta. Calgary, Alta. Winnipeg, Man. Toronto, Ont Edmonton, Alta Ottawa, Ont.	May 5 July 27 June 5 July 7 Feb. 25 July 23 Sept. 26 Sept. 26 May 2 Nov. 3	5, '76 7, '62 8, '75 7, '81 8, '83 8, '87 8, '87 8, '87 8, '87 8, '77 8, '61 8, '62	May Feb. Mar. July May Nov. Sept. Mar. Mar. Mar. Feb. Feb. May	14, '10 17, '04 6, '06 15, '09 13, '07 17, '83 18, '09 13, '11 29, '10 5, '12 18, '03 20, '01 19, '84	A.L.S. B.C.L.S. O.L.S. A.L.S. A.L.S. A.L.S. A.L.S. A.L.S. A.L.S. O.L.S. O.L.S. O.L.S. O.L.S. O.L.S. O.L.S. O.L.S.
Hunter, Albert Ernest. Inkster, Oluff. Jackson, John Edwin. James, Silas Jephson, Richard Jermy Johnson, Alfred William Johnson, Percy Nowell. Johnson, William James Keith, Homer Pasha Kimpe, Maurice King, William Frederick	Wiarton, Ont. Edmonton, Alta Hamilton, Ont Toronto, Ont Brandon, Man Kamloops, B.C Edmonton, Alta Edmonton, Alta St Catharinas Ont	Nov. 8 Mar. 23 June 19 Feb. 25 Oct. 4 Aug. 25 Jan. 13 Feb. 19	8, 87 5, 85 7, 81 1, 34 1, 54 1, 75 8, 75 81 81	Mar. May May April May Mar. May May May	7, '12 18, '11 18, '11 14, '72 12, '80 12, '02 10, '09 17, '12	A.L.S. O.L.S. O.L.S. O.L.S., B.C.L.S., M.L.S. B.C.L.S.

APPENDIX No. 10 Continued.

List of Dominion Land Surveyors who are in possession of Standard Measures— Continued.

Name.	Address.	Date of Birth	Date of Appointment or of Commission.	Remarks.
Kirk, John Albert Kitto, Franklin Hugo Klotz, Otto Julius	Dawson, Y.T Dominion Observa-	Mar. 28, '80 Mar. 31, '52	May 11, 80 Mar. 6, 08 Nov. 19, 77	O.L.S., B.C.L.S. O.L.S., D.T.S., Astrono-
Knight, Richard H Lamb, Frederick Carlyle Lang, John Leiper Latimer, Frank Herbert Laurie, Richard C Leblanc, Pierre Maxime Henri Lemoine, Charles Errol Lighthall, Abram Lindsay, James Herbert Lonergan, Gerald Joseph	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont Penticton, B.C Battleford, Sask	June 7, 777 Dec. 11, 88 Aug. 18, 84 May 23, 66 Jan. 31, 58	Oct. 14, 08 Nov. 13, 85 April 27, 83	O.L.S. B.C.L.S. S.L.S. Q.L.S. S.L.S. Q.L.S., A.L.S., Inspector
Loncks, Roy Win. Egbert Lumsden, Hugh David	Saskatoon, Sask St. Andrews, N.B. Ottawa, Ont. Muirkirk, Ont. Togonto, Ont Edinonton, Alta Dawson, Y.T. Ottawa, Ont.	Oct. 31, '84 Sept. 7, '44 May 26, '85 May 24, '85 May 10, '78 Sept. 6, '71 April 22, '60	4 Mar. 1, 12 4 April 14, 72 5 Mar. 10, 14 5 May 17, 12 5 Feb. 23, 05 5 Mar. 1, 12 5 Mar. 7, 100 6 Nov. 16, 81	of Surveys, Dept. of Interior. A.L.S., S.L.S. O.L.S. B.C.L.S. S.L.S. A.L.S. O.L.S.
Martindale, Ernest Smith Martyn, Oscar William Matheson, Hugh McArthur, James Joseph	Kingsmill, Ont Regina, Sask Ottawa, Ont Ottawa, Ont	May 20, '86 Dec. 2, '88 May 2, '79 May 9, '56	Mar. 11, 11 8 Mar. 11, 11 9 May 9, 11 6 April 17, 79	S.L.S. Boundary Surveys, Dept.
McCaw, Robert Daniel McColl, Gilbert Beebe McColl, Samuel Ebenezer McDiarmid, Stuart Stanley McDonald, Harold French McElhanney, Thomas Andrew. McEwen, Duncan Findlay McFadden, Moses McFadden, Woses	Sidney, B.C	May 24, 85 Oct. 8, 85 July 17, 86 Aug. 4, 81 Nov. 22, 85 April 21, 86 Aug. 7, 70 Aug. 26, 26	3 Mar. 23, 09 2 Mar. 20, 07 3 May 18, 11 Feb. 23, 05 5 Mar. 3, 13 5 Mar. 17, 12 5 May 18, 11 6 April 14, 72	O.L.S., B.C.L.S., A.L.S. M.L.S., D.T.S. M.L.S. B.C.L.S. M.L.S., S.L.S., A.L.S. A.L.S. O.L.S., M.L.S.
McFarlane, John Baird	Alta Toronto, Ont Red Deer, Alta Chatham, Ont Wetaskiwin, Alta Vancouver, B.C Simcoe, Ont Toronto. Ont	Sept. 28, 75 Feb. 25, 73 July 14, 46 Mar. 22, 87 Mar. 12, 57 April 21, 85 July 13, 85 July 31, 88	May 19, 05 June 3, 08 April 19, 79 Mar. 31, 10 Mar. 30, 83 May 21, 12 May 13, 13 Mar. 15, 13	A.L.S. A.L.S. A.L.S. O.L.S.
ander McMillan, George. McNaughton, Alexander L. McPherson, Archibald John. McPhillips, Robert Charles. McVittie, Archibald W. Meadows, William Walter. Melhuish, Paul. Miles, Charles Falconer.	Prince Albert, Sask. Finch, Ont Kelowna, B. C	Dec. 9, 69 Sept. 30, '81	Feb. 22, 06 Feb. 23, 05	S.L.S. M.L.S. B.C.L.S. O.L.S., S.L.S. B.C.L.S. O.L.S. Inspector of Sur-
Mitchell, Benjamin Foster Moberly, Harford Kenneth Montgomery, Royal Harp Moore, Herbert Harrison Morrier, Joseph Eldedge 25b—5½	Edmonton, Alta Yorkton, Sask Prince Albert, Sask. Calgary, Alta	June 16, '80 ————————————————————————————————————	April 16, '08 April 21, '03 Feb. 23, '05 Feb. 17, '04	A.L.S. S.L.S. O.L.S., S.L.S. A.L.S.

APPENDIX No. 10 Continued.

List of Dominion Land Surveyors who are in possession of Standard Measures - Continued.

	Conti	nuea.		
Name.	Address.	Pate of Birth.	Pate of Appoint- ment or of Commission.	Remarks.
Murray, Ernest Wil iam Narraway, Athos Maxwell Neelands, Rupert A. Nelles, Douglas Henry Nesham, Edward Williams Neville, Everett A. O'Hara, Walter Francis Ord, Lewis Redman Palmer, Philip Ebenezer Parsons, Johnstone Lindsay R. Patrick, Allan Poyntz. Patten, Thaddeus James Pearce, William Pearce, Seabury Kains. Pearson, Hugh Edward Pequegnat, Marcel Peters, Frederic Hatheway Phillips, Edward Horace Phillips, Edward Horace Pierce, John Wesley Pinder, George Zouch Plunkett, Thomas Hartley Ponton, Archibald William Powell, William Henry Proudfoot Hume Blake Purser, Ralph Clinton	Ottawa, Ont. Hamiota, Man Ottawa, Ont Ottawa, Ont Vancouver, B.C. Ottawa, Ont Hamilton, Ont. Horchester, N.B. Regina, Sask. Calgary, Alta Little Current, Ont. Calgary, Alta Edmonton, Alta Berlin, Ont. Calgary, Alta Edmonton, Sask. Regina, Sask. Kingston, Ont. Ottawa, Ont. Edmonton, Alta Mandalla Man	July 19, 88 Aug. 26, 88 Mar. 26, 88 June 10, 88 Jan. 8, 87 Oct. 17, 56 May 6, 88 Jan. 18, 77 July 18, 44 Feb. 4, 56 Oct. 17, 88 Oct. 17, 88 Nov. 4, 88 Nov. 4, 88 Dec. 19, 78 Sept. 3, 87 July 14, 88 Mar. 5, 79 July 17, 78	8 May 18, '11 4 Mar. 5, '12 1 Mar. 9, '07 8 Mar. 15, '13 7 May 18, '11 Feb. 19, '95 5 April 1, '82 8 Mar. 7, '12 9 Nov. 19, '77 9 Mar. 29, '83 8 May 10, '80 7 Mar. 9, '11 7 May 17, '12 6 June 6, '10 6 June 6, '10 6 June 10, '10 6 June 24, '09 9 Mar. 13, '14 6 Dec. 24, '09 9 Mar. 15, '13 8 May 17, '12	B.C.L.S O.L.S., O.L.S. O.L.S., S.L.S. B.C.L.S., D.T.S., A.L.S. O.L.S., B.C.L.S., A.L.S. A.L.S. A.L.S. O.L.S. A.L.S., Cont. of Irrigation S.L.S. S.L.S.
Rainboth, Edward Joseph Ransom, John Thomas Reilly, William Robinson	Ottawa, Ont	Aug. 24, '88 Aug. 10, '5	May 19, '81 8 Jan. 14, '11 7 Nov. 17, '81	Q.L.S., O.L.S. O.L.S. O.L.S., M.L.S., S.L.S.
Rinfret, Claude. Rinfret, Raoul. Ritchie, Joseph Frederick. Roberts, Sydney Archibald. Roberts, Vaughan Maurice. Robertson, Donald Fraser. Robertson, Henry H. Robertson, Edgar Doctor Robinson, Ernest Walter P. Robinson, Franklin Joseph.	Montreal, P.Q. Montreal, P.Q. Montreal, P.Q. Prince Rupert, B.C. Victoria, B.C. Goderich, Ont Ottawa, Ont N.Timiskaming, P.Q. Edmonton Alta Ottawa, Ont	Jan. 5, 8 July 16, 5 May 23, 6 April 10, 4 Mar. 22, 6 Sept. 13, 4 Sept. 12, 8 May 8, 8	6 May 20, 08 6 Feb. 20, 00 3 Jan. 7, 89 8 May 16, 85 4 May 17, 86 0 May 25, 09 7 April 14, 72 5 Mar. 15, 71 0 May 1, 08	Q.L.S. Q.L.S. B.C.L.S. B.C.L.S. B.C.L.S. Dept. of Indian Affairs. O.L.S.
Robinson, William Andrew Rolfson, Orville Rombough, Marshail Bedwell. Rorke, Louis Valentine.	Morden, Man	UCL. 14, 0	5 July 11, '08 5 April 14, '72	S.L.S. M.L.S.
Ross, George Ross, Joseph Edmund. Routly, Herbert Thomas Roy, George Peter Roy, Joseph George Emile, Russell, Alexander Lord.	Toronto Ont	Jan. 20, '7 Oct. 1, '5 Mar. 14, '8	8 Feb. 15, '11 2 Nov. 17, '81 6 May 25, '10	CO.L.S. O.L.S., B.C.L.S O.L.S. Q.L.S. O.L.S.
Saint Cyr, Jean Baptiste. Saint Cyr, Arthur. Saunders, Bryce Johnston. Scott, Walter Alexander. Seager, Edmund. Seager, Edmund. Segré, Beresford Henry. Seibert, Frederick V. Sewell, Henry DeQuincy Seymour, Horace Llewellyn.	Montreal, P.Q Ottawa, Ont Edmonton, Alta Calgary, Alta	Dec. 17, 10 Nov 10 Oct. 17, 10 Aug. 8, 28	66 Feb. 17, '87 50 Feb. 17, '87 50 Nov. 16, '85 55 Mar. 9, '08	Q.L.S. 40.L.S. A.L.S., S.L.S

APPENDIX No. 10- Concluded.

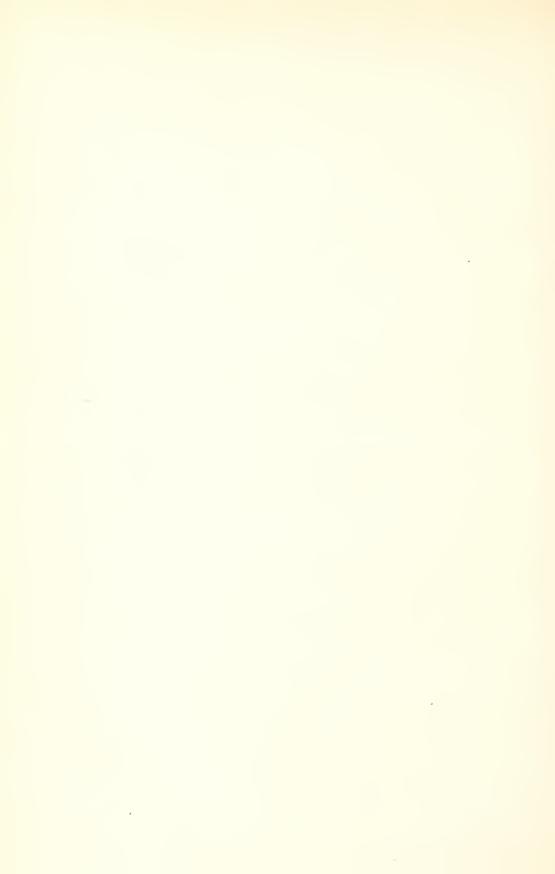
List of Dominion Land Surveyors who are in possession of Standard Measures.—

Concluded.

	Concid	iaea.				
Name.	Address.	Date of Birth.		Da'e of Appoin nent or Commissi	of	Remarks.
Shaw, Charles ZEneas	Greenwood, B.C	Nov. 16	.23	May 10	'80 O.L.S.	RCLS
Shepley, Joseph Drummond.	N. Battleford, Sask	Sept. 13.	79	Mar. 12.	06 S.L.S.	, 17.0.13.17.
Shepley, Joseph Drummond Smith, Charles Campbell	Vancouver, B.C	Jan. 1,	73	Feb. 22,	'06 O.L.S.	
Smith Donald Alpine Smith, James Herbert	Regina, Sask	Sept 99	280	Ameil 21	710.S.L.S.	() T 11
Smith, James Herbert	Edmonton, Alta	Nov. 9,	76	Feb. 23,	05 A.L.S. 08 A.L.S.	, O.L.S.
Soars, Henry Martin Robinson	Toronto Ont	Fab 8	350	Nov. 2,	82 O L S	
Starkey, Samuel M.	Codys, N.B.	Sept. 4.	137	April 14.	72 P.L.S.	for N.B.
Speight, Thomas Bailey Starkey, Samuel M Steele, Ira John.	Ottawa, Ont	April 6,	81	April 16,	'08 O.L.S.	SLS
Stewart, Elihu. Stewart, Lionel Douglas N Stewart, Will Malcolm. Stewart, Louis Beaufort.	Collingwood, Ont	Nov. 17,	144	April 14,	72 O.L.S.	
Stewart, Lionel Douglas N	Fort Frances, Out	Sept. 15,	-53	Jan. 21,	10 O. L.S.	
Stewart, Will Malcolm	Toronto Out	Jan 27	-84 -761	Not 99	'82 O L S	DTS Profess
David, Boun Dendroit		5 tti. 21.	17.4	110711 221	01.5	urveying and G
					Tore	
Stewart, Alexander George	Edmonton, Alta .	Aug. 16,	87	Mar. 11,	10 A.L.S	
Stewart, George Alexander Stewart, Norman C Stock, James Joseph	Vancour P. C	Tax 0	10-	April 14.	12 O. L.S.	·
Stock James Joseph	Offawa Out	Ano 16	-87	March 2	10	7.
Street, Paul Bishop	Toronto. Ont	Dec. 3,	81	Mar. 29,	110	
Street, Paul Bishop Stuart, Alexander Graham	Buckingham, P.Q	July 16,	.83	May 9,	11	
Contain Condon Costan	Harden and the state of the sta			() (10 () ()	1011	
Taggart Charles Houry	Kamloone R.C		100	May 10,	01 B.C.L	. 5.
Talbot, Albert Charles.	Calgary, Alta.	April 5.	56	May 13.	'80' A.L.S	
Taylor, Alexander	Portage la Prairie, Man	Aug. 6,	175	June 9,	04 M.L.S	., S.L.S.
Taylor, Vilent Charles Taylor, Alexander Taylor, Alexander Taylor, Charles Taylor, Wilson Emerson	Toronto, Out	Ang. 3.	81	Dec. 16,	'10,O.L.S.	
Teasdale, Charles Montgomery Thompson, William Thomas	Moosejaw, Sask	Oct. 18,	250	March 9,	755 S.L.S.	Q T Q
Tipper George Adrian	Brantford Ont	July 25	286	May 18	TI A.L.S	, 12. L4.13.
Tracy, Thomas Henry	Vancouver, B.C.	June 25,	48	April 14,	72 O.L.S.	, B.C.L.S.
Tremblay, Alfred Joseph	Montmagny, P.Q			Feb. 18,	390	
Tipper George Adrian. Tracy, Thomas Henry. Tremblay, Alfred Joseph. Tremblay, Albert Jacques Turnbull, Thomas Tyrrell, James William Underwood, Joseph Edwin	Edmonton, Alta	July 25.	81	March 1,	12 A.L.S	•
Tyrrell James William	Hamilton, Ont	May 10.	-68	Feb. 16.	87 O. L.S	
Underwood, Joseph Edwin	Saskatoon, Sask	Nov. 3,	182	May 18,	71 S.L.S.	
Underwood, Joseph Edwin Van Skiver, Leighton A Vanghan, Josephus Wyatt	Fish Lake, Ont	1111 121	. 74	May 13,	13	74
Vaughan, Josephus Wyatt	Vancouver, B.C	Oct. 17.	4.	June 11,	78 B.C.L	.S. BOIG
Vicars, John Richard Ödlum. Vickers, Thomas Newell	Namioops, D.C	April 10,	10.	May 17,	12 S L S	., D.C.L.S.
Von Edeskuty, Joseph Otto	Vancouver, B.C.	Oct. 27.	284	March 3	13	
Von Edeskuty, Joseph Otto Waddell, William Henry	Edmonton, Alta	March 23	. [8]	Mar. 25,	'07 O.L.S.	, A.L.S.
Waldren, John	Moosejaw, Sask	Aug. 1,	12	April 2,	01.5.1.5.	
Walker, Claude Melville	Calgary Alta	Vet. 10,	171	Mar. 11,	11 CO O T. S	4 T. S
Wallace, James Nevin Walren, James Nevin Warrington, George Albert Watt, George Herbert	Walkerton, Ont	Nov. 7.	37	April 14.	72 O.L.S.	,
Warrington, George Albert	Winnipeg, Man		. 83	Mar. 15,	13 M.L.S	5.
Watt, George Herbert	Ottawa, Ont	Feb. 5.	² 74i	Feb. 24,	02	
waugh, bruce wanace	Ottawa, Ont	. March 24	, 00	allely 20,	1 -	
Weekes, Abel Seneca Weekes, Melville Bell	Regina, Sask	Nov. 28.	774	Feb. 18.	'03.O.L.S.	. S.L.S.
Wheeler, Arthur Oliver	Sidney, B.C	May 1,	60	Nov. 21,	82 O.L.S.	., B.C.L.S.,
White-Fraser, George W. R.M.	Victoria, B.C		'61	Feb. 21,	'88 D.T.S	s., A.L.S. ., B.C.L.S.
Wiggins Thomas Henry	Saskatoon, Sask	Aug. 24,	163	Feb. 18.	296 O.L.S.	., S.L.S.
Wilkins, Frederick, W. B Wilkinson, William Downing	Hamilton Paranda	June 27,		May 18,	'81 O.L.S. '93	., D. I.S.
Wilkinson, William Downing Williams, Gry Lorne	Enderby, B.C.	March 3		Feb. 22, June 21	08 B.C.L	. S.
Wilson, Reginald Palliser	Winnipeg, Man	July 9.	772	Jan. 26,	'11 M.L.S	
Woods, Joseph Edward	Pincher Creek, Alta	Oct. 13,	61	Nov. 14,	85 A.L.5	
Wrong, Frederick Hay	Windsor, Ont	'Aug. 22,	186	May 18,	'11 22 T S	
Young Wal er Beatty	Regina, Sask	July 6	386	Mar. 25	'13 S.L.S. '05 M.L.S	
Young William Howard	Calgary, Alta	June 8.	78	May 17,	'07 A.L.S	District Engine
		1		1	1	



REPORTS OF SURVEYORS.



GENERAL REPORTS OF SURVEYORS

1913-1914

APPENDIX No. 11.

REPORT OF J. R. AKINS, D.L.S.

BASE LINE SURVEYS IN THE VALLEY OF PEACE RIVER.

Ottawa, March 2, 1914.

E. DEVILLE, Esq., LL.D., Surveyor General,

Ottawa, Canada.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the survey of the meridian outline between ranges 21 and 22, from the 23rd to the 24th bases and parts of the 24th, 25th, 26th, and 27th bases, all west of the fifth meridian.

I left Edmonton with my party on February 28, 1913, and reached Peace River Crossing on March 13. The route followed was by the Canadian Northern railway to Athabaska, up Athabaska river to Mirror landing, up Little Slave river and over the portage to Lesser Slave lake, across the lake to Grouard, and from there to Peace River Crossing by trail.

Hay was known to be very scarce along Peace river on account of the dry weather and fires during the previous season. It was therefore decided to haul the hay from Grouard, a distance of eighty-five miles. Most of the packhorses would work in harness, so when we were at Grouard, extra sleighs were purchased and used for freighting, each team hauling about a ton.

At Peace River Crossing arrangements were made with the Peace River Trading and Land company to have a scow ready to take supplies down stream to the work as soon as navigation should open. This scow was later used for moving the party and supplies between bases. In the fall it was brought up to the Crossing, loaded with supplies, horses, sleighs and oats and sent down to Vermilion. This scow was built very strongly with a flat bottom and square ends and carried about twelve tons.

In the meantime as the starting point of the work was about thirty-five miles down stream from Peace River Crossing, the outfit was hauled down the river and afterwards the teams were used hauling freight from the Crossing while the main party commenced work on the meridian outline which ran nearly parallel to the river and about five miles west of it. As the snow was still deep in the woods the cache was left on the river, and was moved down as the work proceeded.

As the line advanced trails were cut from the river to intersect it, and on these trails supplies were brought from the river to the camp. When the ice began to melt the cache was moved down to where the 24th base was expected to cross the river and placed on the east side of the river. All but ten of the horses were also put on the east side. This necessitated making two trips each day camp was moved while working west of the river, but it eliminated the risk of transportation being stopped by running ice when the survey of the 24th base line should reach the river. This proved to have been a wise precaution, for when the river was reached on April 19 the ice, although strong enough in the morning to chain over, broke up in the aftermoon. The river was open along the west shore, and as the horses could not cross, a

canoe was used to get the camp from the shore to the ice. Several men were engaged in getting it across when the ice began to move. They had considerable difficulty in getting the outfit off the moving ice, but nothing was lost. It is a fine sight to see the ice on those northern rivers go out. It is of great thickness and when a jam occurs great blocks roll up on the shore.

The northeast corner of township 92, range 18, was reached on May 5 with fortynine miles of line run. Here we met Mr. J. A. Fletcher, D.L.S., with his party, and the
two parties working together produced the meridian outline to the 25th base, where
the parties separated. After twelve miles of this base had been run Peace river was
reached again. The water was now very high and driftwood was running so thick that
the Hudson's Bay company would not take the horses across in their boats. As the
horses could not swim, the twelve miles on the west side of the river was done by man
packing, after which the party was moved to the 26th base. When eighteen miles of
this was run the outfit was again moved north and work commenced on the 27th base.
I was instructed to run this line far enough west to establish a township corner on the
west side of the river. One range was found sufficient for this, after which the line
was produced eastward.

On receiving your telegram of August 6, stating that some of the horses should be wintered at Fort Vermilion. I endeavoured to get one of the settlers to take charge of them for the winter, but they claimed that it was too late in the season to get sufficient hay cured. I therefore hired a wagon, mowing machine and rake, and left a small party at Buffalo Head prairie to put up hay while the remainder continued on the line. On account of the wet fall weather and the short days considerable difficulty was found in curing the hay, but in about a month one hundred and thirty loads were gathered. The horses are wintering there, two men being in charge. They have built stables and a shack and by their latest reports the horses are doing well.

On September 26 we reached Wabiskaw river. Up to that time we had independently completed 147 miles of line. On the following day the party started for Fort Vermilion. Previous arrangements had been made with the Hudson's Bay company by which they promised to have their last boat leave Vermilion on October 1, that being the latest date on which they said they would risk starting up stream as they were afraid of meeting running ice. When the arrangement was made much stress was laid on the fact that they were not to keep us waiting. The later the appointed time of starting the better, if they were sure to start on the day appointed. I offered to contract with them that I would pay any expense which they would incur if I kept them waiting providing they would pay ours if we had to wait on them. They would not make this contract but assured us that they would leave at the time appointed. This trip was arranged especially for the surveyors in the country, we having guaranteed to give them a certain number of passengers and freight. But when we got to the Fort no boat had yet arrived. We waited four days and then decided that we would wait no longer as an accident might have happened to the boat, and if we stayed longer we might be unable to get out, which would place us in a serious position as there was only a limited amount of supplies.

A scow was fitted up, and on October 3 we started tracking up the Peace. On the 6th we met the boat coming down. Six days later it picked us up and we arrived at the Crossing on the 16th.

Owing to the wet season the trail to Grouard was in a very bad condition. As high as seven cents per pound was being paid to get freight across, and it was difficult to get freighters to make the trip. We were therefore fortunate in getting two teams to go the day after we arrived. The progress was very slow because of the mud and water. On the 21st information was received that the lake boat had just come to Grouard and would leave the following morning. If this boat was missed it would be about a week before another would leave, and if the weather turned cold we might not get one at all. It was therefore decided to travel at night and Grouard was reached

at three o'clock in the morning. The boat transported the party to Soto landing. From there the party walked to Mirror landing, while the baggage was brought over in wagons. From Mirror landing to Athabaska the transportation was by seew. Edmonton was reached on October 28.

Route.

Settlers can get to Peace river any time of the year, but the month of March is the best. At that time of the year the trail is generally good and the weather not very cold. There are stopping-places all along the way which have bunk-houses for the travellers and stables and feed for the horses, but each person must carry his own blankets. At other times of the year the trails are often in a very bad condition, but it will only be a couple of years before the railroad will have reached Peace river.

In summer it is easy to get from Peace River Crossing to Fort Vermilion. A settler can build a raft, pile on his effects and quietly float for a distance of 330 miles, at a rate of from two and a half to four miles an hour. There are three ways of getting out from Fort Vermilion: (1) by boat, (2) by tracking up the river when the water is low, (3) by a pack trail which connects Fort Vermilion with the Crossing. This trail is on the northwest side of the river and is in places about forty miles from it.

There are two boats on the river: one owned by the Hudson's Bay company and one by the Peace River Trading and Land company. The latter company's boat was compelled to tie up the greater part of last summer on account of the boiler bursting. These boats run a freight and passenger service from Vermilion chutes to Hudson Hope. The following is the tariff:—

Distance in From Vermilion chutes to	Freight Tariff	per 100 lbs.	Passenger Tariff each person.		
Miles.		Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.
330 400 530 570	Fort Vermilion Peace River Crossing. Dunvegan Fort St. John. Hudson Hope. Chipewyan.	7 00	\$ cts. 0 75 1 75 2 50 4 00 6 00 1 50	\$ cts. 5 00 30 00 40 00 55 00 65 00 30 00	\$ cts. 2 00 17 00 22 00 32 00 37 00 20 00

A good road would greatly assist in settling the country. A road from Athabaska via Wabiskaw to Fort Vermilion is now under consideration by the Provincial Government. If a road were built on the northwest side of the river from Peace River Crossing to Fort Vermilion it would make most of the good country accessible.

Description of Country.

Almost the entire valley of Peace river, consisting of a strip from thirty to sixty miles wide, is suitable for settlement. The west side of the river has the larger proportion of good soil. The land could be easily cleared as it is generally lightly wooded with spruce, poplar and scrub, and there are also many open patches which grow fine hay.

The 27th base enters a prairie in range 15. This prairie is not large but it grows an abundance of peavine and blue-joint which makes the best of horse feed, and there is no difficulty in cutting it with a machine. About one and a half miles south of the

base in range 10, there is a much larger prairie, about four miles wide and twenty long. Between these two prairies the line passes through a peculiar country. When heavy rains fall much of it becomes flooded and large streams which have their source in the Buffalo Head hills suddenly spread all over the country. In the first part of their course they have well-marked channels but when they spread out there is no channel whatever. It was very disagreable work running this part of the line as there had been heavy rains on the Buffalo Head hills and we had to work knee-deep in the cold water for several miles. A few miles north of the base line this water is all collected by Bear river. On the east side of Loon river there is little feed, the country being mostly covered with moss. A full description of the different parts of the country is shown on the sketch map which accompanies this report.

Resources.

Agriculture will probably be the chief industry of the country. Farming has been tried many places around Fort Vermilion with considerable success. Mr. S. Lawrence, who has been in the country for many years, finds farming a paying proposition. He has three hundred head of cattle, seventy-five horses and one hundred pigs. Last year he raised over three thousand bushels of wheat, besides oats and barley. He sells the wheat at one dollar and a half a bushel, and it is ground at the Fort. The Hudson's Bay company have a modern electrically lighted flour mill; the flour is either used in the vicinity or shipped to the northern ports.

The experimental farm in charge of Mr. Jones suggests wonderful possibilities for the country, and leads to the conclusion that it will be only a short time before the whole valley will be settled with prosperous farmers.

There were no minerals seen during the season except traces of gypsum.

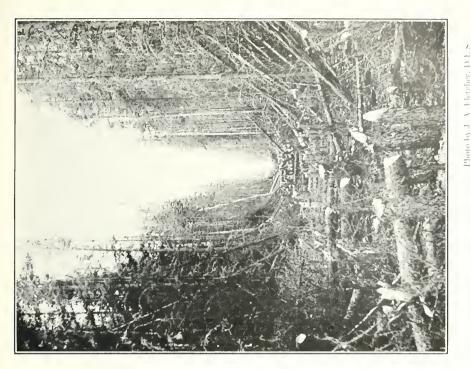
There will be enough timber to supply the needs of the settlers but not enough to be of any commercial value.

Game.

Game is quite plentiful, moose abounding in the vicinity of the Buffalo Head hills. Bears are also plentiful, and in the fall many were seen along Peace river, where they come to look for berries. Prairie-chickens and several species of grouse were noticed, but they were not very plentiful.

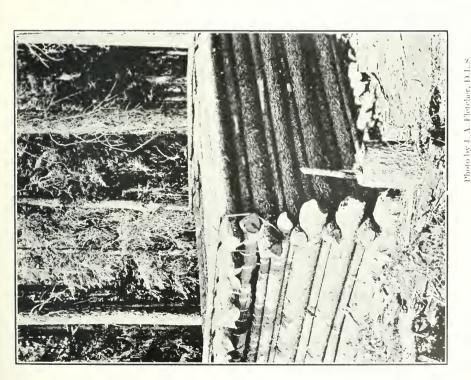
Fur.

There are many fur-bearing annials in the country, consisting of foxes (black, silver, cross and red), mink, marten, weasels and some beavers. The last mentioned are not very numerous at present, but the work which they have left shows that they have been very plentiful in the past. On the Buffalo Head hills there are quite a few timber wolves, and in very severe winters these come down to the plains to look for food.



Twenty-seventh Base Line in Range 22, West of Sixth Meridian.

Small poplar and sprace cover a great portion of the Peace river valley, but many of or prairie patches are found and the soil is good. The bush land would not be difficult to clear as the timber is small.



Survey Cache on Peace River in Township 105, These caches are built at convenient points, as near as possible to the place where the survey line will run. Supplies are then hadden in winter, when transportation is easiest, and deposited in these caches for use by the survey party when running the line. The floor of cache consists of poles on which the supplies are laid, every the barcon which is always lung up. The wills are clinked and the supplies are eaviered with heavy canwas to keep off the rain. A covering of poles is then wired on to keep off hears and other predatory animals. Supplies are kept thus for months without being damaged.



The following is a record, obtained from the Hudson's Bay company at Fort Vermilion, of the conditions of the river at that place for the last twenty-four years:

Year.	lee starts moving.	First crossing in open water.	Ice starts drifting.	First crossing.	Y + :().
1893 1894 1895 1896 1897 1898 1899 1900 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907	Apr. 23. May 11	" 1	Oct. 29. Nov. 4. Oct. 31. Nov. 1. 7. 7. Oct. 10. 27. 20. Nov. 4. 22. 4. 16. Oct. 23. Nov. 10. 8. Oct. 28.	12. 8	1891 1892 1893 1894 1895 1896 1897 1898 1899 1960 1901 1902

I have the honour to be, sir.

Your obedient servant,

J. R. AKINS, D.L.S.

APPENDIX No. 12.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF C. F. AYLSWORTH, D.L.S.

RESURVEYS IN MANITOBA.

I organized my party and procured my outfit at Winnipeg, and on May 5 I left by the Canadian Northern railway for Eriksdale. My first work in this district was to determine the necessity for a resurvey of township 21, range 3, west of the principal meridian.

I next began the resurvey of township 22, range 4. This township is rather stony, but wood for fuel and building material is plentiful. When the stones are removed the soil will be excellent for any desired purpose. There are a number of settlers in the township but as yet the majority of them have not made much progress toward the cultivation of their land. We completed this resurvey on August 1. We then began the resurvey of township 23, range 5.

We experienced some difficulty in this survey owing to the many large and small floating muskegs in this township. The high land is rather stony, but there is an abundance of fuel and building material to be had. The hay in the numerous sloughs is of a poor quality and affords a barely sufficient supply for the present requirements. There are a number of new settlers of a good class, but they have not made much progress yet. When the stones are removed the soil will be good for mixed farming. A number of people were looking for homesteads in this township while we were there.

The northeast quarter of this township abounds with game such as moose, deer and elk, but it is doubtful if many of them will remain there after this winter's hunting

The past season was dry, and as there are not many wells in the district it was difficult to obtain water for domestic purposes, but this disadvantage can be remedied as the water to be obtained from this soil is excellent.

On September 20 we proceeded to township 16, range 6, east of the principal meridian, to complete the resurvey of the township. We then returned to township 21, range 3, west of the principal meridian, and proceeded with the resurvey of this township.

The progress of our work was expedited by the early freeze-up, and we were able to travel on the ice as early as October 20.

The land in this township is stony, and I would estimate that about 50 per cent of it is muskeg and water. There is some good land in the northeast quarter of the township. An abundance of wood for fuel and building purposes and considerable first-class hay is to be found. The township lies about midway between the Oak Point and the Grosse Isle branches of the Canadian Northern railway, and the locomotive whistle from each branch can be heard in this township.

Old timers inform me that much of the comparatively high land is liable to be flooded by excessive rains, and that years ago a number of settlers who lived there were compelled to leave and abandon their homes. The many abandoned shacks and clearings we saw bear mute testimony to the correctness of this information. There are, however, many desirable homesteads in the northwest quarter of this township.

We completed our work in this township on December 2, after which I disbanded the party, made the necessary arrangements for wintering the outfit, and left for home, where I arrived on December 10.

APPENDIX No. 13.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF P. R. A. BELANGER, D.L.S.

INSPECTION OF SURVEY CONTRACTS IN SASKATCHEWAN.

I began the organization of my party at Prince Albert on Monday, May 12, 1913, and after spending a week in hiring men, buying supplies and securing my transport outfit from Henribourg, I shipped the whole outfit by rail to Dumble, a siding on the Big River branch of the Canadian Northern railway.

From Dumble we drove easterly for nearly three days over a trapper's road, meandering around numerous lakes and sloughs before we reached township 55, range 5, west of the third meridian, where we pitched camp on the north bank of Sturgeon

river.

Our work there consisted of the inspection of contract No. 19 of 1912. This contract comprises township 54, range 5, and townships 55 and 56, ranges 4 and 5, and covers a hilly country which is situated at the height of land between watercourses

running southerly to the Saskatchewan and northerly to Montreal lake.

The land is still generally heavily timbered, but small openings are found along Lofthouse creek in township 55, range 5, while larger ones are found in township 54 of the same range along Sturgeon river, where good homesteads can be located. Scattered mixed farms could be established at intervals along the streams above mentioned or in the vicinity of a few lakes where hay is found in fairly large quantities. This country can be reached from the west by the road we followed, or from the east by the surveyors' road, branching in township 56, range 1, from the Prince Albert-Montreal lake trail.

From this contract I proceeded on June 10 westerly to contracts Nos. 31 and 32 of 1912. I followed the Green lake trail to Witchekan lake and from there to Edam, a small town on the Canadian Northern railway northwest of Battleford, where I secured supplies before continuing my journey northerly via Brightsand and Makwa lakes.

The road which I followed from Witchekan lake to Brightsand lake passes through thriving settlements where farmers were busy breaking land or seeding; but from Brightsand lake northwesterly the road enters a bush country which extends to Makwa lake and which is unoccupied, except in the northern part of township 57 and the southern part of township 58, range 21. There a few settlers are found and a few more could settle to advantage. This applies also to the lands at Makwa lake, where good mixed farming could be carried on. Hay grows in large quantities and the land is of first quality.

From Makwa lake I followed a surveyor's trail northerly to the south bank of Beaver river, and by cutting a small piece of road down the bank I reached the river flat-and crossed the river in section 6 of township 61, range 22, on a strong raft which I built for that purpose. From that crossing, by cutting about three miles of road

northerly I found the surveyor's road which leads through both contracts.

The inspection of these two contracts kept the party busy from July 1 to the 30th, both days inclusive. The country covered by these contracts comprises townships 62 and 63, range 21, townships 61, 62 and 63, ranges 22 and 23, and townships 63 and 64, range 24, west of the third meridian. With the exception of a practically clear opening extending east and west in the centre of township 62, range 22, where a small colony of settlers could locate at once to advantage, the townships inspected are more or less timbered and need clearing.

This part of the country can be reached by the road which I followed but better roads are found running due north from Fort Pitt. Upon one of these a ferry was established last summer, crossing Beaver river. It is also easily reached from Cold lake by an Indian trail running easterly to Lac des Isles and Waterhen lake. Good milling spruce is found along the road in township 62, range 23, near Lac des Isles. This lake abounds with fish.

On July 31, not knowing of any short road which would take us directly to our next work, the inspection of contract No. 28 of 1912, in townships 63 and 64, range 16, and townships 62, 63 and 64, range 17, west of the third meridian, we returned to Makwa lake, whence we followed an Indian trail branching easterly to Meadow lake. Before reaching the latter place we passed through a belt of exceedingly rich land which is occupied by only a few ranchers.

From Meadow lake we followed the Green lake trail northerly and northeasterly for about twelve miles and thence branched off to Morin's rauch in the valley of Beaver river where we crossed the river with a row-boat, and entered contract No. 28.

The country we passed over in this contract may be described as heavily timbered and unfit for immediate settlement, though the land is fair; but at "the narrows," on the north shore of Waterhen lake, as well as along Waterhen river near where it empties into the lake, are found stretches of meadow land where large quantities of hay can be obtained. A few families of Indians were the only inhabitants we met in this country; they live on game and fish which is abundant in the vicinity. They are great believers in offering guns, rifles and material of all kinds to the great Manito for the success of their hunting excursions. They appeared very anxious to know whether they would be disturbed in their wilderness by settlers who might take their land. This district is reached by the road we followed or by an Indian trail from Cold lake to the west side of Waterhen lake.

On August 19, having completed the inspection of contract No. 28 I proceeded to my next work, the inspection of contract No. 23 of 1912, comprising townships 53 to 56, range 13, and township 56, range 12, west of the third meridian. This country was reached by following a long circuitous route via the Battleford-Green lake trail from Meadow lake to Birch lake, and thence by the Chitek lake trail to township 53, range 13, where we commenced work.

Fifteen days were occupied in the full inspection of four townships out of the six comprised in this contract. The Battleford-Chitek lake trail runs across a large meadow in townships 53 and 54, range 13, where thousands of tons of first class hay can be cut, principally near the southern end of Chitek lake where a large dairy industry could be established with great advantage. This place is used by a rancher from Rabbit lake, as winter quarters for his cattle. The eastern half of township 53, as seen along the road, is very suitable for mixed farming though in need of clearing. Good soft water is found in creeks and in Chitek lake which is full of whitefish, jackfish and pickerel.

Having completed the inspection of contract No. 23 we entered contract No. 22 in range 12, on September 15, to make the inspection of the part of the contract surveyed. In passing Boutin post office, however, I received instructions to limit my operations in this contract to the inspection of the monuments marking corners in townships 55 and 56, range 11. I therefore temporarily abandoned this inspection, and proceeded to contract No. 20 of 1913, comprising townships 57 to 60 inclusive, range 15, and two-thirds of township 60, range 14.

*To reach this work we followed an old branch of the Battleford-Green lake trail along the east shore of Chitek lake as far north as the north end of the lake where we branched off westerly by cutting a road which took us to section 4 of township 57, range 15, where we set up camp on the north bank of Alcott creek. This new road crosses several creeks along which are found good hay meadows which would warrant

the establishment of a few mixed farms. The remainder of the country along this road, as well as in contract No. 20 is, with the exception of a few small openings in the valley of Alcott creek, more or less heavily timbered and broken by extensive muskegs, and consequently not fit for immediate settlement.

The only way to enter this part of the country with wagons at present is by following the road which we used, but it could also be reached from Meadow lake by

an Indian pack trail along which a wagon road could easily be cut.

On October 8, having completed the inspection of contract No. 20, we returned from range 15 to range 12 to complete the subdivision of townships 54 and 55, range 12, and also to continue the inspection of contract No 22, in townships 55 and 56, range 11. This inspection and the subdivision work in the two townships above referred to kept the party busy until November 29. The whole of township 55 was completely subdivided, while in township 54 our work was limited to the survey of the north boundary of the township, together with the tier of sections adjoining it on the south side. This fractional part of township 54 as well as the two southern tiers of sections in township 55, is all rolling country, timbered with a second growth of poplar, birch and willow, partly dry and easy to clear for immediate settlement. The land is fair and well watered by marshes and several lakes, the largest being Chitek lake which encroaches on sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18 and 19 of township 55, and section 31 of township 54; this lake abounds with fish of all kinds.

The remainder of township 55, range 12, is more or less heavily timbered. The soil is light and generally unfit for immediate settlement, but the timber can be used

for building purposes, railway ties, and cordwood.

With the exception of the northern tier of sections, township 54 forms part of contract No. 22 which I inspected, and may be described as open and generally suited for farming purposes in the eastern half, but the western half is more timbered and broken by muskegs, which render it unsuitable for immediate settlement. The southeast quarter of this township, as well as the northeast quarter of township 53, is occupied in summer by a rancher of the south settlements, who brings his cattle in to fatten them for the market.

On November 10, owing to the serious illness of my wife, it became necessary for me to return home. My party was left in charge of Mr. E. W. Hubbell, D.L.S., for the remainder of the season.

Before closing my report I would like to make special mention of the valley of Beaver river, which has in the past been the breeding home of the industrious animals from which it derives its name, and which by their yearly damming of the river have converted its valley into immense hay meadows where dairy farmers and ranchers can secure thousands of tons of the very best hay, principally on the west side of the mouth of Meadow creek, where a few small ranchers are already located. I cannot emphasize too strongly the great advantage offered in this river valley to settlers who do not care far grain cultivation. For those in search of mixed farming land, I would recommend the country in the vicinity of Meadow lake.

No minerals of any kind were found during the survey, but large game, such as moose and deer, is still plentiful, and partridges, ducks and rabbits are abundant.

Good water is also found everywhere.

APPENDIX No. 14.

REPORT OF G. A. BENNETT, D.L.S.

MISCELLANEOUS SURVEYS IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, AND ALBERTA.

TILLSONBURG, ONT., January 14, 1914.

E. Deville, Esq., LL.D., Surveyor General, Ottawa, Canada.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following report upon the miscellaneous surveys performed by me in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta,

during the past season.

These surveys were very varied in character. They consisted in restoring and re-establishing obliterated and lost monuments, traversing lakes and rivers whose beds and channels have considerably altered since the original survey, surveying the beds of lakes which have dried up and yielded many acres of valuable hay and farm land, making original surveys of coal-mining leases and park boundaries, destroying duplicate and river-lot monuments, investigating various matters in connection with the survey of Dominion lands and locating and correcting where possible, errors in original surveys, under the provisions of section 57 of the Dominion Lands Surveys Act. When it was found impossible to alter the original surveys, retracement surveys were made to obtain a true record of the metes and bounds of the lands as defined by the misplaced monuments of the original survey, so that the areas could be shown correctly upon the official plans.

The field operations were begun by a resurvey of part of township 18, range 18, west of the third meridian, to correct a small error in the original survey. Township 15, range 2, west of the third meridian, was next visited to investigate reported errors in the original survey. Large errors were found affecting much of the township, so upon petition of the settlers and with the consent of all the owners affected, a correction survey was made. Valuable improvements were thereby affected, as the boundaries of several improved quarter sections were moved over forty rods. To make a peaceful adjustment of the various claims, the settlers held a meeting one evening and upon their request, I attended. There I explained the provisions of the law, as contained in the Dominion Lands Surveys Act, and gave authoritative statements of the various improvements changing ownership from the correction of the survey, thus preventing exorbitant demands. After considerable discussion, a friendly settlement of their claims was effected. Agreements, in writing, were then drawn up stating definitely the payment to be made in each case, and these were signed by the parties interested.

Small retracement surveys were next made, in township 19 A, range 1, west of the second meridian, to destroy a false duplicate monument; in township 18, range 20, west of the principal meridian, to investigate the position of a section corner as defined by a witness monument of a recent survey, and to correct the error found; and in township 20, range 22, west of the principal meridian, to investigate and verify the position of a section corner as defined by a witness monument of a recent survey. These townships are wooded and are settled by Ruthenians and Galicians. Rapid progress has been made by these industrious settlers in clearing their farms and to-day they are building modern dwelling houses with large barns, and they possess fine horses and many cattle.

On June 25, a resurvey was begun in township 16, range 2, west of the third meridian, upon a petition of the settlers there. A complete correction of the known errors in the survey of this township was made, and payment for transferred improvements was agreed upon by the owners interested.

An investigation of reported errors in township 7, range 10, west of the second meridian was then made. In this township very large discrepancies were found in the original survey. Most of the township was retraced and the largest errors corrected, consequently some improvements of small value changed ownership. The original survey was so erroneous (some of the monuments being one-quarter of a mile from where they should have been) that the settlers had disregarded the old survey monuments and divided the land as equally as they could among themselves.

As much of the land in this township is held by absentee speculators, the settlers are few and scattered. Little progress has been made in road building or the drainage of numerous sloughs, so that it was difficult to drive across the township last year after the June rains. The municipal authorities informed me that they had hesitated to build roads on account of the crookedness of the section lines arising from errors in the original survey, but that the accumulated appropriations for this work would be spent immediately upon the resurveyed road allowances. This district is noted for its rich clay loam soil, and the fact that fine crops have been obtained over a term of years is attested to by the fine buildings and stock of the prosperous farmers.

According to the Dominion Lands Surveys Act the consent of all owners of lands affected must be obtained before a resurvey may be made to correct the original survey. Generally all resident owners are anxious to have an erroneous survey corrected, but the indifference and suspicion of absentee owners render it difficult to carry out the wishes of the settlers. When the errors in the survey are discovered before improvements have been made or lands patented, the corrections are usually readily accomplished.

On July 23, I retraced the north boundary of Katepwe park in township 20, range 12, west of the second meridian and restored the boundary monuments. Mr. Norman Ross, chief of the Tree Planting Division, Indian Head, who has charge of the park, requested me to also survey the east boundary. However, as this necessitated the measurement of several lines across Katepwe lake, which was impracticable at this season, the survey was not completed until December, when the lake had frozen. On the surveyed boundaries of the park, fences have now been erected to preserve to the people of eastern Saskatchewan, the beautiful shady groves along the lake, which render this place so attractive. Several hundred people were enjoing themselves there during July and the park is certain to become more popular when people learn of its existence.

I proceeded to Alberta on July 29 and began the retracement of both sides of the fifth correction line through ranges 9, 10 and part of 11, west of the fourth meridian, to ascertain the extent of the errors in the outline surveys. This district has been recently homesteaded and the dry weather in June rendered the settlers' crops on new breaking poor. However, the farmers, who had started into mixed farming were not complaining and their stock looked well.

The survey of the boundary of the Rocky Mountain Forest reserve through townships 1, ranges 28 and 29, west of the fourth meridian, was next completed. It appears that most of this rough country had once been covered with forest, but bush fires have denuded many of the mountain slopes. Much fine grazing land has resulted and eattle by the hundred and sheep by the thousand were noticed feeding upon the rich pasturage near and in the forest reservation. The cattle were doing little injury to the forest growth, but the sheep were destroying most of the vegetation and so largely preventing reforestation.

The traverse of the banks, by-channels and islands of Bow river through sections and 14, township 24, range 1, west of the fifth meridian, was completed by

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September 6. The topography was found to have very materially changed during the interval of thirty years, since the original survey.

From here, I proceeded to township 1, range 12, west of the fourth meridian, and completed the retracement of part of the township. Then a survey was made of that part of township 17, range 5, omitted by the original survey. South Saskatchewan river was also traversed throughout the township and twenty-three river-lot monuments destroyed. These old river lot mounds have proved confusing to the settlers and in consequence one homesteader had built his house off his homestead.

A considerable portion of this district appears to be more adapted for ranching than grain growing. Wheat farming has not proved, as yet, very successful, but the settlers engaged in mixed farming are prosperous. Many ranchers are irrigating land to grow alfalfa. A beautiful meadow of 100 acres was noticed in township 1, range 12, on the Milk river flat, the water used being obtained by damming Red Deer creek. This small scheme has proved a success. Along the South Saskatchewan several other schemes were noticed. Here the water is obtained by pumping it from the river to the top of the river flats. Gasoline engines are used to run the pumps, and the high cost of the power so obtained renders the practical success of these schemes somewhat doubtful. However, a rancher, Mr. Lokier, showed me where gas was bubbling up through the water of the South Saskatchewan in township 17, range 4. This proved on test to be largely methane gas, therefore it is probable that the settlers may obtain natural gas here at a moderate depth and then have a cheap fuel for power. Many seams of coal were noticed in the river banks in township 17, range 5. This coal is used for fuel by the neighbouring settlers. The veins are numerous, and some lignite veins are five feet thick, but the coal of best quality occurs in veins about two feet thick. On account of the distance from railways and the lack of local demand, no commercial mining has been done.

On September 25, I began the survey of coal leases in township 19, range 4, west of the fifth meridian. An investigation into the location of some old coal claims surveyed twenty years ago showed that these claims were placed approximately one mile in error upon the map of the old survey. Because of this mistake in the former survey, these claims occupy part of the land that was supposed to be open for leasing.

The work in Alberta was completed by three more small surveys, the traverse of St. Mary river through township 2, range 25, a resurvey to correct one section line in township 2, range 19, and an investigation and necessary surveys of a dry lake shown by the original survey as Horsefly lake in township 9, range 16, all west of the fourth meridian.

On October 18, I began the investigation of Whitebear lake in townships 23, ranges 15 and 16, west of the third meridian. The lake was found to have completely dried up, and the dry bed was surveyed so that the land might be disposed of. Similar surveys were made to deal with Pelican lake, in townships 18 and 19, range 1, which has become dry. These dry lake bottoms are of little value until improved. The old beaches are very stony and the bottoms are grown up with foxtail or wild barley, which is practically useless for hay or pasture.

The following surveys completed the operations in Saskatchewan: A small resurvey upon petition to correct errors in the original survey of township 18, range 8, the survey of Swan lake and retracement of a large part of township 10, range 8, on account of large errors found in the original survey, the investigation of a reported error in the returns of the survey of townships 3 and 4, range 18, the completion of surveys in connection with Katepwe park townships, 19 and 20, range 12, and a small resurvey in township 11, range 6, all west of the second meridian; the traverse of one bank of the South Saskatchewan through townships 25, ranges 5 and 6, a restoration survey upon petition of owners of lands affected in township 25, range 5, and the retracement survey of a small portion of township 23, range 9, all west of the third meridian.

On December 16, operations were begun in Manitoba by an investigation of the survey of township 25, range 9, west of the principal meridian. It was found that considerable worthless swamp land had not been correctly surveyed by the original survey. This district is so wet that it is very difficult to make surveys until late fall or winter. The settlers here are generally from Iceland and appear to be fairly prosperous. They cut hay around the marshes for their stock and grow but little grain. The winter fishing on lake Manitoba is another important source of income to the people of this district.

The following surveys were made to correct errors found by the inspectors in surveys recently made under contract; the resurvey of one section line in township 21, range 11, west of the principal meridian, the survey of a small lake omitted in the original survey of township 10, range 15, and the re-marking of posts and placing of mounds in townships 10, ranges 13 and 16, east of the principal meridian. Investigation showed that the posts reported wrong were correctly marked in townships 11.

ranges 13 and 14.

In addition to the miscellaneous surveys, observations were taken whenever opportunity permitted, for magnetic declination, inclination and total force, these observations not materially retarding the regular work. Sixty-three observations for declination were obtained in forty-one different townships with a Bausch and Lomb trough compass attached to the standards of a Watts transit.

The observations for magnetic inclination or dip and total force were made with a Dover dip circle according to Dr. Lloyd's method. Twenty-six stations were occupied, a total of seventy-nine observations for inclination and forty-nine observations

for total force being obtained.

Before and after the field operations, the correction to be applied to the readings of magnetic declination of my compass and the "A factor" of the total force readings were obtained personally at the Magnetic Observatory, Agincourt, Ont. As my assistant took many of the observations for dip and total force, he also determined the constants of the dip circle at Agincourt in order to correct for personal equation.

I have the honour to be. Sir.
Your obedient servant.

G. A. BENNETT, D.L.S.

APPENDIX No. 15.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF G. H. BLANCHET, D.L.S.

SURVEY OF THE 22ND BASE LINE WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.

The organization of the party having been completed we left Edmonton on February 12, 1913, for Prince Albert and from there we proceeded via the Canadian Northern railway to Big River settlement.

From Big River to Isle à la Crosse, a distance of 165 miles, the Isle à la Crosse Fish Co. have opened up a good winter trail by which fish are brought out from the northern lakes and merchandise is taken in, to be distributed in summer by water.

Beyond Isle à la Crosse there was no trail and it was reported that hay was scarce and the ice bad. The winter had been very severe in this country, the snow being over two feet deep and a cold north wind blowing almost continually. Under these conditions it was difficult to hire freighters, but finally seven teams were obtained which with my own three were able to handle the outfit. Owing to the difficulty we had breaking trail with the heavy freighting teams, I decided it would be impossible to use bob-sleighs on the line with my light horses, so I disposed of my sleighs and replaced them by flat sleighs.

On March 11, the post at Methye lake was reached and the freighters were sent back. A day was spent outfitting toboggans and pressing hay, and then we proceeded by the dog trail to our starting point at Garson lake, reaching there on the 14th. After establishing the meridian across the lake, the base line was begun on the 15th.

The height of land between the Churchill (Hudson Bay drainage) and the Athabaska occurs about the centre of range 2, being marked by extensive muskegs rather than an elevation. The region included in this watershed has little economic value, the timber being small and the land too wet for agriculture, but it is useful in conserving the water supply.

The muskeg country extends westward to Christina river which crosses the line near the centre of range 4. This river flows in a northeasterly direction, discharging about 1,500 cubic feet per second, and it is broken by many rapids from here to its juncture with Clearwater river. It drains the country lying between the height of land and the "Little Rocky mountains," its basin extending south to township 74. Its immediate valley first becomes appreciable about three miles south of the line and from there it increases rapidly to about six hundred feet in depth at its juncture with the Clearwater. Along the river flats there are some small groves of excellent spruce and upstream there are some good hay sloughs. There are also many areas of good agricultural land along this river and its tributaries.

Farther west the country rises towards the "Little Rocky mountains" from which many fairly large streams flow northeasterly into the Christina. In general the soil on the ridges is rather light, and in the valleys where not too wet it is good. Much of this district hes been fire-swept but some areas of good timber remain, notably along Grégoire river.

The "Little Rocky mountains" are roughly triangular in shape, the vertex being about nine miles north of the base line at the west side of range 8, whence lines extending southeast and southwest mark the limits of the elevated area. Proceeding southward they become broader and flatter, the south boundary being a curve with Christina river occupying the valley to the south. The northerly border of the "mountains" is marked by escarpments with rock exposures where they are cut by creek valleys. Extensive lake-like muskegs which give rise to many streams occupy most of the top of the plateau. These streams cut deep valleys through the borders of the plateau which is, consequently, very rough. The drainage is northeasterly into the Christina and thence via the Clearwater into the Athabaska, and north and northwesterly through Hangingstone and Horse rivers into the Athabaska.

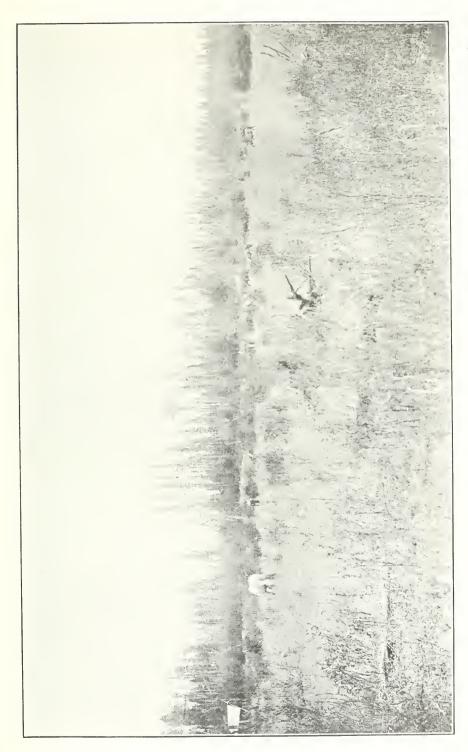


Photo by G. H. Blanchet, D.L.S. leridian.

These beaver meadows are formed by deposits of silt enriced down by the river and stopped by the beaver dams. Extensive flats of very rich land were thus formed and, as there are no trees, the snow melts very early in spring. Horse feed can thus be obtained on these flats long before the snow disappears in the woods, where the evergreens prevent the heat of the sun from reaching the snow. Beaver Meadow on Twenty-second Base Line West of Fourth Meridian.



In range 10 the line left the high lands of the mountains, dropping to a country which continues almost level to the Athabaska. The drainage here is poor and, consequently, the land is principally muskeg. The only horse feed obtainable was in the beaver meadows along the small streams. The country south of the base line continues the same till the slope of the mountains is reached. Two principal branches of Horse river rise in the mountains to the south and cross the line, one in range 12 and the other in range 14, and after flowing north for a few miles they both turn easterly, flowing in parallel courses and finally uniting in range 10. From there the stream swings off to the north, emptying into the Athabaska. There is considerable good land lying along its course.

After crossing the westerly branch of Horse river the line enters what is known locally as "Twasinaw" muskeg, which is a peculiar lake-like area about ten miles across and almost surrounded by poplar and jackpine ridges. Algar lake is situated near the centre of this muskeg, and lies just south of the line. Two branches of Algar river rise here and, after crossing the line in range 15, unite about two miles north and flow in a northerly direction into the Athabaska, which at this place is about fifteen miles north of the line and flows in an easterly direction. The sleigh road from Horse river to McMurray passes through this muskeg and crossing the line at the westerly side of range 14 practically follows Horse river down to McMurray.

Athabaska river crosses the line about the centre of range 17, and is approached through an extremely wet stretch of muskeg broken by islands and ridges of jackpine. The line passes just north of "Grand" rapids and across "Little Grand" rapids which extend down stream for about two miles. These rapids form the chief obstacle to navigation on this section of the river which here, becoming wide and shallow, flows through a bed of sandstone. An island about a quarter of a mile long divides the river where the greatest fall occurs into two unequal channels. The westerly, though the wider and fairly straight, is unnavigable, being shallow and strewn with large boulders, while the east channel through which the scows are taken is narrow and crooked. "Little Grand" rapids, though rough, are not very dangerous. As far as power development is concerned the situation is somewhat similar to the Lachine rapids on the St. Lawrence and might, perhaps, be similarly treated. "Grand Rapids" settlement, situated on the east bank of the river here, was crossed by the line. The river valley is about 400 feet deep.

Westward from the river the country has been badly burnt, though some areas of timber, protected by muskeg, remain. The country bordering the river is much cut up by deep creek valleys but contains some good agricultural land.

After the abrupt rise out of the Athabaska valley the country ascends gradually to the west for about fifteen miles, and is drained by many small streams rising in the muskegs several miles back from the river. These have deep abrupt valleys where they enter the Athabaska valley, and in consequence the country bordering the river is very rough in places. There are also several fairly large rivers with more extensive drainages, the chief of which are the Loon, Three rivers and the Little Buffalo. Loon river rises about ten miles west of the Athabaska and flows northeasterly into it at the head of the Grand rapids. Most of its valley has been fire-swept but a few bodies of good timber remain. The stream is about twenty-five feet wide at its mouth. About six miles north of the line three fair-sized streams flow northeasterly into the Athabaska, all entering it near the same point. They all rise in lake-like areas of muskeg in the interior. Little Buffalo river rises in a lake of the same name in the northerly part of township 86, range 20, and flows easterly into the Athabaska near where it makes its big bend from a northerly course to an easterly one. In several places at the mouth of this river natural gas escapes through cracks in the earth in sufficient quantities to keep up a brisk flame. With the exception of the strips of dry land bordering the river and its tributary streams as far back as they hold their valleys, the country is principally muskeg.

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The rainfall in July was excessive and this, combined with the swampy surface, practically flooded the country, especially the hay meadows, and these conditions finally made it advisable to postpone the completion of the line till after freeze-up. The

party was therefore taken out to Edmonton and discharged.

The autumn of 1913 was remarkably fine and mild. The ice on the lakes and rivers did not become safe till December, and the snow was very scanty till the end of that month. After organizing a new party I left Edmonton on December 2 and proceeded to the work by way of Athabaska and Wabiskaw, reaching the latter place on December 8. There was practically no snow there, and Wabiskaw river was reported to be open. It was therefore necessary to open up a sleigh road from the north end of Wabiskaw lake to the line, a distance of about sixty miles by the route we travelled. The line was reached on December 18 and the next day we started working on the line and bringing up the caches. During the interval while we were out, one of the caches was broken into

and the contents stolen; this left us very short of supplies for a time.

The height of land between the Athabaska and Wabiskaw rivers was crossed in range 20. This is covered by an extensive tamarack muskeg which drains easterly through the Three rivers and Loon river into the Athabaska and westerly via the Wood Buffalo into Wabiskaw river. The country in the neighbourhood of the "height of land" is practically level and consequently all muskeg. Some interesting features may be observed there. The dry land, lakes and rivers, found ordinarily, are here represented, respectively, by spruce muskeg, lake-like areas of tamarack muskeg and tamarack runs. With an outlet that would give efficient drainage the country would soon rid itself of its excessive moisture, but the problem of draining an extensive level district is a difficult one. In considering the problem of reclaiming the muskegs of the north country the question of muskeg subsoils is an important one, and investigation reveals some interesting conditions. From the amount of sand forming the surface in many parts of the north and from the fact that precipitation is not ordinarily excessive one would expect natural absorption to go on to a much greater degree. This is prevented to a greater extent by an impervious stratum of clay with a thickness varying from a few inches to several feet lying on top of the sand. It is probable that the clay is of recent origin as it lies generally in the depressions, the underlying sand coming to the surface in the ridges. This sand may not have a great depth as is suggested by the fact that it sometimes is of a quicksand nature. The ice which remains most of the year under the moss in muskegs lies on top of the clay. The most important considerations in facilitating drainage are, first the removal of the surface moss to cause the ice to melt more quickly and allow freer flow, and secondly to increase absorption, if possible, by ditches cut through the impervious clay. The usual profile of the northern swamp lands is more that of a shallow plate than of a bowl such as is usually found in Northern Ontario. Wabiskaw river crosses the line in range 23. It has no immediate valley but occupies the bottom of a wide shallow valley which is about fifteen to twenty miles wide. Much of this valley is muskeg but areas of good land occur along Wood Buffalo river floing northwesterly into the Wabiskaw north of the line and Trout and Bear rivers flowing easterly, south of the line. These three rivers, which are each from a chain to a chain and a half wide, form, with the addition of the Wabiskaw lake drainage, the principal sources of the upper Wabiskaw. There are some stretches of merchantable timber along each. There is also an area in townships 82, ranges 23 and 24, known locally as "the mountain" consisting of ridges and islands on which there is a good growth of poplar and spruce and which contain considerable land of agricultural value.

There are many small rapids along the Wabiskaw but probably none producing water-powers of economic value.

The fifth meridian was reached on January 26, 1914, and on the 28th, the work of closing having been completed, the party left for Edmonton, arriving there on February 7.

APPENDIX No. 16.

REPORT OF W. J. BOULTON, D.L.S.

SUBDIVISION SURVEYS IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, March 2, 1914.

E. DEVILLE, Esq., LL.D.

Surveyor General,

Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on my operations in the field during the past season.

Having completed the organization of my party I left High River, Alberta, on May 17, 1913, and two days later arrived at my first work, in township 16, range 3, west of the fifth meridian.

The work in this township lay in the westerly and southerly parts, which are mostly covered with willow brush and poplar. The township is well supplied with splendid water, being traversed in its northerly sections by Pekisko creek, a stream about fifty links in width, and by many other smaller creeks which are well distributed throughout the township.

After completing this work, I did some subdivision in townships 15, ranges 2 and 3, and township 14, range 3, in the order named. Two small lakes were traversed in

township 15, range 2.

Townships 16, 15 and 14, range 3, are quite similar in their general characteristics, varying from rolling and hilly to rough and mountainous, the ravines and coulées

being mostly covered with willow, poplar, jackpine and a few spruce.

From a rough estimate I should say that only twenty-five per cent of the territory included in these townships can be classified as open, but that part affords an abundance of rich grass. This feature together with the provisions made by nature for water and shelter, makes the country one that is especially adapted for the grazing industry. This industry has been taken up by a few ranchers in this vicinity, and their efforts have been very successful. The soil is generally very good, ranging from sandy to black loam, but on account of the short growing season and the ever present frosts, it is not suitable for agricultural pursuits. Plenty of fish, partridges and prairie-chiekens are found in these parts. Access to these townships is rendered very easy by excellent trails leading from both High River and Nanton.

On September 4, I started south to do some subdivision work in townships 8, ranges 2, 3, 4 and 5, as I wished to finish the mountainous work before October 15, which date, generally marks the advent of the stormy season in the foot-hills of southern Alberta. In going to this work, we followed a well-beaten wagon trail practically straight south, in range 2, until we arrived in township 10, where we crossed the north fork of Oldman river, turned west for about four miles and thence south on a splendid trail to township 8, range 2, where we stopped and completed the subdivision in this township. This being done, we continued on this trail which joined the Crowsnest trail, about one and one-half miles east of Burmis, a small town on the Crowsnest division of the Canadian Pacific railway. This latter trail is macadamized right through the Crowsnest pass, and is used by automobiles.

The work in township 8, range 5, was first completed, after which that in township 8, range 4, was begun. This latter work practically followed the top of Bluff

mountain, and although it was very rough, and at times very treacherous, some excellent closings were effected, having of course to resort to triangulation in many instances. Bluff mountain is practically covered with spruce varying from six inches to two feet in diameter, but on account of the precipitous nature of the country lumbering there would be quite difficult.

Having completed this work, we moved to a small abandoned village called "Lille" from which point we did the work in township 8, range 3. The main part of this work consisted in running north on the meridian, which forms the eastern boundary of sections 5, 8, 17, 20, etc. To run the actual meridian itself was impracticable. So after running one mile north I started triangulating and traversing. I succeeded in again getting back on the line about one and one-half miles south of the northeast corner of section 32 and from there I ran due north to the northeast corner of section 29, where I deviated my bearing to hit the post at the northeast corner of section 32, finally effecting a closing of two inches in departure at this point. This township is practically all limestone ridges, with deep valleys and ravines. The valleys contain burnt timber only, which is at present used for mine props. Coal mining was an important industry at one time in this township, but has of late years been abandoned.

There are many good indications of coal in townships 8, ranges 4 and 5, and many small seams were noticed, but it has all been taken up and will eventually be worked by the companies operating in these parts.

On October 25, we left Lille for township 4, range 1, west of the fifth meridian. We left the Crowsnest road at Burmis and travelled in a southeasterly direction along a splendid wagon road, to Mountain Mill, thence south to section 7, township 5, range 1. From this point several trails provide a means of access to township 4, range 1. The country through which we passed on our way is well settled and is practically all under cultivation, and judging from improvements and the general prosperous appearance of the farms, the yield is very good.

I encountered four settlers in township 4, range 1, and ascertained from them that hay is the only thing that can be grown successfully there, the short season and intense early frost preventing any extensive agricultural operations. Ranching is engaged in to a slight extent. The westerly and southerly parts are practically all limestone ridges, with intervening valleys of green and dry spruce timber, varying from four to twelve inches in diameter, while the remaining part is rolling to hilly, mostly covered with willow brush and poplar, thus rendering the grazing possibilities only fair.

After completing the subdivision in this township, which consisted of that part lying immediately outside the forest reserve, we went to township 3, range 30, west of the fourth meridian, and completed similar surveys there. The general characteristics of this township are similar to those of the one previously mentioned. Streams of considerable size, varying from thirty to forty links in width, would provide an adequate supply of water for ranching purposes. Township 3, range 30, is very well occupied by settlers, but there are practically no improvements.

Game such as partridges, prairie-chickens, bears, mountain goats, and mountain sheep is more plentiful in this district than in any other through which I passed during the season.

The work in township 3, range 30, west of the fourth meridian, having been completed. I started north again to township 10, range 3, west of the fifth meridian. This township, which is located near the "gap" in the Livingstone range of mountains, was reached by following an excellent wagon trail to Pincher creek, thence to Cowley, and from there to our destination where we arrived on November 22.

My work in this township consisted in running south from the correction line for five miles along the boundary of the Dominion Forest reserve, and connecting up the corners on the chords to the east, all of which I completed by December 1. The meridian followed a very deep valley, which was covered by spruce, jackpine, willow

brush and poplar. There are a few settlers in this township, but they have made no noticeable advancement or improvements. It is an exceedingly rough country, and there are several good indications of steam coal in the northerly part,

Deer are quite numerous in this locality, many hunters being attracted there

during the open season.

The months of October and November were very stormy, and we were frequently compelled to cease work on account of the high winds, which I understand are quite prevalent in the foot-hills at this time of year.

I next completed the survey of the boundary of the Dominion Forest reserve, in township 11, range 2, and also that part in the southwest corner of township 12,

range 1.

Having completed this work, I again returned to the locality in which I had been working during the summer months and finished the survey of the boundary of the forest reserve in townships 13 and 14, range 3, after which I moved to township 14, range 2, and completed the subdivision of that township.

During the season we succeeded in running 211 miles of line, including traverse

and trial lines.

On January 12, 1914, I again arrived at High River, where I stored my outfit and made suitable arrangements for the wintering of my horses. This having been done, I, with one assistant, went to Coleman, Alberta, and completed a small survey there, returning to High River on January 17.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant.

W. J. BOULTON, D.L.S.

APPENDIX No. 17.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF E. P. BOWMAN, D.L.S.

STADIA SURVEYS IN WESTERN SASKATCHEWAN.

The work on which I was engaged during the season of 1913 was an examination of the lakes and other bodies of water in the district lying south of Battleford.

I arrived in Battleford on May 17, and spent several days there in organizing my party and purchasing horses, wagons and the outfit required for the work. The party left Battleford on May 23, reaching our first work in township 40, range 19, west of the third meridian, on the 24th.

The lakes and other bodies of water in sixty-two townships were examined during the season; those which were considered permanent were traversed, and others were investigated as to their depth, locality, nature of the water, and any other points worthy of note. Camps were located at suitable points for reaching the work, usually one camp being located in each township, unless time could be saved by doing two or more townships from one camp.

Magnetic observations were taken whenever possible without hindering the regular work to any extent. Astronomical observations were also taken as often as possible when the weather was favourable. In all sixty-one magnetic and forty-two astronomical observations were obtained during the season.

In accordance with instructions the condition of the monuments in each of the townships was noted, and as much territory covered in each as was possible without loss of time on the regular work, thus serving the double purpose of seeing as many monuments as we could, and of locating bodies of water not shown on the township plans.

I closed my operations in the field on December 10 and returned to Battleford, where I discharged my men and made arrangements for wintering the horses and storing the outfit.

Most of the bodies of water examined in the prairie country have no springs or other permanent sources of supply. The quantity of water in them is variable, depending on the annual rainfall and snowfall. Many are shallow, and contain water in the spring but dry up during the summer, excepting in wet seasons. In some districts particularly in fairly level, open country, the lakes seem to have permanently dried up. In one district four such townships were observed in each of which at least one lake and several marshes existed at the time of the original survey about ten years ago, but at the time of our survey not a drop of water was found in any of them, the land being suitable for agriculture. One of these lakes which covered an area of two thousand acres or more at the time of the original survey, was found entirely dry, and part of it was producing grain crops. In other districts, where the land is more rolling, the change is not so marked, but many of the lakes now produce slough and marsh grass and large portions of the old beds have become suitable for hay or pasture land. An occasional deep lake was found, however, which will be permanent for a number of years, and in some districts springs exist which feed the lakes and tend to keep them at a more constant level. A number of alkaline lakes were also found. Very little change occurred in the limits of vegetation around such lakes even where practically dry owing to the alkaline soil. These alkaline flats require to be dry for several years before vegetation begins and then the first growth is usually foxtail and other weeds.

The settlers claim there is more water in the lakes this year and last year than there has been for the preceding three or four years. This is probably due to the wet season

of 1912, which filled the lakes and sloughs to a greater depth than usual, and saturated the soil to a higher level so that percolation does not proceed as rapidly as it did during the preceding dry years.

The condition of settlement varies in different parts of the country. In general, however, practically all of the Government lands are taken up by settlers, except in those sections where the land is unsuitable for farming, owing to its stony or hilly nature. In some districts, the country is very well settled, almost all of the land being under cultivation, while in other parts farther removed from the railways the settlement is in its initial stages. In the better settled townships good roads are being constructed along the road allowances, and the settlers have good buildings and prosperous looking farms.

The difficulty of obtaining water in some districts is a serious drawback to the settlers. Many of them have to haul water for their stock and general use for several miles. In one instance a settler was hauling it from a spring seven miles from his home. The cost of drilling wells is usually too great for the early settler as in many cases it is necessary to drill from two hundred to three hundred feet to obtain water.

The farmers in this district are engaged chiefly in grain growing although many of them have recently been devoting more attention to stock raising and mixed farming. This seems to be advisable owing to the uncertainty of the crops on account of frosts or hail and also because of the gradual exhaustion of the soil caused by continuous grain production. Mixed farming is carried on in those districts more remote from the railways where the cost of hauling grain to the elevators becomes a serious item of expense and in hilly and wet districts where the land is hard to till.

APPENDIX No. 18.

REPORT OF M. P. BRIDGLAND, D.L.S.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF THE CROWSNEST FOREST RESERVE.

Calgary, Alberta, February 23, 1914.

E. Deville, Esq., LL.D., Surveyor General, Ottawa, Canada,

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following general report on the operations of my party during the season of 1913, while engaged on the topographical survey of the northern part of the Crowsnest Forest reserve.

On June 2, the party started for Claresholm, from which point it had been decided to enter the northern part of the reserve. From there camp equipment and supplies were freighted in to a point near "The Gap", which is a narrow pass about forty miles southwesterly from Claresholm, where Oldman river flows through the Livingstone range. While this was being done, the horses were driven down from Okotoks to "The Gap."

Later it was learned that a better way of reaching "The Gap" was by way of a wagon road from Lundbreck or Cowley, on the Crowsnest branch of the Canadian Pacific railway. This route is shorter and is not nearly so hilly as the other.

Owing to the necessity of testing camera levels, and of determining the focal length of cameras and the speed of the photographic plates, some delay followed our arrival at the Gap. Consequently it was not until June 13 that actual survey work was started. During this time, however, the bulk of the camp equipment and supplies was moved by pack train farther into the mountains, so that no more delay would be eaused by difficulties of transportation. A temporary eache was made at the ranch of Mr. R. Macdonald, about a mile west of the Gap.

From June 15 to August 6 work was carried on from this point. Trips were made up Oldman river, Dutch creek, and Livingstone river and its tributaries. It was then decided to move south towards the railway, surveying the other valleys on the way. The valleys of Racehorse, Vicary, and Daisy creeks were covered, thus completing the drainage basin of Oldman river. While the railway and the adjacent land is not included in the reserve, the boundaries are so irregular that it was decided to partially cover all the country rather than to adhere strictly to the reserve. Another reason for this decision was that as the elevations of all stations were to be based on a traverse of the railway, it was necessary to occupy stations adjacent to it in order to carry the elevations to the more distant peaks. Seven stations south of the railway were occupied in order that they might be connected with the traverse and used as a basis for elevations of future stations in the southern part of the reserve.

While no organized system of triangulation was carried out, angles were read to connect different stations as well as possible. Advantage was taken of any old signals that could be located. Stations adjacent to the railway were fixed by a traverse of the railway, and a sufficient number of the more remote stations were connected with the posts of the Dominion lands system to control the survey.

The season of 1913 was, on the whole, favourable for the work. The party left Calgary on June 2 and returned on September 25. During this time 114 triangulation stations (exclusive of section corners or secondary camera stations) were occupied and twenty-two miles of railway traversed. Only eighteen days were completely lost owing to bad weather, though work was frequently interrupted on other occasions. No delay was caused by smoke and no prolonged delay by bad weather. On account of the low elevation, the hills were seldom covered with clouds, although the higher peaks to the west were often clouded. Work on the summits was frequently interrupted by local

thunderstorms, but these rarely lasted more than a couple of hours. The worst difficulty was due to incessant high winds, which rendered good work extremely difficult. In the absence of sharply defined topographical features, on sunny days the distance was often rendered indistinct by haze, particularly in the direction of the sun.

The northern part of the Crowsnest forest reserve covers an area of about 650 to 700 square miles and lies chiefly in townships 9 to 14 inclusive, ranges 3, 4, and 5, west of the fifth meridian. Nearly all of this area is drained by Oldman river. The chief tributaries of this river, which are Livingstone river, Racchorse and Dutch creeks, join the main stream before it flows through the Gap. This part of the reserve consists principally of rolling hills, the higher summits rising slightly above timber line. On the west side, running in a northerly and southerly direction, there is a limestone range forming the summit of the Rocky mountains and the Loundary between British Columbia and Alberta. The peaks of this range vary from 8,500 to 10,000 feet in elevation. Adjacent to this range there is a series of lower hills where the highest summits run from 7,000 to 8,000 feet above sea-level. About fifteen miles east of the main range and running almost parallel to it, lies the Livingstone range, also a limestone formation. This range is slightly higher than the intervening hills, especially south of the Gap. Farther east the hills rapidly become lower.

The country as a whole is comparatively open. There are good trails which are practically free from steep grades, bad swamps, or-muskegs, in all the main valleys. In many cases horses can easily be taken through country where no trail exists. In most sections feed is very plentiful, the valleys as a rule being "U" shaped, with large meadows in the bottoms. In addition many of the hillsides are open and are covered with a luxuriant growth of grass and pea-vine. During the past summer the upper part of Livingstone valley was used as a range for several hundred cattle. Wild flowers of many varieties are abundant, particularly on some of the upper slopes near the timberline. Edible fruits are scarce, soapberries (if these can be called edible)

and wild black currants being the only varieties seen in any quantity.

Timber of commercial value is not plentiful. A bad fire a few years ago burned over much of the country and did a great deal of damage to the standing timber. There is some spruce near the heads of Oldman and Livingstone rivers, but the greater portion of these basins has been burned over and is either bare or is covered with a growth of small jackpine. In the southwest part of the reserve near the heads of Dutch, Racehorse and Vicary creeks, and along the valley of Allison creek, there is a considerable quantity of spruce about eighteen inches in diameter. East of Linvingstone range the country is more open and there is no timber of commercial value. The varieties of trees usually seen are spruce, small poplar and jackpine in the valleys, scattered fir, spruce and jackpine on the hillsides, and spruce, balsam and pine on the upper slopes.

So far as could be learned no minerals other than coal have been discovered. Much of the country is held under lease for coal rights, and stakes were frequently seen. In only one place, however, were surface outcrops seen by any member of the party.

Trout abound in Oldman river and its tributaries, but are not as plentiful as in former years. During the fishing season of 1913 the Gap and its vicinity was visited by many fishing parties, and there is no doubt that as the attractions of this locality become better known the number of parties will increase and the number of trout will correspondingly decrease. At the present time there are very few fish in Crowsnest river or its tributaries at the southern end of the reserve. Large game does not seem to be very plentiful. Deer were seen on several occasions, and some mountain goats were encountered on the main range. There are a few bears, but berries and wild fruit are too scarce to offer them much inducement to remain in the country permanently.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. P. BRIDGLAND, D.L.S.

APPENDIX No. 19.

REPORT OF J. A. CALDER, D.L.S.

SUBDIVISION SURVEYS AROUND KAMLOOPS.

ASHCROFT, B.C., January 15, 1914.

E. Deville, Esq., LL.D., Surveyor General, Ottawa.

S_{IR},—I have the honour to submit the following general report on my surveys in the railway belt, British Columbia during the season of 1913.

I left Kamloops, where my party was organized, on May 9, 1913, and commenced the season's work in township 17, range 25, west of the sixth meridian. There I surveyed suitable grazing lands along Twaal creek, and retraced a part of Cooks Ferry Indian reserve No. 6. This portion of the township is very hilly and broken, and nearly all the land surveyed is suitable only for grazing. There is fair bunch-grass on all the lower slopes. Some benches along the east boundary of the township are cultivated, and the quality of the soil is generally excellent, but the scarcity of water for irrigation discourages more extensive farming.

I next subdivided certain sections along Pimainus creek in township 17, range 24, consisting for the greater part of a narrow valley, which save for some stony bench land in sections 21, 22 and 15, contains no land which could be tilled profitably. There is good grazing along the creek but the sides of the valley might be too steep in places for stock.

Most of this township consists of an elevated plateau, well timbered with fir and jackpine, and is nearly all covered with a good growth of timber grass, or pine grass as it is sometimes called. Unfortunately cattle and horses do not thrive on it, and it is generally considered worthless for grazing. I have been credibly informed, however, that sheep do well on this grass and if this be so, large tracts of the central plateau of British Columbia, which hitherto have been considered worthless, may in future provide a very valuable addition to the food supply of the province.

Deposits of gypsum have been discovered in various places along Pimainus creek. Since this mineral is of small value in proportion to its weight, the expense of transportation is likely to prohibit the development of these claims for a long time.

There are several fair-sized lakes at the head of Pimainus creek in township 17, range 23, which are well stocked with good trout.

On June 10, I moved to Drynoch and began work in township 16, range 25. The right bank of Thompson river was traversed from the north boundary of Cooks Ferry Indian reserve No. 2 to the south boundary of the township; such lines as were necessary to complete the survey of the sections adjoining the river were run and several Indian reserves retraced and tied in. The portion of this township which lies west of the Thompson is very rough and broken, so that it was difficult to run some of the lines.

I also subdivided nearly the whole of the east half of this township, which lies mostly on a rolling and hilly plateau between the Thompson and Nicola valleys. This plateau is generally well timbered with fir and bull pine, interspersed with some open patches; it is nearly all fair to good grazing land, and considerable areas in places, are arable. The elevation averages from 3.400 to 4,000 feet above sca-level, and nothing more delicate than hardy cereals and vegetables can be grown. The Indians on Nicoamen Indian reserve No. 10 raise most of the ordinary vegetables successfully, as well as

grain, but the latter sometimes does not ripen before the fall frosts set in. There are a number of good springs throughout the township, and while the amount of water is not sufficient to be useful for irrigation, they constitute a most valuable asset for a stock range. Strawberries grow in great profusion, ripening about the first of July. Bands of wild horses range over this plateau, furnishing considerable diversion for the Indians, who often endeavour to capture some of them with but indifferent success. Even when captured young, it is almost impossible to break them. Blue and willow grouse also abound in this district.

Subdivision was extended southerly to include grazing lands in the northeast quarter of township 15, range 25, and such portions of Indian reserves as fell within the lands surveyed were retraced and tied in. Both banks of the Thompson were traversed through this township, and the survey of the sections along the river was completed where necessary.

Miscellaneous surveys along the Fraser, from Lytton to the north limit of the railway belt, occupied practically the remainder of the season. The country there is

very mountainous and broken, especially on the west side of the river.

In townships 17, ranges 27 and 28, a number of small benches occur in the sections surveyed on the lower slopes of the mountains. Many of these have been cleared and are cultivated by Indians. These Indians seem to be, as a rule, good farmers. Practically all the suitable land within their reserves is utilized, and they have gone to considerable pains constructing ditches and flumes for irrigation purposes. There is no wagon road along the west side of the river, and any farm produce they may raise has to be brought to market, or at least part of the way, on packhorses. For this reason beans are the principal crop grown, as their value is great in proportion to their bulk, and they stand rough handling well. Until a road is built along this side of the river extensive development cannot take place.

I subdivided such lands along McGillivray creek, in township 18, range 27, as I considered valuable. The best land is a sloping bench in the east half of section 8

and the grazing is generally good throughout this section.

In township 18, range 28. I completed the survey of section 15 including the establishment of half a mile of the north limit of the railway belt, and the traverse of the right bank of Fraser river through this section. Some subdivision was also made on the east side of the river, including some patches of good land, suitable for

settlement, in sections 26, 23 and 14.

This portion of the Fraser valley is very suitable for general farming. There are many thriving orehards, and dairying is carried on very successfully by a few ranchers. Bees do well, and give good returns with apparently little attention. The climate is excellent, and there are no summer frosts. This district being in the "dry belt", irrigation is essential, and generally the amount of water available is not sufficient to supply all the cultivable land. In many places this condition of affairs could be improved by constructing reservoirs at suitable places along the streams, wherever dams could be built economically, and thus conserve much of the water which now is lost in the spring.

Considerable prospecting is being done along McGillivray creek, and some fair samples of platinum and gold have been found, but not in paying quantities. Many of the bars along the Fraser are occasionally worked on a small scale for gold by Indians, who generally make fair wages. Several benches of what must have been fine agricultural land, close to the river, have been washed for gold in years gone by, and there is now left only a waste of rounded small boulders and stones. It is doubtful if the amount of gold thus obtained compensates in the long run for such wanton

destruction of one of the province's most valuable assets.

After completing a few small surveys near the town of Lytton, I decided to discontinue field operations for the season: the remaining lands to be surveyed were at a considerable elevation and the snow was deep.

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

I arrived at Kamloops on December 15, where I discharged the party on the

following day.

Although an unusual quantity of rain fell during the summer months, the season generally was very favourable for surveying and the fall was ideal from a surveyor's point of view.

I have the honour to be, Sir.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. CALDER, D.L.S.

APPENDIX No. 20.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF A. V. CHASE, D.L.S.

SURVEYS IN THE RAILWAY BELT, B.C., SOUTH OF LYTTON.

I organized my party at Kamloops, and on May 22, 1913, we left for township 14, range 27, west of the sixth meridian where our first surveys were to be made.

The valley of Fraser river in this township is narrow and flanked by steep mountains to the east and west, and averages scarcely more than one mile in width. In this valley may be found land suitable for settlement. Small areas of bench land at varying elevations are found throughout the valley and are composed almost without exception of a good quality of light sandy loam soil. Some areas include also a considerable quantity of sandy gravel. The timber in this township is not of merchantable value. It is composed throughout of bull pine and fir up to twenty-four inches in diameter, the quality being generally better to the west of the river. Much of it in accessible places has been cut by settlers but it still covers most of the main valley except in the vicinity of lands which have been cleared and improved. The average size would searcely be considered of any value for lumbering.

Our next work was in township 13, range 27, and in townships 12 and 13, range 26. The valley of the Fraser through these townships conforms to the general character of the valley in this locality except in the southern part of township 12 where the mountains to the east recede to a greater distance from the river, leaving areas of bench and bottom land as far as two or two and one-half miles from the river. Bench land fit for cultivation was found adjoining the river in the southern part of township 13 and throughout township 12. Considerable settlement has taken place in this neighbourhood and other settlers are waiting for the vacant lands to be sufficiently surveyed for disposal to make homestead entries thereon.

I then decided to move into the valley of Nahatlatch river in townships 12, ranges 26, 27, and 28, and do as much work there as could be accomplished before the uncertain fall weather set in. To this end I moved by wagon to the cable ferry of Messrs Wordenhoff & Co. at Keefers, B.C., where my outfit was transported across the Fraser. From the ferry I moved to the end of the wagon road by team and wagon, but was disappointed by the non-arrival of packhorses for which I had arranged but which had strayed into the hills. I was able, however, to move sufficient of the outfit into the valley by man pack to supply us with food and shelter for the night, and the next day, August 23, the remainder of the outfit was moved down to the valley by pack horses, and camp was set up in the southeast quarter of section 13, township 12, range 27.

The valley of Nahatlatch river and lakes is essentially, as far as these surveys were carried, a narrow defile between steep mountain ranges to the south and north, but small areas of workable bench land are found along the valley. These when close to the river bottom are inclined to be very sandy and somewhat stony, but such benches as are at a slightly higher elevation are composed of a very good quality of sandy loam and light sandy loam soil. Most of this class of land is found in range 27, the mountains in ranges 26 and 28 rising as a rule from points close to the water's edge. In township 12, range 26, in this valley, are to be found several areas of excellent bench land at from 500 to 600 feet above the river, but this land is nearly all disposed of. Only one bona fide settler was found in this valley west of range 26.

The timber in the Nahatlatch valley is scarcely of sufficient value to warrant lumbering operations. In the river bottom bull pine, white pine, fir and cedar are found in fair size and quantity, but as the elevation increases white pine and cedar disappear and the timber is composed mainly of scrub, bull pine and fir, with jackpine in the higher altitudes.

This valley can be reached by wagon road from Keefers to the divide between Fraser and Nahatlatch rivers and thence by a good pack trail to Hannah lake, in section 19, township 12, range 27. From this point the pack trail is not fit for loaded horses and supplies must be carried westward on the lakes by means of rafts or dugouts. At the western end of the lakes the pack trail is again fit for use by loaded horses, and access may be had by it to the western limit of the railway belt.

The physical features of the land surrounding the western part of Nahatlatch lake suggest the advisability of a micrometer traverse, and as I did not have the necessary

instruments with me, I left this work to be carried out at a later date.

On October 30, I returned to the Fraser valley to complete before the end of the season certain surveys for which there was an immediate necessity in township 12, range 26, and in township 13, range 27, and on November 28 I moved camp to Lytton to complete some work omitted earlier in the season in township 14, range 27.

This ended my work for the season. I disbanded my party on December 6 and

left at once for Orillia, Ont., where I arrived on the 11th.

APPENDIX No. 21.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF G. W. COLTHAM, D.L.S.

STADIA SURVEYS IN CENTRAL ALBERTA.

On May 26, 1913, we left Edmonton, where I had organized my party, and proceeded easterly over the Canadian Northern railway to Sickman lake, in township 52, range 13, west of the fourth meridian.

Surveys of lakes in the following townships were completed during the season:—
Townships 50 and 52, range 9, townships 49, 50, 51, and 52, ranges 10 and 11,
townships 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, and 52, range 12, and townships 47, 48, 51 and 52,
range 13, all west of the fourth meridian. An inspection was made of township 50,
range 13, but no bodies of water of sufficient importance to warrant a survey were
found. No lakes exist in township 51, range 9, or township 49, range 13.

Sickman lake is surrounded by hills which rise gradually from the shore. About a mile from the southerly end of the lake they attain a height exceeding 100 feet. Small fresh-water springs are found along the shore, and these serve to partially offset the effects of evaporation of the lake water. The lake level, however, has fallen in recent years as the old shore is visible in many places more than a chain from the water's edge. The shore is composed of sand and gravel and rises very slightly for some distance. The water is slightly alkaline, and the greatest depth found was about fifteen feet but soundings indicate that the bed is uneven. The bays are very shallow.

The soil in this township is a sandy loam, and while not very suitable for the cultivation of cereals is well adapted to the production of potatoes and garden vegetables. The greater part furnishes splendid grazing land for cattle and horses. Small scattered areas of poplar, a few acres in extent, furnish fuel to the surrounding settlers.

Township 52, range 12, contains a great many lakes; those in the northerly part are all surrounded with poplar of small dimensions while the shores are obstructed with dry fallen timber. In several small lakes ranging from nine to twelve feet in depth portions of dry trees were standing, indicating that they are of comparatively recent origin.

The surrounding country is rolling, broken by small hills, and not well adapted to cultivation, but furnishes good summer pasture for cattle.

A small lake formerly existing in the southwest quarter of section 7 has entirely dried up, and the old lake bed is covered with grass. The only apparent eause of its disappearance is evaporation, as no surface outlet or inlet is visible. A lake lying in sections 2 and 11 contains upwards of thirty islands, and has only narrow channels of open water. These islands lying a few feet above the water are thickly timbered with small poplar. The lake water though almost free from alkali is stagnant, and is filled with small green particles of vegetable matter which in the presence of the sun's heat impart a putrid odour to the water, and give it a most unpleasant taste. The depth is fairly uniform averaging about ten feet. The shore line is timbered, and low hills rise from the water's edge. The surrounding country is settled largely by Russians and Galicians, who have as yet tilled only a few acres of their farms, the land in fact being too rough and broken for profitable cultivation but well suited for cattle ranching. The soil in general is a light sandy loam.

The lakes in townships 52, ranges 11, 10 and 9 contain water which is almost free from alkali and which, after boiling is quite potable. A lake in sections 19 and 20, range 11, has a hard level bed of sand and gravel and open shores and contains fine clear

drinking water of temporary hardness. The other lakes are surrounded by small scrubby poplar and have nearly level shores. Many of these lakes are fed by springs which seem to maintain a fairly constant level.

The surrounding country is rolling, and near Vermilion river the hills are rather precipitous. The soil consists of sand and clay loam on which grain thrives but cultivation is difficult. The land is perhaps quite as valuable for grazing purposes. Poplar timber which occurs in scattered areas ranges from two to seven inches in diameter.

Vermilion river drains a large area but in the month of July it was only twenty to thirty feet wide and three feet deep, with a sluggish current. The river valley ranges from ten to twenty chains in width, with abrupt banks rising from fifty to one hundred feet in height. Small scattered spruce and poplar fringe the summit of the bank.

The lakes in townships 51, range 10, and the easterly part of range 11, were found to have dried up considerably, the open prairie country and shallowness of the water promoting active evaporation. The shores are sandy and quite level while the water contains in solution a high percentage of alkaline salts. The depths range from one to four feet and under present conditions these lakes will disappear in a few years.

The country is quite level and well adapted for grain growing although only a very small fraction of the available land is under cultivation. The settlers in this district

follow mixed farming and raise a large number of cattle and horses.

In the westerly part of townships 51, range 11, and the northerly part of range 12, the lakes are different in character, having greater depths and being surrounded by rough hilly country, covered to a large extent with small poplar and scrub. A depth of forty feet was found in a lake lying in sections 26 and 25, range 12. This was the greatest depth noted in any lake during the season's work. Dry timber standing in several feet of water near the shore of this lake indicated that the water had risen quite recently. The shore is rough, and covered with dead timber. The water is rather stagnant and slightly alkaline. The small lakes in sections 10, 11, 14 and 15, range 12, contain less than two feet of water and must under present conditions eventually disappear. Incrustations of alkaline salts are found along the shores. The lakes in sections 21, 28, 29 and 33 of this township are quite picturesquely situated and contain clear sparkling water which however is alkaline to the taste.

A lake lying in sections 31 and 32, township 51, range 12, and partly in township 52 was completely dry in the month of June, but contained several inches of water two months later, after the summer rains had fallen. No survey was made as it was

thought that it will soon be permanently dry.

The township is similar in its general topography to the one adjoining it to the north. The small town of Ranfurly on the line of the Canadian Northern railway from Edmonton to Vermilion is situated in the southeast quarter of section 15. It has one grain elevator, two stores, and a hotel and a population of about one hundred.

Township 51, range 13, is rolling in character, the land being light and arid, and consequently grain farming is not pursued. It would appear however to be suitable for

sheep ranching.

Birch lake extending into townships 50 and 51, ranges 11 and 12, was the largest than two feet of water and must under present conditions, eventually disappear. Incrusbody of water surveyed during the season. This lake with a maximum width of nine miles in an easterly and westerly direction, presents so many long inlets connected with the main body by narrow channels, that the amount of shore line is very great compared with the water area. The west shore in range 12 is sandy and the land rises gradually from it. A fringe of poplar extends to within a few chains of the water's edge. The shore line here indicates that the water has fallen three to four feet within the past few years. Several small bays originally connected with the large westerly bay of the lake are now isolated from the main body forming separate shallow lakes with level sandy shores. The land edjoining the shore is rolling, but not too rough for cultivation,

though it might prove more profitable if used for grazing as the soil is sandy. The farmers in this section have experienced some difficulty in obtaining a sufficient supply of good water. The southerly shore of the lake is similar in its general characteristics to the westerly shore. The land adjoining the inlets of the lake is low and wet during the greater part of the year. In range 11 the land is rolling and in parts too rough for profitable tillage, but furnishes good pasture.

Masses of limestone were found strewn along the north shore in several places, but it is evidently too easily disintegrated by weathering agencies to prove valuable as a building material. A steep precipitous clay bank ranging from fifty to one hundred feet in height extends several miles along the north shore. The small adjoining lakes have evidently been connected originally with the main body. The greatest depth noted was thirty-five feet; this was found at a point a few chains south of the larger

island in the large easterly bay extending northward.

A large ranch containing about 6,000 acres comprises the area along the north shore between the two great bays. The greater part of this land is rough and hilly with long narrow coulees affording fine natural shelter for stock in winter. At present about 1,000 acres are under cultivation. Springs of clear hard water are found along the lake shore in section 34, range 11. The lake water is soft containing a high percentage of solids in solution and although alkaline is not unsuitable for stock. Owing to the presence of free ammonia in the water it has been found that fish will not thrive. According to the testimony of the surrounding farmers several of the islands in the lake have appeared only within the last ten years, showing that the lake level has fallen three or four feet at least in that time. The town of Innisfree situated on the Canadian Northern railway in section 2, township 51, range 11, has a population of about four hundred and owing to the proximity of the lake attracts quite a number of summer campers from Edmonton and neighbouring centres.

Townships 50, ranges 10 and 11, consist of open rolling and undulating prairie. The soil is chiefly clay loam and is exceptionally well suited to the production of wheat and oats. All the land open for entry is being farmed, with large areas already

under crop.

Townships 49, ranges 10 and 11, contain very rolling land, with good clay soil in several sections; but it is too rough for extensive cultivation. Good farm land is found in the south part of range 11, where the surface is undulating with several quite level sections. Alice lake in this township is evidently slowly drying up; evaporation is very active, leaving the water in the lake extremely alkaline, so that it is even unsuitable for stock. The adjoining small lakes are very shallow and will probably soon disappear. In range 9 the surface is very rolling in character.

Townships 47 and 48, ranges 12 and 13, contain some of the best wheat producing land in Alberta. The surface is level or in places sufficiently undulating to afford good natural drainage. The soil is clay and clay loam which seems especially suitable for the production of wheat and oats, the common crops in this locality. The settlers here are principally Norwegians who have adopted modern, and even scientific farm-

ing methods with surprising rapidity and remarkable success.

The town of Viking, situated on the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, in the northeast quarter of section 36, township 47, range 13, has a population of about four hundred, and is a thriving agricultural centre with three grain elevators, which during the month of November were receiving grain at the rate of 5,000 bushels per day.

Thomas lake, the largest in this district, presents some peculiar features. The depth is variable, while springs of water of a higher temperature than that in the lake rise in various places from the lake bed, which is very soft and composed of alkaline

clay and mud. The lake level however appears to be gradually lowering.

The lake in section 10, township 47, range 13, was found to have entirely dried up. Evaporation and cultivation of the surrounding soil appear to be active agencies in

drying up most of the shallow lakes that came under our observation, while the element of rainfall seems to exert comparatively little effect on the level of many of these lakes. Various large sloughs which according to the testimony of settlers existed four or five years ago have entirely disappeared. In most instances this has proved of great benefit to the farmers as the land now produces heavy crops of good hay.

The lakes on the northerly part of township 52 and the northeasterly part of township 51, range 12, seem to have maintained their present level for a long period, and in a few cases appearances seem to indicate that new lake bodies have been formed

comparatively recently.

Game was plentiful throughout the whole area where surveys were performed. Ducks of various species were plentiful on nearly all the lakes and sloughs while flocks of geese frequented the larger bodies of open water. Several flocks of pelican were seen, as well as various kinds of snipe and small aquatic birds which frequented the shallow lakes with open shores. Prairie-chickens were everywhere abundant while a few ruffed grouse were noticed in the timbered areas. Rabbits were very numerous particularly in township 52, range 12. Jumping deer, though not plentiful, are to be found in township 52, range 12, and the vicinity of Birch lake, but no moose are to be found in this region. For feathered game this district is considered to be one of the best hunting grounds in the province.

The weather, during the months of June and July was rather damp, although the actual rainfall was not heavy; but the warmer weather in August and September together with the absence of early frosts which often occur in the district, combined to make the season one of the most favourable that the farmers have experienced for over ten years. It was noticed that in the low flat sections frosts occurred earlier and

were much more severe that in the higher and more hilly parts.

The weather conditions however are such as to permit of the raising of practically all the common kinds of vegetables and small fruits, where proper methods of preparation and culture of the soil are pursued.

On November 24, owing to unfavourable weather conditions, operations were suspended.

APPENDIX No. 22.

REPORT OF G. C. COWPER, D.L.S.

STADIA SURVEYS IN SOUTHERN SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA.

OTTAWA, February 27, 1914.

E. Deville, Esq., LL.D.,
Surveyor General,
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the stadia survey of lakes carried on by my party in southern Alberta and Saskatchewan during the past season.

I left Welland on May 5, 1913 and proceeded to Medicine Hat, where I organized my party. On the 20th of the month I left for township 9, range 8, west of the fourth meridian, the scene of my first operations. My work consisted of the traverse by stadia of all lakes of a permanent character over five acres in area and the investigation of all lakes and marshes which had dried up since the original surveys or which were likely to dry up. These surveys were carried on in sixty-three townships in Alberta, extending from townships 1 to 22 and ranges 1 to 14, west of the fourth meridian.

From township 9, range 8, I worked east to township 8, range 2. The country passed through is well settled and few homesteads remain to be taken up. Townships 8, ranges 2, 3, and 5, are rougher than the others and are largely under lease for cattle and horse grazing. The remaining townships are homesteaded, the settlers going in for mixed farming.

The only body of water of any importance in these townships is Elkwater lake, in township 8, range 3. This lake is two miles long by a mile and a half wide and is composed of three arms. The deepest sounding taken was twenty-one feet. The water is cool, clear and well stocked with pike. It is prettily situated at the foot of a high wooded hill and part of the south shore is laid out as a summer resort. The lake is only thirty-five miles from Medicine Hat, and as there is a good trail to that city, a large number of people from there use it as a summer resort.

From Elkwater lake I moved south by way of Medicine Lodge coulee to township 1, range 2. This coulee runs north and south and varies from one to two miles in width, with banks from 100 to 400 feet high. The coulee and the land immediately east is well settled as far south as township 5, but from there to township 1 the country is rougher and is practically all under grazing lease, and the ranch houses are widely separated.

Township 1, range 2, is well settled by Americans, who on account of the great distance to the nearest railway in Canada do most of their trading in Montana. This will largely be overcome on the completion of the Weyburn-Lethbridge branch of the Canadian Pacific railway.

Milk River lake in this township is about three miles long and varies in width from ten chains to half a mile. It is very shallow, and at the time of my survey, June 23, contained only a little over a foot of muddy water. In a dry season it will completely dry up, but it will not produce hay.

From this township westerly to Comrey, in township 2, range 6, the country is rough and is sparsely settled with ranchers. From there northerly to Pakowki lake, in townships 3, ranges 7, 8, and 9, townships 4, ranges 7 and 8, and townships 5, ranges 7, 8, and 9, the country is well settled with homesteaders. This lake was originally

a large body of water. The main body of the lake was ten miles long and from two to six miles wide; it had two long arms, the one at the southwest end being seven miles long and three-quarters of a mile wide, and the other at the northwest end being four miles long and about half a mile wide. It has dried up considerably in the last few years and is very shallow, three feet being the greatest depth found. The land formerly in the lake and now dry is gumbo soil and is covered with foxtail. The water is milky and unfit for use. There are a number of creeks flowing into the lake but there is no outlet.

The country around the lake, with the exception of the north end, where there is a large sheep ranch, is well settled. A large number of Americans, who came into this district in 1940, are following mixed farming, and although at present fifty miles from the railway they are meeting with success. The new branch of the Canadian Pacific railway from Weyburn to Lethbridge runs just north of the lake.

From Pakowki lake I moved to Crow Indian lake, in townships 5, ranges 13 and 14, passing through a well settled country. This lake is about four and a half miles long and 20 chains wide. It is situated in a long coulee about a mile wide with banks about 200 feet high. The greatest depth found in this lake was six feet, and the water is fresh and good. The area covered by water is fairly constant except at the west end where the lake runs out into a long marshy flat. The overflow from this lake reaches Pakowki lake.

From Crow Indian lake I moved north to the town of Grassy lake, in township 10, range 13. For the first ten miles after leaving Crow Indian lake there are practically no settlers, but from there north to South Saskatchewan river the country is well settled. In townships 9, ranges 11, 12, 13, and 14, and townships 10, ranges 11, 12, and 13, only one lake was found to contain water, all the other lakes having dried up. These now form valuable hay meadows.

The next townships investigated were those situated between the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway and Red Deer river and from South Saskatchewan river west to range 12. The largest lake shown on the map for this district is Tide lake which originally covered half of township 18, range 10. This lake was found to be completely dry and its bottom which is gumbo soil was covered with more or less vegetation. I investigated seventeen townships in this district in which all the lakes were dry, and in ten others some of the lakes were dry and some were found to still contain water the year round. The only lake in this district of which special mention may be made is Old Channel lake in townships 14 and 15, range 5. This lake is in the form of a horseshoe and is about two miles from end to end and ten to twenty chains wide. It was evidently at one time the channel of the South Saskatchewan, but the river has cut a new channel. The lake is very shallow, varying from one to two feet deep, but it has never been known to be completely dry.

In townships 20, ranges 4, 7 and 8, township 19, range 3, and townships 17 and 18, range 5, a number of alkaline lakes were traversed. These lakes contained very little water, but their bottoms are composed of very soft white alkaline mud which, even when the water disappears, do not become dry, nor do they produce any vegetation. In some cases the settlers have these lakes fenced off to prevent their stock from becoming mired in them.

This district is becoming very well settled. New houses were noticed going up in all the townships, and new land is being broken. The branch of the Canadian Pacific railway from Swift Current to Bassano runs through this district. Some of the townships are rough and broken and are under lease for horse and cattle ranching. There are no sheep ranches in the district.

The next area investigated was in townships 12 to 17, ranges 1 to 3 inclusive. In these townships about half of the lakes were found to be dry while the remainder still contain some water. These townships, with the exception of townships 14, ranges 2 and



Photo by J. S. Galletly, D.L.S. Hudson Bay Store and Factor's Residence at Fort Vermilion.

The building in the foreground is the Factor's residence, while away in the Lackground can be seen the flour mill. The store is about half-way between the residence and the mill.



Photo by G. C. Cowper, D.L.S. Alkaline Mound in Southern Saskatchewan.

This mound, on the shore of a lake in township 16, range 25, west of the Third meridian, is about eight feet high and lifteen feet in diameter. It is snowly white and is composed of clear crystalline salts which on exposure to the air break up into a fine white powder which covers the mound to a depth of about one inch. The nourd appears to be formed from salt springs. When the lake fills up the mound dissolves, the salt spreading over the bottom of the lake, and when the lake dries up the mound forms again.



3, which are rough and hilly, are well settled, mostly by Germans. There are no large or important lakes. A number of summer camps for sheep were seen.

On September 19 I finished the survey of the lakes in township 12, range 1, thus

completing my surveys in Alberta.

My surveys in Saskatchewan were confined to the block of townships composed of townships 12 to 16, ranges 20 to 26, west of the third meridian, in which I surveyed and investigated all the lakes. These townships are situated immediately north and east of Maple Creek settlement and the townships are with a few exceptions well settled.

The settlers in this district go in for mixed farming and very few of them depend altogether on the growing of grain. There are still a number of ranches in this block. Township 12, range 23, and township 13, range 20, are both entirely under grazing lease. Township 14, range 24, and townships 16, ranges 23 and 24, are largely composed of sand hills. At one time there was some fairly large timber in these townships, but the settlers have cut practically all of this and now very little except scrub remains. The ranchers in this district raise horses, cattle and sheep

Crane lake, in townships 13, ranges 22, 23 and 24, is the largest body of water in this district. It is about eight miles long and five miles wide at the widest part. On account of a thin coating of ice I was unable to sound it, but it is said to be twenty feet deep. The water in the lake is slightly alkaline but it is used for stock. The lake is fed by Bear creek and has no outlet. Crane lake has dried up somewhat in the last few years. This is most noticeable on the south side where the land is low and flat.

Bigstick lake, in townships 15, ranges 24 and 25, is also a large body of water, but it is drying up rapidly although it has no outlet. This is accounted for by the fact that the water in Maple creek, which is the lake's only source of supply, is being used for irrigation purposes. The water is also slightly alkaline and the greatest depth found was nine feet. The east end of this lake is very shallow and the land rises very gradually. As the water recedes it leaves good hay lands. In both Crane and Bigstick lakes moderate quantities of pike and sucker are to be found, and both of these lakes

are frequented in the fall by a large number of ducks, geese and cranes.

In township 16, range 25, a very unique lake was found. This lake is about two miles long by half a mile wide, and at the time of my survey, October 8, was dry except for a few inches of water at the north end. The bottom of the lake is covered with a coating of hard crystalline and alkaline salt varying from a few inches to a foot in depth. At the south end of the lake there is a large mound of alkaline salt of snowy whiteness, about fifteen feet in diameter and eight feet high, and close to it there is a smaller mound about three feet high. The mounds are composed of clear crystalline salts which on exposure to the air break down to a white powder, and this powder covers the mounds to a depth of an inch. I cut about a foot into the larger mound without finding any change in its composition, but on cutting six inches into the smaller one, water spouted out and continued flowing. On returning next day this mound was found to be again sealed up. These mounds are apparently formed by salt springs, which on coming to the surface deposit the salt. The mounds are said to disappear and to be built up again, and one settler informed me that he had seen five of these mounds at one time. It appears that when the lake fills up in the spring with the fresh snow water and the heavy rains, these mounds are dissolved and the salt is then deposited over the lake bottom.

Vincent lake in townships 14 and 15 range 22, which is approximately the same size as the last mentioned lake has practically the same bed formation, but there are no mounds in it. A number of smaller lakes were examined which had the same hard crystalline salt bottom, but in none of these were any springs noticed.

In sections 30 and 31, township 15, range 20, there is a fairly large lake with a hard crystalline bottom. About twenty chains south there is a much smaller lake without any water but with a very soft white alkaline mud bottom, and about fifteen

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chains east of this there is a fresh-water lake. The lake with the hard crystalline bottom is in a small valley, while the other two are in another valley but they are not connected.

In these townships a large number of lakes were surveyed which were practically free of water but the bottoms were soft white alkaline mud. These lakes carry water so long each season that their beds never become really dry, and vegetation has no chance to grow. In a few cases where the lakes have remained dry, vegetation appeared to be starting.

The deepest lake encountered during the season was Freefight lake, in townships 16 and 17, range 23. It is about two miles long by half a mile wide, and is surrounded by high rolling prairie. It is fed by a fresh-water creek but the lake itself is strongly alkaline. It was found to be over sixty feet deep.

Practically all the lakes surveyed during the season were found to cover a smaller area than they did at the time of the original surveys, from ten to thirty years ago. This may be partly accounted for by the fact that the land is becoming more broken each year, thus allowing the surface water to sink in. Virgin prairie is almost impervious to water.

A large number of the prairie lakes have no well-defined inlets or outlets. They are simply pot-holes, varying from a few acres to a few square miles in area. The surface water from the melting snows and the spring rains fill them and evaporation is their only outlet. As the land becomes more valuable and proper drainage is instituted many of these lakes will be reclaimed for hay meadows and in some cases for the growing of grain.

The one great drawback of this southern country to the homesteader is the uncertainly of the rainfall for the ripening of his crops, and to the rancher the uncertainty of having an abundant supply of fresh water for his stock.

The game consists of ducks, geese and cranes in large numbers, and an occasional antelope in the less settled districts.

As to the accuracy of the stadia for traverse surveys, I would mention that I closed a large number of my traverses by latitudes and departures and found the closing errors in many cases to be little in excess of that which would be expected with a transit and chain. In one case I retraced three miles of a base line with the stadia and differed by only seven links from the theoretic at the end of that distance.

During the season I completed the survey and investigation of the lakes in ninety-two townships and partly investigated eleven other townships.

I completed operations in the field on December 20 and reached my home in Welland on the 24th.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. C. COWPER, D.L.S.

APPENDIX No. 23.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF A. L. CUMMING, D.L.S.

RESURVEYS IN SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA.

My work during the season of 1913 consisted of resurveys, retracment and restoration surveys of townships, the original surveys of which were performed twenty

or thirty years ago.

I organized at Edmonton and shipped my outfit to Strome, Alta., on July 7, 1913. My first work was to renew the monuments adjoining Wavy lake in townships 44 and 45, range 15, west of the fourth meridian. Upon completion of this work I drove by way of Content and Red Deer to Cygnet lake which lies in township 38, range 28. This lake was reported to have been greatly lowered by a ditch which had been constructed by the railway company whose grade crosses this lake. The ditch has lowered the water in the lake by about two feet but has not caused any great change in the shore line, except that in a dry season some valuable hay sloughs would be available. I inspected the monuments surrounding the lakes and replaced a number of iron posts that were missing.

My next work was on the correction line between townships 26 and 27, range 15, where I corrected the positions of the monuments. I shipped most of my outfit to Munson by Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern railways and drove across country lightly loaded. I passed through a flourishing well-settled farming country. Mixed farming is increasing in every district; this method of farming practically guarantees the farmer a fair year, even if his grain suffers some from an early frost. Due to the poor service over the new road from Stettler to Munson I was able to complete my

work before my freight arrived.

I reloaded my outfit at Munson and shipped it to Maidstone, Saskatchewan, where I made a retracement and restoration survey of township 45, range 23, west of the third meridian. The surface of this township is hilly, the northeastern portion being rough. Approximately two-thirds of it is settled, and mixed farming is being carried on extensively. The soil is a good loam from four to eight inches deep with a clay subsoil. There are numerous lakes in this township, one of which is salty, but the majority have potable water. Every settler has a good well. I found the majority of the old markings, but due to the hilly nature of the country they were hard to locate without re-running the lines. I found the original work very good, but practically all the posts had to be renewed.

From this work I moved north into township 48, range 22, where I retraced the southerly two-thirds of the township and traversed the lakes. The surface is gently rolling and covered with willow and poplar bush. There are a number of lakes in the township partly surrounded with good hay sloughs. The water in the larger lakes is fresh. The soil is a light brown loam from two to six inches deep with a sandy subsoil and mixed farming is largely carried on. Every settler has a good well, water being available at a depth of twenty to forty feet. A large amount of breaking and

fencing has been done and considerable land is under crop.

On the completion of this work I shipped the outfit to Sprucegrove, west of Edmonton, and drove to my next work which was a small correction survey in townships 50 and 51, range 27, west of the fourth meridian. I then returned to Edmonton and dismissed my party on October 5, 1913.

From this date until I closed operations on Februray 9, 1914, I was employed on miscellaneous surveys and the traversing of lakes. The first lakes to be traversed were in townships 51, 52 and 53, range 2, west of the fifth meridian. The work progressed somewhat slowly at first due to the scarcity of help and the lack of ice on the lakes, but as soon as the ice would carry us we made good progress. We also had a few days' work in township 55, range 2.

My next work was to survey the townsite of Nordegg at the Brazeau coal mines in township 40, range 15. I lost considerable time in reaching the work due to the unreliable transportation facilities but the railway has reached the mines and fegular mixed trains are running now. This country is being rapidly opened up. A number of settlers are locating south and southeast of the Rocky Mountain House district, and a few have homesteaded west of this point along the right of way. The Brazeau Mines company are counting on spending large sums of money in developing their properties and building a model town to be known as Nordegg. The company employs at present approximately one hundred and fifty men and will greatly increase this number as soon as they start to ship their coal. In December, there were thirty-four thousand tons of coal on the dumps ready for shipping. The company has selected an ideal townsite surrounded by magnificent mountain scenery.

Upon my return from the Brazeau coal fields I left by way of Athabaska for Heart lake, situated northeast of lac LaBiche, in township 69, range 10, west of the fourth meridian. There is a great rush for homesteads in lac LaBiche district due to the construction of the Alberta Great Waterways railway to McMurray. A great deal of this country is very suitable for cattle raising and mixed farming. A great number of settlers have already got their title for their farms, but development has been retarded due to the long distance from a railway or a market. Λ fine class of mixed farming country extends from lac LaBiche, in townships 67 and 68, ranges 13 and 14, south to within twenty miles of the Canadian Northern railway. My next work was in the Cold lake district. There one sees a large number of up-to-date houses and farms. The only drawback is the great haul to a railway or a market. Every settler I met expressed the greatest confidence in the country. The farmers are for the most part going in for mixed farming. This winter has been exceptionally fine and warm, so that farmers were able to keep their stock out for most of the winter. In sone localities they did not commence to feed hay until the end of January.

APPENDIX No. 24.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF W. J. DEANS, D.L.S.

MISCELLANEOUS SURVEYS AND INSPECTION OF SURVEY CONTRACTS IN MANITOBA AND EASTERN SASKATCHEWAN.

On June 2, 1913, I left Winnipeg with my party for Point du Bois via Lae du Bonnet, arriving at the latter place the same evening. I was delayed there two days on account of a breakdown on the tram line running to Point du Bois, so that I did not arrive at my work until the 5th.

The city of Winnipeg has a hydro-electric power plant located at Point du Bois falls on Winnipeg river, and has applied for certain lands above the falls for flooding

purposes.

It has been agreed between the engineers of the city of Winnipeg and the department that an elevation of 212 feet above Winnipeg city datum would be required.

In order to deal with the application of the city it was necessary to measure the area in each quarter-section which would be flooded by the dam. To determine these areas the 212-foot contour had to be located on the side of the river and on the islands in the river.

This work was started by the late William Ogilvie, D.L.S., but owing to his death

it was not completed.

My first camp was located about four miles above the power station on the south side of the river, and from this point I was enabled to traverse some ten miles of the contour. There are a number of bench marks along the river from which I obtained the height of the water. I then set a water gauge and noted any change in the level; from the water level I obtained the position of the contour.

The land surrounding that portion of the flooded area which I surveyed is mostly rocky, with patches of soil in places, and is covered with a thick growth of jackpine. balsam, hemlock and poplar, varying in diameter from two to ten inches. In many places the windfall was high and the underbrush thick, and as we had to cut lines through this, our progress on some days was very discouraging. The land is of no use for farming purposes, and as the timber is too small and too scattered for lumbering, it could be utilized only for fuel. The waters of Winnipeg river teem with fish and the forests abound with large and small game. There is a saw-mill located at Point du Bois which affords employment to a considerable number of men. The logs are obtained from a point down the river and are brought to the mill in booms. The lumber is shipped to outside points, first over the tram lines owned by the city of Winnipeg to Lae du Bonnet and thence by the Canadian Pacific railway.

The Hydro-electric power plant at Point du Bois is quite extensive, and has been instrumental in reducing the cost of electric lighting to the citizens of Winnipeg and furnishing them with cheap power for manufacturing purposes. Notwithstanding this, it pays at the present time, and, when fully developed will be a money-making proposition for the city of Winnipeg, and will make the city a great industrial centre.

On July 26 I finished the traverse of the 212-foot contour, and on the 28th moved my outfit down to the tram lines, loaded it on and, with my party, went to Lac du Bonnet. The next day I started for Tisdale by way of Winnipeg, stopping on the way at Portage la Prairie to pick up my horses and wagons which had been left near this place. After loading the horses and outfit I proceeded to Tisdale, arriving there on July 31. I was delayed there until August 5 awaiting the arrival of my outfit by freight.

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On the following day I started for township 48, range 10, west of the second meridian, and got as far as Arborfield, where I was delayed by heavy rains. On the 9th I received a telegram instructing me to re-inspect contract No. 7, of 1911. As the telegram stated that it was imperative that this work should be done at once, I immediately returned to Tisdale and loaded my outfit on the train for Bannock, arriving at that place on the 19th. From Bannock I recut an old pack trail to section 33, township 45, range 9, west of the second meridian, and moved part of my outfit there. The land in that vicinity is well adapted for mixed farming. The soil is a black loam, with clay subsoil, and is covered with small poplar, willow and some scattered tamarack. There are numerous open patches of high land, an abundance of hay in the meadows, and good water in the numerous small lakes. The Prince Albert branch of the Canadian Northern railway runs through township 45, affording good transportation facilities. At Bannock and Mistatim stations saw-mills are located which would provide a market for any produce raised in the locality and which furnish employment for the settlers when not engaged on the land.

On September 16, I moved the outfit by train from Bannock water tank to Tisdale, on my way to township 48, range 10, and on the 18th reached Burntout creek, where I was compelled to stay for nearly a week on account of heavy rains which rendered travelling over the trail almost impossible. On September 27 I started for township 48, and after a hard day's travel through mud up to the axle, we arrived late at night within a few miles of where I intended to start work. The next day I moved to section 7, township 48, range 10, and on the following day started to subdivide the northerly two-thirds of this township, which I completed on October 23. There are quite a number of settlers in this township, attracted there by the numerous inducements offered in the way of good soil, plenty of hay for cattle raising, and sufficient timber for building purposes and fuel. Small game is very plentiful and also large game such as moose, elk and bears. Small fruits, such as raspberries, currants and cranberries grow in profusion. The greatest drawback to the settler is the lack of good trails or road. At the present time travelling out for provisions and supplies is attended with a good deal of hardship and inconvenience.

On October 25 I arrived at Tisdale, and on the 27th shipped my outfit to Regina on my way to Buttress. It was necessary for me to wait in Regina until the car arrived, so that I could get it transferred to the Canadian Pacific railway and billed to destination.

I arrived at Buttress with party and outfit on November 1.

My work in that locality was to make a restoration and retracement survey, which I finished on November 8, and on the 11th moved to Johnston lake, in township 14, range 29, where I was to make a correction survey. The land in this township is nearly all settled, but as yet the amount cultivated is very small. I did not see any graded roads in the township, but the trails are good. The nearest and most available railway station is Caron, on the Canadian Pacific railway.

On November 17 I loaded my horses and outfit on a car at Buttress and shipped them to Boissevain by way of Brandon. The outfit and party arrived at Boissevain on November 19, and I at once started for Max lake, situated in township 1, range 20, west of the principal meridian.

My work in this township was to lay out a number of lots along the northerly shore of Max lake in the Turtle Mountain Forest reserve. This lake is situated in the heart of the mountains at an elevation of about 2,400 feet above sea-level, and is two miles long and about the same in width. The shores are mostly sandy or gravelly. In some places the water is shallow, while in other places it is quite deep, so that bathers can choose the water which is deep and cold or that which is warm and shallow. The waters of the lake abound with jackfish, muskailonge, trout and black bass, which are of a very superior quality and flavour. This lake is fast becoming

a well-patronized summer resort, and, when better known, will undoubtedly become one of the most popular resorts in Manitoba. The lake may be easily reached from Boissevain by automobile or carriage, being sixteen miles distant from that place. I laid out twenty-nine lots, a small parcel for a picnic ground, and a road. These lots are leased at a yearly rental, subject to a building regulation. I completed the work there on November 29, and on December 1 I loaded my outfit and horses on the train and shipped the same to Fishtown siding, arriving there on the 3rd.

My work was to inspect contract No. 23 of 1913. I recut ten miles of trail, moved to the contract on December 6, and finished the inspection of the same on the 12th. We were in that locality during the big game hunting season, but the hunters did not get as far east as we were, preferring to remain within easy distance of the

railway track. The moose were very plentiful, and a good many were shot.

There is some good agricultural land in spots throughout this contract. Township 41, range 25, west of the principal meridian, is mostly level, with ridges of poplar and occasional clumps of tamarack and spruce large enough for lumber. The soil is a black loam, with clay subsoil, and there are many meadows which would produce hay for a large number of cattle. The water is good throughout the township.

Township 41, range 24, is much the same as the last described township, with the

exception that the hay marshes are more extensive.

Townships 39 and 40, range 24, contain some good agricultural lands, but are better adapted for eattle raising, as there are many extensive hay marshes throughout these townships. Swan lake occupies a portion of the northeast part of township 40, Birch river, Wood river, and Swan river all flow north and east through this township and empty into Swan lake. These streams all have good banks at a sufficient height above the water to afford a means of drainage for the low lands and swamps.

On December 16, I took the train at Fishtown siding for Swan river, where I paid the party off, and after storing the outfit and making a contract for wintering

the horses, I started for Brandon, arriving there on December 22.

The season throughout was favourable for field operations. We had a long spell

of warm weather which lasted on into December.

On January 5, 1914. I received your telegram asking me to go to Moosejaw, and settle up the survey affairs of the late Mr. C. E. Johnston, D.L.S. I started that evening, and on the 6th was at work on the accounts. I paid off the men, and made a contract for wintering the horses and storing the outfit. Mr. A. D. Stewart, assistant, took all papers and books to Ottawa.

I arrived back in Brandon on January 14.

APPENDIX No. 25.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF S. L. EVANS, D.L.S.

SURVEYS IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA.

After outfitting at High River I left on May 23, 1913, for township 17, range 3, west of the fifth meridian where my first survey was located.

Work in this township was started on May 26 and was completed by June 7. The surface of the township is open hilly prairie and is rather too rough for agricultural purposes, although in the northern part there are a few quarter-sections that might be worked. The soil consists of a black loam with clay subsoil. Ranching is already carried on in a profitable manner and seems to be the most suitable occupation for the district, not only owing to the roughness of the township, but also to the high altitude. Summer frosts are usual in this district.

My next work was the completion of the subdivision of the parts of townships 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, range 4, west of the fifth meridian which lie outside the Rocky Mountains Forest reserve. Townships 16 and 17 which were completed by July 24 are very rough and hilly and are covered for the most part with burnt poplar and spruce. A fire in 1910 completely burned over this district leaving very little green timber. These townships lie very close to the Highwood range of the Rocky mountains and farming, especially grain growing, is not feasible. The hills and valleys are covered with a good growth of grass and afford splendid opportunities for ranching which, at the present time, is carried on very successfully; horses and cattle can range the year round. Highwood river crosses township 17. This stream has a very swift current and no doubt in the future, when the district is settled, will offer opportunities for the development of water-power.

Townships 18, 19 and 20, range 4, were next subdivided. This work was completed by the end of September. Ranching is carried on successfully in these townships, but the country is too rough and hilly and at too high an altitude for grain growing. This district has been the centre of an oil rush during the past season. Oil has been found in the "Black Diamond" well at "Black Diamond" in township 20, range 2. From the opinion of geologists it would appear that the strata in which the oil at "Black Diamond" has been found dips upwards and runs in a northwesterly direction. That would put these townships close to the oil deposits, Prospectors have been busily engaged all summer looking for likely locations in this district.

While engaged in the subdivision of township 19, range 4, I moved camp to township 19, range 7, and ran the north half of the east boundary of section 14. A good pack trail runs up the south fork of Sheep river to Burns' coal claims in this township. A railroad is now being located into this district and it is expected that the coal mines will be opened in the near future.

After the completion of townships 19 and 20, range 4, I moved camp to township 23, range 5, and completed the subdivision of the township. Much of the land in this township is swamp, but the settlers along Bragg creek are ranching successfully. No grain has yet been ripened in the district, as summer frosts are frequent, due no doubt to the closeness of the mountains and the high altitude. This work was fluished on October 21, after which I took the party to High River where the men were paid off on the 27th.

From October 27 I was engaged on miscellaneous surveys. A proposed summer resort on Madge lake in township 30, range 30, west of the principal meridian, was surveyed and a topographical survey of the area made. This was finished on November 26.

My next work was a topographical survey of a proposed summer resort in township 19, range 19, west of the principal meridian. This was completed on December 12.

I next proceeded to township 26, range 30, west of the principal meridian where a traverse of Assimiboine river was made across this township. This was finished on December 31 and after storing the outfit I left for home arriving there on January 8, 1914.

APPENDIX No. 26.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF J. A. FLETCHER, D.L.S.

BLOCK OUTLINE SURVEYS IN THE PEACE RIVER VALLEY.

My work during the past season consisted of the survey of the west boundary of range 17, west of the fifth meridian from the twenty-third to the twenty-cighth base lines.

I left Edmonton where my party was organized, on March 3, 1913, and proceeded by way of the winter trail across Lesser Slave lake and through Grouard to Peace River Crossing. From Peace River Crossing we followed Peace river down to Cadotte river. This stream was passable for sleighs as far as the junction of the north and south branches, a distance of about four miles from its mouth. packhorses were used as much as possible to freight in the outfit, but they were too light for teaming and I considered it advisable not to overtax their strength in view of the expected shortage of feed in April and May. The services of three freighters were therefore secured to supplement the work of the packhorses. One team weighing about 2,700 lbs. was taken from Edmonton through to Cadotte river and their weight was very effective in breaking trail on Peace river. Another team was hired from Athabaska to Grouard. The third took a load of supplies from Peace River Crossing to Cadotte river. From there on, considerable difficulty was experienced in securing sufficient feed for the horses, so they were spared as much as possible. Deep snow rendered foraging difficult and frozen grass at best has little nourishment. The outfit was packed up the north bank of Cadotte river and freighted across country on sleighs to the vicinity of our work. Owing to the deep snow and the extensive windfall and timber in this district trail cutting entailed considerable labour, and freighting was tedious and laborious.

Work was commenced on the line on April 8 and, shortly afterwards the snow disappeared, several warm days from the 10th-13th, leaving only a few patches of snow in the shaded localities. The remainder of the month was fine, and the horses were able to get the dry feed with very little difficulty. Sufficient oats were taken along to last, with careful distribution, till the first grass began to appear, toward the end of May, but before it became plentiful in June, the horses failed considerably and not until well on in July, after a month's feed on the splendid meadows northeast of Carcajou, did they regain what they lost during the spring work. However, the convenience with which we got in as far as Cadotte river and the early commencement of the survey in April well repaid the trouble experienced with the horses in April and May. The work proceded without interruption till September 26, when the

survey was completed.

The fall of 1912 had been quite dry and forest fires had started in several localities. West of Peace River Crossing these fires did considerable damage, burning up large quantities of hay. This caused a searcity of hay in the succeeding winter and spring around Peace River Crossing, prices rising as high as \$50 and \$60 a ton. What was used was brought largely from Grouard where the price was \$25 a ton. When the snow disappeared in the spring the water went off very quickly, surface water bothering very little. The dry weather which followed caused the fires, which had smouldered in some patches of moss in several localities throughout the winter, to break out afresh in the latter half of May and the first half of June. They were burning in several directions. One of our coaches was barely saved, but in saving it two horses were cut off by the fire and subsequent search did not locate them. Trouble was experienced with

smoke and also with fires about June 5, but shortly after this, between the 10th and 20th, and at intervals thereafter rain fell very opportunely anad checked them. At Fort Vermilion the crops and the gardens received the rain to mature before the frosts in the fall.

The extensive rains which fell between Peace River Crossing, Grouard and Wabiskaw in 1913 were not experienced farther north, where the rainfall was sufficient but not excessive. The growth of all vegetation was very rapid in June and July. The month of August was very pleasant. Light frosts were experienced for three nights, the 15th, 16th and 17th, but they were not heavy enough to damage the wheat at Fort Vermilion; after that date the temperature was steadily above freezing point for most of September, which was a rather wet month. The rains though not heavy, fell often enough to interfere materially with the curing and stacking of hay.

The Hudson's Bay Co. arranged to take the party out, promising to leave Vermilion on October 1 for Peace River Crossing, but owing to indifference on the part of some of the officials, their steamer, the Peace River, was unable to pick up the party until the 12th, causing an unnecessary and tedious delay of ten days. The trip was made from the twenty-seventh base, up to Peace River Crossing in six days. The two boats plying on Peace river, are both stern wheelers and burn cordwood. The steamer Grenfell, operated by the Peace River Trading and Land Co., was running from Fort Vermilion to Fort St. John on a twenty-one day schedule but was incapacitated in the fall owing to an accident to the boilers.

The party crossed the portage to Grouard, two teams being hired, each taking about 1,000 pounds. This trail was in a very bad condition. Owing to the wet summer experienced here, the trail in places was flooded a great part of the summer. Iu some places it is elay and is graded to a rather flat crown no special attention has been paid to drainage. The road bed thus becomes soaked with rain and once started, soft holes quickly work bigger. The road has been partially corduroyed, but after the heavy traffic of the last few years this corduroy is largely worn out and worn out corduroy is worse than none. In the fall of 1913, this trail for some considerable distances, was well nigh impassable, being a succession of broken patches of cordurey and bog holes. Numerous settlers came to grief, attempting to go in with their effects and supplies. The trail in the winter is very good, sufficient snow falling and enough traffic passing over it, to keep it well broken for the entire distance. March is an excellent month for travel on this trail.

The Northern Transportation company's boat was used across Lesser Slave lake, the boat going down Lesser Slave river as far as Soto landing. Teams were taken across the portage to Mirror landing, a distance of sixteen miles. Several hard frosts occurred in the latter part of October and on reaching Mirror landing, the Athabaska was found to be running full of drift ice. A gasoline boat operated by Mr. Patterson was used in Athabaska. The water was quite shallow and the presence of so much running ice in the river rendered navigation difficult. However, the boat was solidly made and bumped over the rocks without serious injury. It was driven by side paddle wheels and these wheels lost most of the paddles on the trip down, one wheel being entirely destroyed and only half the paddles being left on the other. The party reached Edmonton on November 3 and was paid off.

Townships 89, 90 and 91 in the vicinity of our line are drained to the southwest and west, largely by Cadotte river which flows into Peace river. Nearing the Peace, its current is swift, and as the bed is full of stones, it forms almost a continuous rapid. The valley itself is from a mile to two miles wide and the banks are quite steep. Little Cadotte river which empties into the Cadotte is about a chain wide and in the upper stretches the current is somewhat sluggish, meandering considerably in a more or less direct valley. Numerous beaver workings, some hay meadows, and some good spruce characterize this valley. Fire has passed through this country in recent years and large areas are covered with windfall. Throughout this region, spruce and poplar up to eighteen inches in diameter, alternate with smaller spruce and tamarack in the

swamps and muskegs. Probably forty per cent of this district is muskeg, but as Peace river is approached the muskegs become less numerous and extensive. Some hay is to be found along the creeks, especially around the old beaver dams. The height of land between the drainage basin of Cadotte river and Cache creek to the north is passed in townships 91 and 92. Several lakes and some sloughs were passed there and creeks thread the most of the country. After draining and clearing, this district would be suitable for agriculture.

Townships 92, 93 and 94 are somewhat freer from musker, although stretches of swamp are to be found. The drainage in these townships is largely to the north and parallel to Peace river. The basin of Cache creek is good loam. In townships 95, 96, 97 and 98 between Cache creek and Peace river a large area of light soil with ridges of jackpine and brulé, interspersed with sloughs is to be found, but it is generally too light for good agricultural land. East of Cache creek in the same townships some very good land was seen, and also some rich land bordering Wolverine river. In townships 100 and 101, there is some good merchantable spruce up to thirty inches in diameter near Wolverine and Buffalo rivers. In range 16, there is some open land with rich vegetation and a few meadows. Townships 102,103 and 104 are quite lightly wooded, and could be easily settled. Hay meadows are numerous and extensive.

The survey line passed about six miles from the Buffalo Head hills, where the country is rough and broken. After crossing Peace river in township 105, an area of light soil, jackpine ridges and interlying swampy meadows with numerous sloughs and lakes extends northward for seventeen or eighteen miles. This area extends in a north-casterly and southwesterly direction being bordered roughly by the trail from Keg river to Fort Vermilion. This trail is a wagon road as far as range 18 and west of there it is a good pack trail. The branches of Boyer river have numerous beaver dams. In August there was practically no current in either of the branches northwest of the Keg river trail. The country drained by these branches is good agricultural and grazing land. Hay meadows are numerous and the country is practically free of muskeg.

During the season, several moose and bears, both brown and black, were seen. Foxes and wolves were observed several times in the vicinity of the twenty-seventh base and beaver and muskrat workings were seen in many places. Fur-bearing animals are sufficiently numerous in this country to make fur trapping so attractive that several members of my survey party returned to the lower Peace river to trap during the winter.

In township 105, just north of the twenty-seventh base line some fossilized remnants of trees were found. Shale onteroppings were also noticed at the edge of Peace river in this district.

APPENDIX No. 27.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF L. E. FONTAINE, D.L.S.

MISCELLANEOUS SURVEYS AND INSPECTION OF CONTRACTS IN THE PEACE RIVER DISTRICT.

ALBERTA.

I left home on May 20 for Edmonton, Alberta, where I outfitted and organized my party. On June 11, I left for Spirit River settlement, travelling by the Canadian Northern railway to Athabaska, thence by the Northern Transportation Co.'s steamer to Grouard, at the west end of Lesser Slave lake, and from there on by means of my own transport to our destination, which we reached on July 8.

As a number of squatters had located on the unsurveyed part of township 78, range 6 west of the sixth meridian, subdivision in this township was urgently required. While running the necessary outlines, I noticed that the south third of township 79 range 6 was also well suited for settlement, I therefore, decided to subdivide it. I completed the surveys in these townships on September 15.

The next surveys undertaken consisted of the examination of partially dry lake beds in townships 71 and 72, ranges 5 and 6, together with the surveys of four islands along the course of Wapiti river in township 70, range 7.

On the completion of these surveys I was advised that survey contracts in the district were ready for inspection. I therefore inspected contracts Nos. 3, 1 and 2 of 1913, in the order mentioned, and then returned to Peace River Crossing where I arrived on December 9.

While in that vicinity I ran that part of the east outline of township 83, range 22, west of the fifth meridian, not already run and completed the subdivision of township 84, range 21. I suspended operations on January 7, 1914 and left for Edmonton where I arrived on the 17th.

The district through which I worked appears to have a great future in store for it. Great changes have taken place during the past twelve months and if railway construction progresses as rapidly as expected this part of the country will soon have the benefit of railway facilities which should greatly assist in its future development, and afford innumerable openings for private enterprise.

APPENDIX No. 28.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF J. S. GALLETLY, D.L.S.

SURVEYS IN THE FORT VERMILION DISTRICT.

The greater part of my work, during the summers of 1912 and 1913 and the intervening winter, consisted of the subdivision of townships in the Peace river valley in the vicinity of Fort Vermilion.

On Fabruary 12, 1912 I arrived in Edmonton where I organized my party.

Supplies sufficient for eighteen months were ordered, the major part being shipped direct to North Vermilion. Some difficulty was experienced in getting men to hire for the length of time desired. This may have been partly due to the fact that there were several other parties organizing at the same time, and that I could offer only the same rate of wages as those who were going out for one season. Finally, however enough men were found willing to engage for two years' work and we were able to make a start on the afternoon of February 28.

My assistant, Mr. J. H. Patterson was in charge of the party till they reached Athabaska. In the meantime I settled my affairs in Edmonton and then proceeded to Athabaska arriving there before the outfit and in sufficient time to arrange accommodation for it. I engaged freighters there to take us to Peace River Crossing. Mirror Landing was reached on the 7th. and Sawridge two days later. At the latter place we pitched camp and made a survey of Dog Island in Lesser Slave lake opposite the entrance to Lesser Slave river.

This survey with its connection to the township in which it lies occupied about two days, and we were able to proceed on our way on the morning of the 13th. The trails were good and we had but little difficulty in reaching Peace River Crossing, where we arrived on the night of March 19.

Next day we commenced work, retracing part of the survey of the Peace River Landing settlement. The following afternoon I went to examine the north boundary of section 19, township 83, range 21, to see if conditions on the ground were such that a road could be opened up, by producing this line through lot 41, of the addition to Shaftesbury settlement. Such a road would run over the high bank of Peace river. As it was with difficulty that my assistant and I walked up this hill at the point where the line would cross, I concluded that I would not be justified in putting this line through.

Navigation on Peace river usually opens about the beginning of May, so that I had at least five weks in which to work in this vicinity before I could proceed to Fort Vermilion. With this in view I laid out the work in what seemed to be the most advantageous manner.

While the packers went to Spirit River settlement for the remainder of our transport outfit, I employed the rest of the party in running the north boundary of township 83, range 21. On the return of the packers we moved north to run the east boundary of township 84, range 21.

In the meantime I was trying to arrange for some means of transport to take us to Fort Vermilion. I was strongly advised against rafting and there was only one scow in the vicinity. The price asked for this was \$400.00 which I considered unreasonable: moreover it was not large enough to take all the outfit. After some delay I obtained the use of two scows which were brought from Fort Vermilion by the steamer, but they

did not arrive until late in May and it was June 1 before we could start on our journey north. Before leaving Peace River Crossing we completed the south third and all the portion west of Peace river in township 84, and the north third of township 83, range 21, together with a school site and a site for the Church of England mission. I would have preferred to have made the last two rectangular in shape but conditions on the ground were such that to have done so would have been to defeat, to a great extent, the purpose for which they were intended.

We were fortunate in our passage to Fort Vermilion, as we took only three days and a half to make the journey of 300 miles. We travelled continuously day and night, with the exception of two stops of about six hours each, one when we tied up the first night and the other when a strong head wind drove us into the bank and

compelled us to stay there till it subsided.

We arrived at North Vermilion on the morning of June 5, and after we had unloaded and stored our supplies in a warehouse lent us by Messrs, Revillon Freres. I returned the seews to the Hudson's Bay Co. across the river. Next day we moved

into township 109, range 13, to commence subdivision.

My next step was to endeavour to locate the different settlers who were occupying unsurveyed lands in this district. The settlers themselves lent no aid in this matter: they were at first not only indifferent, but in some cases actually tried to avoid the survey altogether. It was not until late in the summer that I acquired a fair knowledge of their approximate positions. As I found that they were stretched over a range of territory from township 107, range 15, to township 109, range 11, and nearly all close to Peace river, I thought it best to leave this part of the work till the river was low.

We continued the subdivision in townships 109, ranges 14, 15 and 16, as we found a good stretch of country just north of the south branch of Boyer river, and as part of the first and last of these townships was desired for Indian reserves. By the beginning of October our surveys had reached Prairie point, in township 107, range 15, and from there we gradually worked our way along Peace river as far as township 109, range 11, surveying all the lands actually occupied. It was not till July of the following year that this work was completed.

In March, 1913, I sent a small party, in charge of my assistant, to traverse Boyer river, and in June I took another small outfit and went back to do the mounding we

had left during the winter months.

Our horses were wintered at North Vermilion, as this was the most central point, and it was also the base of our supplies. Stable accommodation was scarce and therefore expensive, so that when Revillon Freres offered to provide the land and the logs for a stable and give us the use of the building on condition that we would provide the floor and roof and perform the labour, I accepted the offer. The season of 1912 was poor, and I had considerable trouble getting the amount of hay necessary to put the horses through the winter.

In July, 1913, we left Fort Vermilion to go to the post at the junction of Mikkwa (formerly Red) and Peace rivers, in order to survey some land in that vicinity which were desired for an Indian reserve. While passing the Vermilion chutes, I was met by a settler there who asked to be included in the survey. In order

to do this I had to omit part of the work on the reserve at Fox lake.

We arrived back at the Vermilion chutes at the beginning of September and surveyed here a sufficient area to include one settler, though we were unable to include his partner, due to the latter's absence at the time of the survey.

During that month I received information that a guide whom I had engaged to take me overland to Trout lakes, was sick and would be unable to accompany me; I therefore had to arrange to have my party taken out by steamer over the usual route.

With the expectation that a steamer would be leaving Fort Vermilion for Peace River Crossing on September 27, we left the chutes on the 20th for Fort Vermilion,

and arrived there on the 26th. Our information was incorrect, and after waiting in vain for a steamer we left Fort Vermilion in company with J. R. Akins, D.L.S., and his party on October 4. The steamer passed us on the 6th on its way to Fort Vermilion, and picked us up on its way back on the 12th, permitting us to reach Peace River Crossing on the 17th. We had difficulty in obtaining teams to take us to Grouard, but we managed to leave on the 19th. The trail was in bad shape, and it took up seven days to make the trip of ninety miles. We left Grouard on the 28th, and after considerable trouble reached Edmonton on November 3.

Most of the country surveyed at Peace River Crossing was very rough, and would be suitable only for grazing or mixed farming. The surface is covered usually with poplar varying in size from serub to about twelve inches in diameter, with willow underbrush and occasional spruce. The soil, which is second-class, usually consists of about four inches of black loam overlying a stiff blue clay. On the west bank of Peace river, just north of Peace River Crossing, there is an extensive outerop of sandstone of reddish colour which is suitable for building material.

At Fort Vermilion, most of the country is covered with a growth of poplar varying in size from scrub to about fifteen inches in diameter, with willow and spruce, the latter reaching a maximum of about twenty-four inches. Some open patches occur in every township surveyed, but with the exception of townships 109, ranges 11, 14, 15 and 16 they are almost entirely taken up by the present settlers. The greater part of the settlement is in townships 108, ranges 13 and 14 and many farms can be seen there which would do credit to a community much nearer railway communication.

The country is generally level, the only hills being on the banks of Peace and Boyer rivers, where they are seldom more than fifty feet high. With the exception of township 109, range 11, there is a good wagon road leading into each township from one of the settlements.

The soil which is a light sandy loam except on a few river flats where the black loam is found to a considerable depth, is usually about four inches deep overlying a sandy clay mixutre. It is especially a wheat-growing soil, and it has in some instances yielded large returns. There is a slight amount of alkali all over the district, but in the majority of cases, it does not seem to produce evil effects.

It has usually been assumed that wheat can be grown successfully there every season, but this is open to doubt. The crop for 1912 amounted to about 500 bushels, an average of less than one bushel for each acre sown. This was due mainly to lack of rain, but a severe frost in July did not improve matters any. Mr. R. Jones, who is in charge of the experimental farm at Fort Vermilion, states that wheat can be successfully raised every season and that lack of methods suitable to the needs of the district is the cause of most failures. Those in charge of the Roman Catholic mission, however, state that a crop is sure only once in five years, and the evidence would indicate that this is more nearly correct.

On account of the recent failures of the wheat crop, the flour mill of the Hudson's Bay company has been temporarily shut down.

Oats seem more difficult to raise than wheat, but barley is probably the surest of the grain crops. Rye has never been tried in this district. Potatoes, turnips, mangolds, carrots, sugar beets, cabbage, cauliflower, and celery do exceedingly well. Tomatoes ripen occasionally. Small fruits such as currants, raspberries, etc., thrive, but strawberries have not been successful. Flowers are among the successes of the district, and many varieties are to be seen blooming in the garden of the experimental station at Fort Vermilion. Timothy and broom grass grow well, but alfalfa is always a failure.

Slough hay or upland hay is difficult to obtain anywhere near the settlements and most of the settlers are drawing their hay from a considerable distance.

Horses, cattle and hogs are plentiful in the district and do exceedingly well. Considerable numbers of the horses rustle all winter, but it is usual to feed the cattle during the extremely cold weather.



Photo by J. S. Galletly, D.L.S.

Flour Mill at Fort Vermilion.

This flour mill, built and operated by the Hudson's Bay company, is said to be the farthest north flour mill in America if not in the world.



Photo by J. S. Galletly, D.L.S.

Bringing a Scow up Vermilion Chutes.

These chutes or falls are situated on Peace river about fifty miles east of Fort Vermilion. The total fall is about twenty-four feet, extending over a mile and a half; the falls consist of two rapids and one perpendicular drop, each of about eight or nine leet. Unloaded scows run down the chutes easily, but are seldom brought back, as the expense of taking one up is about as great as making or purchasing a new one.



At the present time these animals may be purchased at a reasonable price, but any sudden demand would cause the price to rise considerably. Chickens are successfully raised in this district, but wolves, coyotes, foxes and dogs are too pleutiful at present to permit sheep-raising.

One has to go a considerable distance from the settlement to obtain much game, but we saw signs of mink, marten, weasels, foxes, coyotes and wolves. Black bears and moose were seen on several occasions. Ducks, prairie-chickens, ruffed grouse and ptarmigan were the only feathered game seen.

No coal of any kind was seen but wood is everywhere plentiful for fuel though in some of the most settled parts of the community is has to be hauled a considerable

distance.

No minerals of economic value were found, but there is a deposit of clay suitable for making brick, which has been used for that purpose within the limits of the settlement survey at Fort Vermilion.

The summers are comparatively cool and of late years have been remarkably dry, too dry in fact to permit successful erop raising. The temperature does not often exceed 75 degrees F. in the shade. The shortness of the season is compensated for by the long daylight which in the middle of the summer lasts about twenty-two hours.

Seeding commences about the first of May, and haying commences about the middle of July. By the end of September the weather turns decidely cold and winter may be said to start with the beginning of October. Until Christmas the weather is not often excessively cold, though one may expect to see the thermometer register 40 degrees below zero occasionally. January and February are excessively cold, and temperatures from 30° to 70° below are prevalent during these mouths. In March the temperature rises, but owing to the high winds which prevail we found this the most trying period of the winter. By the end of April the snow is usually all gone even in the bush.

The average depth of snow during last winter in sheltered spots and in the bush was about eighteen inches, but on Peace river and on some of the open places the snow

drifted to a considerable depth.

Mosquitos, black flies, and bull-dog flies are numerous in summer especially in swampy parts of the country.

The country surveyed near Mikkwa (formerly Red) river is poor. In the vicinity of Fox lake immense quantities of hay could be cut and this township would be best suited for ranching. The remaining country surveyed in the vicinity of Mikkwa river is largely flooded, the creeks having been dammed by beaver.

There are immense deposits of limestone at the Vermilion Chutes in township 108, range 6.

Peace river which flows through a large part of the country in which we worked varies in width from half a mile to about two miles, and its depth in places will reach fifty feet. It is open for navigation from about May 15 to October 15. Above Vermilion chutes the current is about three miles an hour, between the rapids and the chutes it is about six miles an hour and below the chutes about two miles an hour. Immense quantities of power can be developed at the chutes. Boyer river which empties into the Peace in township 109, range 12, will average about a chain wide and its depth will vary from a few inches to ten feet. Fish are scarce in these rivers, but can be obtained in large quantities from the lakes in the Caribon mountains about sixty miles from Fort Vermilion.

The Roman Catholic mission at Fort Vermilion in addition to the regular church work, conducts a boarding school for the children in the neighbourhood and there is a small hospital ward in their school building. The Church of England mission conducts two schools, one at Fort Vermilion and one at Stony point, seven miles from Fort Vermilion.

The Hudson's Bay company have a modern grist mill, and also a small saw-mill at Fort Vermilion.

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Mr. Sheridan Lawrence also has a small sawmill and grist mill, and rough lumber may be purchased at \$20 per thousand feet b.m. The Roman Catholic mission has small mills but these have not been in operation for some time.

The best route for a settler to take to Fort Vermilion is via Peace River Crossing. From Athabaska the usual route is followed along Athabaska river to Mirror Landing, then up Lesser Slave river to Sawridge, across Lesser Slave lake to Grouard, then overland to Peace River Crossing. From this point Peace river is followed to Fort Vermilion. A settler with an outfit will find it to his advantage to make the trip to Peace River Crossing in winter. He should arrive there not later than March 20, in order to take advantage of the roads when at their best, and also to get a raft assembled and ready to be put in the water when the ice goes out. It is the custom of the trading companies to send loaded scows from Peace River Crossing to Fort Vermilion on the first open water, and a settler with his raft and outfit ready could follow in their wake thus saving the expense of a guide. Rafting on this river is not to be recommended for a very large outfit. In such a case it would be advisable to ship by the steamers which ply on the river, or to obtain the use of scows if possible. The distance from Peace River Crossing to Fort Vermilion by river is 300 miles, and it usually takes six days on a scow or two days on the steamer to make the trip.

The Provincial Government has voted a sum of money to be spent on cutting a winter trail from Fort Vermilion to Trout lakes where it will connect with the winter trail from there to Athabaska, but this route is not yet open.

APPENDIX No. 29.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF G. H. HERRIOT, D.L.S.

BASE LINE SURVEYS IN NORTHERN MANITOBA.

My work during the past season consisted of the survey of parts of the eighteenth and nineteenth base lines west of the principal meridian.

I left Edmonton on February 20, 1913, for the purpose of taking in supplies to a point near the eighteenth base line. These supplies were purchased in Winnipeg and shipped over the Canadian Northern railway to Pas. 1 left Winnipeg for Pas on the 28th, arriving there the following day. I at once arranged with McMillan Bros., contractors on the Hudson Bay railway, to have my supplies freighted out along the right of way to a suitable point, where I proposed to cache them. It was, however, not until March 10 that three teams finally left Pas with my freight. The intervening time was spent in securing, from Hudson Bay railway engineers, prospectors, trappers and guides familiar with the country near Setting lake, all the available information covering this district, and preparing therefrom such sketch maps as were deemed usefal. The Northwest Mounted Police also furnished me with a record showing the earliest dates at which dog travel was possible in this region, for a period of several years prior to 1913.

Just here it may be pointed out that wherever a surveyor is dependent on the waterways of a country for his transportation any time spent in securing maps and information covering the area is well spent. It may save many long, round-about trips and much advance exploration on the part of the canoe men. The maps covering Northern Manitoba are in places very incomplete and very inaccurate and any additions, that can be made to them through the knowledge of those who have travelled new routes and waterways are to be strongly advised. It might also be suggested that a surveyor going into this district should familiarize himself with all the available reports covering this district.

On March 18 the freight reached McMillans' cache No. 13 at mileage 141 from Pas. I decided to leave my supplies in their care at this cache for two very important reasons. First, because it was located near where the eighteenth base line was expected to cross, and on the bank of Goose creek, a small stream navigable for large canoes from this point to the nineteenth base line, and second, because the supplies would be cusured against the danger of loss from thieves and fire, both of which were grave dangers in the vicinity of the right of way.

I went along with my freight in order to make sure that it would get through as far as I desired, and to be certain that such perishable supplies as the dried fruit and meats were properly cared for. In addition I hoped to add to my knowledge of the character of the country by personal observation.

After caching my supplies I returned to Pas, arriving there on March 24 and two days later left for Winnipeg which place I reached on the 27th.

On May 16 I again left my home for Winnipeg in order to organize my party so as to be ready for the departure of the first boat to cross lake Winnipeg.

On May 24, with a party of nineteen men, I left West Selkirk and after a rather exciting trip through large ice floes, we reached Warren's landing on the 26th. The Hudson's Bay company's boat did not arrive until the 28th, when we were permitted to load a small portion of our freight and my party in a York boat, and to tow my canoes behind. In this way we were towed down the Nelson, across Great Playgreen lake, and down the east branch of the Nelson to Norway House. The next two days

were spent in getting the remainder of the freight down to Norway House and storing it, and in trying to hire Indian guides to assist us down the river.

No Indian guides could be secured so we were compelled to find our way down the river to Cross lake the best way we could. My transport consisted of six large canoes and one small one. These carried about a month's supplies together with the surveying outfit and the camp equipment. At Cross lake I was able to engage two Indians as guides and on June 6 we proceeded down the Nelson, reaching the point at which the principal meridian crosses Sipiwesk lake, the following day. On the 9th my Indian guides piloted us up small winding creeks and across a small lake to our first camp, within a quarter of a mile of the northeast corner of township 68, range 1, west of the principal meridian.

This corner falls in a deep creek and is marked by a witness monument eight chains south. On June 10, after first retracing a mile of the meridian, the eighteenth base was turned off as an offset line, nine chains south of its theoretical location. After producing this offset line about half a mile west it was possible to turn north to the true base line. This was first opened back to the meridian and then its production westward was commenced.

The first thirteen miles of the base line entailed man packing, but the canoes were able to loop around from the end of the base line to a small lake, about the middle of range 1, which they entered by way of a small creek from Sipiwesk lake. Again supplies were brought by the canoes to within a mile of the muskeg lake in range 2. From the crossing of the first bay on Sipiwesk lake in range 3, until Bear island was reached in range 4, the canoes were used to shift camp, the next camp being made on Duck lake, which was reached by a mile portage from below Red Rock rapids on the Nelson over the height of land to Duck lake. As 300 yard portage from Duck lake to the Nelson below Duck falls, made it possible to use canoes as transport from this point until our last camp was reached on an island, near the eighteenth base line leaves the upper bay of Sipiwesk lake in range 6. There it was found that further production westward would entail a great deal of man packing and as the nineteenth base line offered excellent canoe routes, I decided to proceed to it immediately.

The following day we started across Sipiwesk lake, and down the Nelson on our way to the nineteenth base. We packed across Cross portage, which is one and a half miles long, put our canoes into a small lake connecting with Landing lake and following westward along the south shore of Landing lake, we reached the point where the principal meridian crosses that lake about noon on August 11.

The northeast corner of township 72, on the principal meridian, falls in Landing lake and is marked by a witness monument four chains south of its true position. On the afternoon of August 11, the nineteenth base was turned off as an offset line three chains south and parallel to its theoretical location, and produced across a bay of Landing lake. For the first ten miles of this base line canoes were used to transport the camp and supplies, the camp being moved frequently to bays of Landing lake in order to keep close to the end of the line. From Landing lake everything had to be carried one and a quarter miles across Thicket portage into Wintering lake, and the next fifteen miles of line were produced from camps located on small creeks flowing northward into Wintering lake. During the survey of the next six miles back-packing being necessary, only enough supplies were carried to last until the line should reach Halfway creek, in range 5. While the line was being opened across this stretch, the four canoemen were engaged taking the canoes and some of the freight around by Wintering take across two very wet portages, one and a quarter miles in length, into Paint lake and thence up Grass river and Halfway creek to our anticipated crossing. The canoemen had each to handle a large canoe and tow a small canoe. In crossing Wintering lake they encountered a very heavy wind, and the small Peterborough canoe broke its tow line and was swamped, attempts to recover it proving futile. Halfway creek and Grass river were used for moving camp until the last crossing of

a bay of Grass river in section 34, range 6, was reached. From this point man packing was again resorted to, although an attempt was made to bring in supplies by Soab creek and Frozen lake.

On October 11, the nineteenth base line had reached a point about thirty-five chains west of the northeast corner of section 35, township 72, range 7. The muskess in ranges 6 and 7 were very wet, and the snowfall on October 10 so protected these from frost that a delay seemed inevitable. This combined with the rapid approach of winter, made it advisable to close operations on the nineteenth base line and to return to the eighteenth where it had been discontinued on the west side of Sipiwesk lake. It was therefore decided to start back on October 13. The party returned over the first stretch, back-packing the necessary supplies, consisting of the camp equipment and surveying outfit, to a point where the canoes had been left. Four of the party made the trip to Frozen lake about three miles south of the northeast corner of township 72, range 7, where they picked up one of the canoes which had been left at that point, and started to make their way to the mouth of Soab creek. 4ce was soon encountered, however, and they were compelled to leave the canoe and pack across to Grass river, where they met the remainder of the party with two large chestnut canoes. From this point on the progress was very difficult, it being necessary in places to drag the canoes over the newly-frozen ice. Finally, however, the canoes had to be left behind and along with them the iron posts, instruments, and part of the camp equipment. The remainder of the outfit, including the men's beds, sleeping tents and enough supplies with which to reach the right of way, had to be backpacked. Several days of very trying travel ensued, caused by the heavy loads and the many wide detours around open lakes or bays. Not infrequently men broke through the ice on the lakes, each of which was a source of danger and delay. However, on October 20, the Hudson Bay railway was reached at a point not far distant from McMillans' cache No. 14. The following day the party arrived at cache No. 13. where an abundant supply of food was stored.

In September while still at work on the nineteenth base line the cook and two Indians left the party thus reducing it to seventeen men. Moreover, the Hudson's Bay company wrote advising me that it was impossible for them to purchase the dogs I had asked for. It was therefore necessary for me to go to Winnipeg in order to purchase my transport outfit for winter work and to hire more men. Accordingly on September 14, I left the party in charge of my assistant and proceeded to Winnipeg.

where I engaged five more men and purchased a number of dogs.

On October 3 I left Selkirk with my men and dogs and after many vexing delays arrived at McMillan's camp near Sipiwesk lake, on the 15th. Great difficulty was experienced in getting across Sipiwesk lake owing to the formation of ice in the bays and the calmer water of the lake. By October 20, we were able to get twenty-one dogs and the freight across the lake to a point a short distance west of where the Nelson flows from Duck lake. There we found that the whole western arm of Sipiwesk lake had already frozen, so that we could proceed no farther with the canoes. We therefore, endeavoured to return for the remaining ten dogs, but we found that the ice had formed so rapidly in our wake that immediate return was impossible. We accordingly cached the canoes, loaded most of our freight on the toboggans and started westward across the long bay of Sipiwesk lake to where the eighteenth base line leaves it. After a rather perilous passage during which the toboggans broke through occasionally, and frequent portages had to be cut out over different points in order to avoid the weak ice, we managed to reach the west shore by evening. The following day we proceeded due west, with two men cutting trail ahead of the dogs and on the evening of October 22 we reached cache No. 13, where the remainder of the party was awaiting us.

The following day the dog teams went north to pick up the outfit which the main party had been compelled to leave behind. New trails had to be opened so that it was

not until four days later that the teams returned. The next day the outfit was moved cast to within a mile and a half of what was then the end of the eighteenth base line. Each man had to pack his own dunnage as the transport was unable to handle everything in a single trip. On the 28th the production of the line was begun and the work went steadily forward without delay until Jaunary 5, 1914, when the northeast corner of township 68, range 17 was reached.

During this period of the survey, dog transport was used throughout. The supplies were hauled from McMillans' cache No. 13 and the dog feed consisting of fish was hauled from a cache on Setting lake. Six dog trains handled by four dog drivers were used during the first six weeks, and from then till the end of the survey five teams were used. The trips after supplies and feed were so arranged as not to interfere with the regular work of moving camp.

As soon as Setting lake was sufficiently frozen for fishing I started two of my regular men at work fishing for dog feed. The fish were very plentiful and by December 12, working with about a dozen nets, they were able to catch enough fish to supply the dogs till the survey was completed. About 4,200 fish, mostly whitefish, were taken during this period. Although the work of fishing reduced my party by two men, it was by far the cheapest method of securing dog feed. Moreover, it assured good wholesome feed and this kept the dogs in condition to handle the transport. As stated before, the northeast corner of township 68, range 17, was reached on January 5. As the supplies were then practically exhausted, and the limit of economical haul for our transport had been reached, it was decided to close operations. Accordingly on the following day we started for Pas which we reached on the 10th. There the men were paid off, each being allowed his time and fare to Winnipeg.

Taken as a whole the season of 1913 was only an average one for survey work. The months of July, August and September were decidedly wet, daily showers being quite the usual order. The month of October was exceptional as during the early part several snow storms were experienced, the heaviest of the year occurring on the 10th. On the 12th, the smaller lakes and creeks began to freeze up and by the 20th many of the larger lakes and swifter streams were frozen hard enough to be crossed by the dog trains. The heavy snowfall before the freeze-up so protected the swamps and muskegs that these did not freeze solid until near the end of November. The period following this heavy snowfall and until the muskegs became frozen was far from pleasant for work, as the men were constantly breaking through, but from the end of October until the completion of the survey in January the weather conditions were the very best. It is worthy of note that the freeze-up in 1913 was about six days earlier than any previous record for twenty-five years. The country traversed by the nineteenth base line in its production across the first six ranges is fairly uniform in character, except that it is much broken by large lakes, such as Landing, Wintering and Paint lakes. Ranges 1 and 2 are very similar in character. The surface is generally rolling and mostly dry, except along the shore of Landing lake, where it is more broken. The soil is a clay loam suitable for agriculture. The greater part of this area has recently been burned over, the surface soil being badly burned. To the north of the base line the country is broken by Landing lake, a beautiful rock-bordered lake about thirty miles long and from a half to one and a half miles wide, with a few deep bays breaking its otherwise regular contour. This lake is reached from Nelson river by way of Cross portage which is one and a half miles long, and from Wintering lake to the west, by way of Thicket portage, which is one and a quarter miles long. The surplus water of the lake finds its way into the Nelson to the east through Landing river. In section 32, range 2, the west shore of Landing lake is reached and from this point westward the timber is dense and consists of spruce, jackpine, poplar, willow and birch, with tamarack in the low places. Townships 73 and 74 in ranges 2 and 3, are much cut up by Wintering lake, with its many deep bays. This lake has a most irregular shore line with two deep bays, about eight miles long extending southwest. It is approxim-

ately sixteen miles long and averages about two miles wide. Many islands add to its picturesqueness.

The surface of ranges 3 and 4, in townships 73 and 74, is more broken by rock ridges which frequently rise to fifty or sixty feet above the surrounding level. Adjacent to Wintering lake the Huronian rocks outcrop in many places. The soil in the less broken areas is clay overlaid with moss. In range 4, there is a large moss swamp interspersed with stretches of tamarack swamp. This range is therefore not suitable for agriculture. In range 3 the soil is much better, and areas suitable for agriculture are found close to the right of way of the Hudson Bay railway, which is crossed by the base line in section 35. McLaren creek which is about one chain wide and ten feet deep traverses this range and empties into Wintering lake. It drains McLaren lake which is three miles long and one-half mile wide.

Range 5 is broken by Halfway creek, a stream about sixty links wide, with a marked current which flows northerly through section 35 and connects with Grass river about four miles farther north. In section 31 a deep bay of Grass river is crossed. The river there appears to be a series of long narrow lakes, connected at the sides instead of the ends by a stream from fifty to one hundred feet wide. Where the stream is thus contracted the current is very swift and falls of from ten to forty-five feet, are not infrequent. The banks are in many places almost perpendicular cliffs, from ten to thirty feet in height. The surface throughout the range is rolling, rising at intervals into rock ridges. The soil on the ridges is rich clay wherever the rock does not outcrop, while in the hollows small muskegs occur. The general slope of the country is to the north, while the ridges run nearly due north and south. In section 33 a marked ridge occurs which is covered with very good spruce from ten to twenty-four inches in diameter. Elsewhere the country is densely timbered with smaller spruce, jackpine, poplar and tamarack.

Range 6 is very similar in its eastern half to the preceding one, while the western portion is more rocky, with more muskeg between the rock ridges. The line crosses another bay of Grass river in section 34. The last two miles of the range is practically all muskeg covered, in places, with water from one to two feet deep. The soil is clay loam on the ridges, but in the swamps this is covered by one or two feet of moss.

In range 7 the rocky ridges seem to continue to the west. Several small lakes could be seen to the south of the base line. The muskeg between the ridges was deeper and wetter than at any time earlier in the season, owing no doubt to the heavy rains and snowstorms in the latter part of September and the early part of October.

The first three ranges of the eighteenth base line west of the principal meridian are gently rolling, with the surface generally dry, and the soil is clay loam suitable for agriculture. A large portion of the country is covered with standing fire-killed timber, consisting of spruce and jackpine. When Sipiwesk lake is approached, however, this gives place to dense spruce, birch, poplar and willow. Throughout the next three ranges the base line crosses channels and bays of Sipiwesk lake. The soil is mostly clay on the islands and the timber is largely very dense small spruce, birch, poplar and jackpine. Across ranges 7 to 12, inclusive, the country is undulating, except where it is broken by the configuration of lakes such as Setting and Goose lakes, and by an occasional rocky ridge. In ranges 13 to 16, inclusive, the country is very broken by the frequent occurrence of rocky ridges which in general follow a northerly and southerly trend.

When the lakes in the district traversed by these two base lines are made accessible by the construction of the Hudson Bay railway, commercial fishing may become an important industry. These lakes, comprising Setting, Sipiwesk, Landing, Wintering, Cross, Paint, Wekusko and Halfway, together with Nelson and Grass rivers, teem with fine whitefish, jackfish and some lake trout, while Sipiwesk lake and Nelson

river have long been famous for sturgeon. As the lakes are comparatively small it will, however, be necessary to guard these fisheries by the proper restrictions in order to avoid depletion of these waters.

Throughout the greater part of the country traversed practically the only merchantable timber to be found is in patches and fringes on the islands and along the lakes and rivers. The larger timber is mostly spruce but smaller spruce, jackpine, poplar and birch suitable for pulp wood is to be found almost everywhere

It is only in recent years that the great clay belt, of which this district forms a part, has been known to exist, and the average citizen to-day still regards this clay area as more or less of a myth. However, the existence of it has been proven beyond all doubt. Although the season of growth may be shorter than farther south, the longer hours of daylight more than compensate for this short season. Experience has shown that most garden vegetables can be grown, as evidenced by the gardens at the two Hudson's Bay company's posts at Nelson House and Cross Lake. The Nelson House post is situated north of the district traversed by the eighteenth and nineteenth base lines while Cross Lake post is south of it. Wheat, oats and barley have been successfully grown, on a small scale, at Cross Lake. The surface of the country is generally rolling and even where only gently undulating, there seems to be sufficient slope to make drainage possible.

It is the hope of those who are interested in the development of this district that minerals of economic value will be found. There is considerable to encourage that hope, as the area traversed by our survey, is crossed by several belts of Huronian rocks. The most important of these are belts at the north end of Wekusko lake and around Wintering lake. Prospectors have been busily engaged around Wintering lake so that now nearly all the land fronting on the lake has been staked as mineral claims. The chief indication is of copper with its allied minerals. Development alone can determine whether or not these claims will prove of any commercial value.

Water-powers in the immediate vicinity of the lines surveyed are to be found on practically all the streams and rivers. The more important ones, however, are those on Nelson and Grass rivers. Those on the Nelson are by far the most important on account of the great volume of water. A table covering the falls on Nelson river compiled from the 1911 report of the Conservation Commission, is given below:—

Name of Rapid.	Approximate Head in feet.	Estimated Horse-power.
Limestone rapid Long Spruce rapid Kettle rapid Gull rapid Birthday rapid Grand rapid Rapids above Sipiwesk lake Bladder rapid Whitemud rapid Ebb and Flow rapid. Rapids above Cross lake	96 67 24 20 31 10·6 30	1,140,000 1,140,000 1,290,000 900,000 320,000 416,000 147,000 403,000 605,000

These figures are based on a volume of 118,369 cubic feet per second at low water, determined by measurements taken across Nelson river just below Sipiwesk lake. Below the point where these measurements were taken the Nelson is swollen by such rivers as Clearwater, Armstrong, Grass, Burntwood, Kettle and Limestone. These rivers would materially increase the volume and therefore the horsepower of all rapids below Split lake, including Birthday, Gull, Kettle, Long Spruce and Limestone.

No definite data can be found covering the falls on Grass river, but the following is a table showing the aproximate height of the falls between Reed and Paint lakes.

Location or Name of Rapid.					Approximate Head in feet
1st F	lapid	below	-Reed lak	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	10
2nd	71	11	11 11		6
3rd	12	1.1	11 11		48
1st	11	11	Wekusko	lake	12
2nd	11			" (known as Kanisoto or 2 Rapids)	15
3rd	11		17	11	8
4th	11	11	17	(known as White Forest)	
5th	4.1	11	11	" (" " Skunk)	
6th		11	11	Whitewood)	<u>{</u> ()
1st		11	Setting	" (" Sasagin)	12
2nd			11	Pisew or Lynx Falls)	50
3rd	11	11	11	Kwasitchewan Falls)	4.5

Halfway creek although carrying only a comparatively small amount of water has five distinct falls ranging from three to fifteen feet.

To anyone familiar with river navigation the number of rapids as indicated above suggests very definitely a great many portages. Portages are without a doubt the curse of river transportation. Throughout the season my canoe men crossed over the portages given below, and in several cases some of these portages were travelled a number of times.

Name or Location.	Approximate Length of Portage.	
Sea falls on Nelson river. Sugar falls on Nelson river. Three small rapids on Nelson river. Ebb and Flow " " " Whitemud falls " " " Bladder rapid " " " Cover the Hill " " " Red Rock rapid " " " Chain of Rocks " " " Cross Portage from Nelson river to Landing lake. Thicket Portage from Landing lake to Wintering lake. Thicket Portage from Landing lake to small lake between Wintering and Paint lakes Portage from Wintering lake to small lake between Wintering and Paint lake. Six small portages on Halfway river, each. Portage from Grass river to Halfway lake. Strawberry portage from Thicket river to Jinn creek. Portage from Leach lake to Halfway lake. Portage from Leach lake to Halfway lake. Portage from Duck lake to Nelson river below Duck falls. Portage from Duck lake to Nelson river below Duck falls.	300 0 30 to 50 feet. 4 mile. Nearly ½ mile. 1 mile. 300 feet. Either 2 portages 50 and 300 feet or 5 mile. 100 feet. ½ mile. 1¼ mile. 1¼ mile. 1¼ mile. 1¼ mile. 1½ mile. 2 mile. 1½ mile. 2 miles. 3 miles. 1 mile. 300 yards.	

Of the fur-bearing animals, mink, foxes (red and black, silver and cross), lynx, wolves, weasels, muskrats and beavers are to be found in great numbers. The winter of 1913-14 has been an especially good one for foxes of all shades and colours. Red foxes were taken in great numbers and nearly every trapper had taken at least one or more silver foxes and not a few cross foxes. Black bears, otter and martin although not plentiful are to be found in the district. Moose and the woodland caribou are quite common although not nearly so numerous as in some parts of the country. Some jumping deer were seen in the valley of Grass river. Wild fowl such as goese and ducks are to be found on the lakes and rivers, but not in great numbers. Several varieties of grouse are fairly numerous.

APPENDIX No. 30.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF A. E. HUNTER, D.L.S.

SURVEYS IN THE RAILWAY BELT, BRITISH COLUMBIA, IN THE VICINITY OF YALE.

I organized my party at Kamloops and proceeding from there located my first camp at Saddle Rock, five miles south of Spuzzum, on May 18, 1913. On the following day the survey of the cast boundary of township 8, range 26, west of the sixth meridian, was commenced from the northeast corner of section 1.

The hills along this boundary are very precipitous, and some difficulty was exper-

ienced in obtaining men suitable for carrying on the work.

Having completed the survey of the lands adjoining the Canadian Northern railway right of way in this locality, camp was moved five miles north on June 26.

On August 6 camp was again moved across to the right bank of the Fraser, and as the cables and ferry in this vicinity had been carried away by the high water in June, canoes had to be used for crossing.

On September 2 camp was moved to Camp Sixteen, and here the crossing of the Fraser was greatly facilitated by making use of a cable car formerly operated by the Northern Construction company. At Camp Sixteen the Canadian Pacific Railway company has in operation a stone-quarry, and grey granite of excellent quality for building purposes is shipped from that point.

On November 21 I moved to Spuzzum, and on the 24th completed the survey of

Spuzzum townsite.

While engaged in this latter work I received instructions to retrace the Canadian Pacific railway through townships 10 and 9, range 26. I completed this retracement on December 3.

I then completed the survey necessary for the disposition of lands adjoining the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern railways in township 10, range 26.

The season was then too far advanced to do further work advantageously, so oper-

ations were brought to a close on December 15.

The general characteristics of the country along Fraser river in townships 8, 9 and in township 10 as far north as the north boundary of section 14, range 26, are very similar. The hills rise abruptly from the river or from narrow benches along the river, and are cut through by small streams in deep canyons. Level or slightly sloping benches of a few acres in extent are found in places along the river, but the greater part of these arable areas has been set aside as Indian reserves or surveyed into Group Lots.

The soil on these benches is generally a sandy loam with a sand or gravelly subsoil overlying the solid rock, and although the rainfall in May and June is abundant, the drainage is so rapid that a few hot days in July are sufficient to destroy the vegetation. When properly irrigated, however, the land is very productive and the common vegetables and fruits may be grown to advantage.

Many of the Indian reserves appear to be deserted, the results obtained from culti-

vation apparently being incommensurate with the outlay for irrigation.

Fir from two to five feet in diameter is found on the benches and creek valleys and in strips on the rocky hillsides, but the timber on the benches has been fairly well culled in the construction of the railways. On the hills, the timber is too difficult of access to be taken out conveniently. Some cedar and hemlock are also found, but not in great quantities.

Some prospecting has been done for gold in the southeasterly part of township 8, range 25, but although surface indications appeared favourable, no strikes of any importance have been made.

Salmon of many varieties come up the Fraser as far as section 27 in township 9, but the river above this has been so filled up in places by the construction of the railroads as to exclude all but a very small percentage of the fish which have run that far.

Marten, bears, deer, mountain goats, rabbits and partridges are found in the hills adjoining the river.

In the construction of the railroads the wagon roads in these townships have been so cut off as to render wagons practically useless except for short hauls.

APPENDIX No. 31.

ABSTRACT OF A REPORT ON THE SURVEYS PERFORMED BY THE LATE C. E. JOHNSTON, D.L.S., PREPARED BY HIS ASSISTANT A. D. STEWART.

STADIA SURVEYS AND INVESTIGATION OF LAKES NORTH AND EAST OF SWIFT CURRENT.

The party left Swift Current the place of organization, on May 30, 1913, to commence work near Ernfold in township 17, range 7, west of the third meridian. From that town, the party worked eastward, and investigated the lakes in a block of about thirty townships in the vicinity of Chaplin.

While traversing Chaplin lake, wooden witness posts were placed at points in fractional sections 3, 4, 8, 9, 16 and 17, of township 17, range 5. It was found that the south half of this lake becomes dry during part of the year so it was not traversed.

While investigating townships 22, ranges 2 and 3, instructions were received to traverse the group of lakes formerly known as Red Deer lakes. Accordingly on October 20 camp was moved to Macrorie, in township 27, range 8, and work was started at Coteau lake, the most southerly of the group on the 23rd. The adjoining townships were investigated, and on November 20, the party moved to township 26, range 11 and examined this township and township 26, range 10.

Camp was then moved back to Macrorie, and later on to Manna and Luck lake, while townships 24 to 26 ranges 7, 8 and 9 were investigated and their lakes traversed. Luck lake was not traversed as it was found to dry up each year.

On December 29, the party returned to Macrorie where the outfit was left and where arrangements were made for wintering the horses; we then moved to Moosejaw where the party was disbanded.

The townships surrounding Chaplin have for the most part good agricultural soil of sandy or clay loan. The surface however in townships 18, ranges 4 and 7 and townships 17 ranges 2 and 3 is to a large extent heavily rolling. In the immediate vicinity of Chaplin lake while the soil is very light, south of the lake the country is very dry and fresh water difficult to obtain. Although the area of this lake has decreased considerably owing to its gradual subsidence, the greater part will apparently always remain useless, and the remainder will for the most part be suitable only for grazing purposes for some years.

In several townships there seems to be arable land which is still open to settlers. Except just north of Parkbeg and at a few other odd points, the farm buildings are not as large and prosperous looking as those in other parts of the country the one-room shack seems to predominate.

Thunder creek valley which lies about twelve or fifteen miles northeast of Chaplin lake seemed prosperous, with large farms, and good soil. The valley seems to be thickly settled, and there is apparently no open land except school lands or Hudson's Bay Co. property. The buildings are nearly all large and provide generously for live-stock and crops.

Around Coteau, Stockwell and Anerley lakes the open land has been nearly all taken up. There is a good deal of what appears to be fine farming land still vacant, but it is held by speculators and the railway companies. The soil is generally sandy to elay loan. The buildings are not all that could be desired but as the land is proved up and the owners' financial positions improve the homesteader's shack is gradually giving way to comfortable homes and larger farm buildings.

In the neighborhood of Luck lake the soil is sandy or clay loan. The district is well settled, the lake being surrounded by prosperous-looking farms with ample and attractive buildings.

During the past year there seems to have been a general financial depression apparently due to poor crops and the low price of wheat. Oats were grown by some farmers and this crop did not seem to suffer to the same extent as the others. The price given for wheat in the fall months by the local elevators was generally 65 cents a bushel. Twenty-five bushels to the acre was considered a heavy crop for the districts passed through and fifteen to twenty bushels was the average.

Vegetable growing does not seem to be in favour in these parts of the province and the towns have to send away for such as they need. Potatoes were very scarce. One farmer had obtained only three bags where previously he had over one hundred.

The price varied from 75 cents a bushel in summer to \$1.50 in winter.

Chicken raising seems to be successfully carried on and turkeys and ducks are also commonly seen. Fresh eggs are generally hard to obtain and sell at from 30 to 40 cents a dozen as a rule.

A prairie fire which originated some distance west, burned out a few settlers in townships 25 and 26, ranges 9 to 11 and caused losses to others of haystacks and pasturage.

Hail destroyed the crops southwest of Dinsmore, but only touched a few sections

of township 26, range 11.

The farmers in the district surveyed seem favorably inclined toward mixed farming, and all spoken to were unanimous in saying that it will prove the most paying proposition in the long run.

Despite the poor crops of the past year, the settlers are of the opinion that a good

crop this year will prove a panacea for all financial ills.

The lakes and ponds in the districts examined are generally dried up. Ponds and marshes that formerly had some depth of water all the year round are dry now for a good part of the year. In fact in late summer and fall the settlers in some districts have to go quite a distance to obtain water.

Most of the bodies of water investigated had at least traces of alkali, generally too much for domestic use though not enough to prevent its use for stock. Fresh water was found fairly often though non-alkaline stagnant water was seen only a few

times

No signs of minerals, quarryable stone, oil or natural gas were noticed.

In the townships investigated, bituminous coal is the common fuel. The Canadian Northern Railway company is introducing lignite but as yet it is not extensively used.

Lumber is imported into all these townships as there is no bush. Along South Saskatchewan river, there are a few small trees up to two inches in diameter, and the settlers for long distances around haul this brush for kindling purposes. The growth is being rapidly cut down and will probably be gone in a few years if no attempt is made at conservation. There also a few small clumps of bush scattered along the group of lakes which comprises Coteau lake and those lying to the west of it, but the trees are not over two inches in diameter; in fact there are very few approaching that size.

A branch of the Canadian Northern railway between Elrose Junction and Elrose, about forty miles west of Macrorie has been completed and put in operation, and several new towns are springing up along it. The line has also been continued from Macrorie through Elrose Junction to Dunblane, a new settlement in township 26, range 7.

The branch of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway from Moosejaw to Mawer in the

Thunder creek valley is also constructed and in operation.

The Canadian Pacific railway line running north from Chaplin through the upper Thunder creek valley in township 20, range 6 has been surveyed, and location stakes of

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various other projected lines were also seen. In the vicinity of Luck lake several lines were run and some were noticed also near Dinsmore.

In Thunder creek valley lines have been surveyed for the Moosejaw water-supply canal.

If this proposition be carried through as projected, it should afford opportunities

for the generating of cheap electric power.

Well-graded roads lead north and south from Ernfold on the Canadian Pacific railway, and some good roads run north of Chaplin. A road with the necessary bridges has been built south across Chaplin lake, but it is poor on account of the sandy soil. Another trail leading southeast is poor for the same reason. Three good trails lead out from Ernfold, one to Parkbeg, one to Tugaske and one in a northerly direction. Roads were surveyed during the season west of Chaplin lake and south from Parkbeg through township 17, range 2 into township 16, range 2, where there are now several good roads. North of Thunder creek valley there are generally good roads or trails in all directions. From Tugaske good roads run to South Saskatchewan river, and on the north bank of the latter at Elbow trails lead off in several directions through the sand hills which make hauling very heavy. Around Luck and the group of lakes consisting of Coteau. Stockwell and Anerley, the roads and trails are very fair except in townships 25 and 26 ranges 9 and 10 where there are only poor trails through rolling country.

Exceptionally fine weather prevailed all summer and fall. In the latter part of December it became threatening, and it was decided to close operations on completion

of the work then in hand.

APPENDIX No. 32.

REPORT OF W. J. JOHNSTON, D.L.S.

SUBDIVISION IN THE VALE DISTRICT OF THE RAILWAY BELT, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Chase, B.C., July 24, 1914.

E. Deville, Esq., LL.D., Surveyor General, Ottawa, Canada.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following report on my work for the season of 1913.

I left Vancouver for Hope, in township 5, range 26, west of the sixth meridian, on May 12, 1913, via the Canadian Pacific railway, and established my first camp on the north side of Fraser river, near Hope station. There I completed what subdivision way possible, traversed a few miles of the right bank of the Fraser and retraced the boundaries of a few Indian reserves. On May 30 I moved my camp across the river and began subdivision there. The boundaries of a few Indian reserves were retraced and provincial lot No. 873 was surveyed. The left bank of the Fraser in section 34 and an inland at the mouth of Silver creek were traversed, and the points of intersection of all surveyed section lines with the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern railway lines were determined. These railways run almost parallel on opposite sides of the Fraser.

From this camp I also subdivided part of township 6, range 26, on the east side of the Fraser, and traversed the left bank of the river. For transport we used a hand car on the Canadian Northern railway track, which was laid and ballasted at

that time.

On July 26 I moved my camp by wagon to Choate siding over the old Yale-Cariboo road, which is gradually getting into bad shape through neglect. There I commenced subdivision on the west side of the Fraser in township 6, range 26. The boundaries of the Indian reserves and provincial lots were retraced, and Strawberry island and a portion of the right bank of the Fraser were traversed. The points of intersection of all surveyed section lines with the Canadian Pacific railway were determined.

On August 21 we moved to Yale over the Yale-Cariboo road. From this camp 1 subdivided lands on both sides of the Fraser, in township 7, range 26, and traversed both banks of the river through the Yale canyon. I used a hand car over the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern railways for transport. The work in this township was rather difficult and slow, owing to the rugged nature of the country.

The valley through townships 5, 6 and 7, range 26, averages about a mile in width, though in many places the mountains run down to the water's edge. The land is covered with scattered fir, cedar, and spruce up to three feet in diameter, with a heavy undergrowth. The soil is a sandy loam with a gravel subsoil. The best land is taken up by Indian reserves and provincial lots, and in most cases no development has been made on them. Irrigation farming is being undertaken on lot 65, group 1, and it is proving a success. Fishing is good in the mountain streams, mountain trout being very plentiful, though small. There was a large run of salmon in the Fraser during the months of July, August, and September. Game was rather scarce, though deer are more plentiful in the fall, when they are driven down by the snow.

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No water-powers were seen. Mosquitoes are very scarce, owing to the streams being so cold and swift. There was a heavy rainfall during the summer months, chiefly at night.

On October 6 I moved my camp via the Canadian Pacific railway to Hope, from where I retraced two miles of Indian reserve boundaries on Yale Indian reserves Nos. 13 and 14. While there we experienced almost two weeks of steady rain.

On October 16 we moved by wagon to St. Elmo over the Yale-Westminster road, which is in good condition. From this camp I ran a few miles of subdivision in townships 4, ranges 27 and 28 and traversed some islands in the Fraser. The soil is a sandy loam, and is very rich. The valley on the left of the Fraser extends back about a mile and is covered with timber, chiefly of second growth. Mixed farming is followed and there is an abundance of fruit.

On November 3 we moved to Pitt river over the Canadian Pacific railway and by launch up Pitt river to Pitt lake in township 4, range 5, west of the seventh meridian. There I surveyed timber berth No. 559. This berth is at an elevation of 3,000 or 4,000 feet and is very rough in places. Some fine cedar, fir and hemlock, up to four feet in diameter, were seen. Owing to a two-foot fall of snow I had to abandon the work before completion and return to Ruby creek where I arrived on November 28.

There we began subdivision in township 4, range 28 and township 5, range 27, west of the sixth meridian on the right bank of the Fraser. In township 4, range 28, the land was rough and mountainous to the river's edge. The right bank of the Fraser was traversed.

Only a few miles of subdivision were run in township 5, range 27. There is very little farming being done there yet, but some good land was subdivided. The soil is a sandy loam with a gravel subsoil.

On December 20 I disbanded my party and returned to Vancouver.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. J. JOHNSTON, D.L.S.

APPENDIX No. 33.

REPORT OF G. J. LONERGAN, D.L.S.

INSPECTION OF CONTRACTS IN ALBERTA AND NORTHERN MANITOBA.

BUCKINGHAM, QUE., February 21, 1914.

E. DEVILLE, Esq., LL.D..

Surveyor General, Ottawa, Can.

SR,—I have the honour to submit the following general report on my last season's operations.

My first work was the inspection of contracts Nos. 14 and 15 of 1912, comprising the townships through which Carrot river flows in ranges 7, 8, 9 and 10 west of the second meridian. From Tisdale we followed a well-graded road almost due north to Arborfield passing through a well-settled district where mixed farming is successfully followed. From Arborfield the only trail running to the northeast is the one made by the surveyors. It passes through a country that was at one time heavily timbered but fires destroyed the timber about fifteen years ago, and there is now a second growth of poplar and willow, scarcely exceeding four inches in diameter, with considerable windfall in places. The soil is chiefly a loam from three to five inches in depth with a clay subsoil and the surface is almost level. There is ample drainage provided by small creeks, the valleys of which seldom exceed six feet in depth. They flow northerly emptying into Carrot river which is not navigable at this point. In low water it can be forded at almost any place. After completing the inspection I returned to Edmonton.

My next work was the inspection of the mounds in contracts No. 35 and 36 of 1912. These contracts are situated northeast of Holmes' Crossing along Athabaska river. Knowing that the trail from Belvedere west would be in a very bad condition and that there was no horse feed in the country I decided that the cheapest and quickest way to get there was to go west on the Grand Trunk Pacific railway to Hinton and then paddle down the Athabaska in canoes. The upper part of the Athabaska is not navigable for steamboats and in low water there is just sufficient for canoes drawing twelve inches of water. The current is very swift and there are many small rapids. The first one hundred and twenty-five miles can be covered in two days, after that thirty to forty miles per day is fair travelling, much depending on the wind and the height of the water. At Holmes' Crossing I engaged teams to take the camp outfit to contract No. 36 and on the following day we started the inspection of the mounds. When this was completed we returned to the Crossing, and going down stream we inspected contract No. 35 from the river. Northwest of Holmes' Crossing along the Assimiboine flats there is a large settlement of people from Dakota. They have but recently gone in there and their progress is somewhat slow as there is but little open country. However, they report that they are not troubled with frost and everything they have tried so far has been successful, particularly garden vegetables; the small patches of grain that they put in have ripened thoroughly. A railway location was surveyed in the winter of 1911 crossing the Athabaska at Holmes' Crossing and heading for Sawridge. From what I could find out it runs parallel to the Calgary and Edmonton railway and about fifty miles west of it. Although I could get no information concerning the road the fact that a survey has been made is a start, and such a good country cannot remain much longer without railway facilities. Having completed the inspection I continued down the Athabaska in canoes to Athabaska settlement then by train to Edmonton.

In connection with this trip I would like to mention that there is one place west of where the Athabaska crosses the trail to Grande Prairie that is a remarkably good site for power development. The river turns at right angles and enters a narrow gorge about two hundred feet deep and from three hundred to four hundred feet wide; the banks and bottom are sandstone. A dam could be built across and the water held back forming an immense reservoir insuring a uniform supply during the whole year. Gravel for the dam could be had a short distance back from the proposed site. There is no doubt this is a national asset that is worth while looking into and preserving.

My next work was to extend the lots of Lesser Slave Lake settlement to the shore of the lake. Owing to the extremely low water, navigation was late in starting and the large accumulation of freight made it impossible to secure accommodation on the steamboats, so I started overland with my horses and wagons. The road is so bad that it does not pay to travel it after the frost is out, particularly with any kind of a load.

There is a lot of good country yet to be taken up along the south side of Lesser Slave lake in the vicinity of Swan river and west of it. It is equal to the Peace river valley and has the advantage of being close to navigation and to a railway that is almost constructed at this date. An abundant supply of hay can be cut and there is ample rainfall in this district.

My next work was a settlement survey at Wabiskaw lake. There are three routes The first is a winter trail from Athabaska direct to Wabiskaw which follows the frozen lakes and marshes and is impassable in summer. The second goes down the Athabaska to Pelican river, and up that river. By this route I am told there are fourteen portages varying in length from a few hundred yards to three miles, and some of the portages are over muskegs and swamps which are not practical for heavy loads. However all the spring catch of fur that is taken after the roads break up is taken out this way. The fur-dealers of Wabiskaw have their goods brought down to the mouth of Pelican river during summer and stored, then freighted to Wabiskaw by teams during the winter. The third route, which was the one I chose, is a pack trail from the mouth of Martin river on Lesser Slave lake. While waiting for my pack saddles to arrive from Edmonton I started my men opening up this packtrail into a wagon road. In this way we were able to use wagons for about thirty miles and pack-horses for the remainder of the distance. As I had but eight horses to pack for twelve men I cut the outfit down to one blanket to each man with what clothes he was wearing, using only one tent for the party and taking provisions for ten days. This with the iron posts, instruments and other necessary articles made a maximum load for the horses.

Wabiskaw is situated on the north side of a channel joining two lakes. This channel flows through a marsh which varies in width from one to two miles. When I arrived at the south side of this marsh, which at that time was covered with water from four to six feet deep, I had considerable difficulty in attracting attention but I finally got an Indian who was hunting ducks to take me across in his cance. I then rented boats to take the men and outfit over and swam the horses, nearly drowning one of them. On the following day, we started work.

The settlers at Wabiskaw are mostly half-breeds and Indians with white people in charge of the three stores and the missions. The total amount of land under cultivation is about seventy-five acres while the total length of wagon road is less than a mile. Upon inquiring into the cause of this backward condition, the fur dealers told me that successful hunters made as much as two thousand five hundred dollars during the season with furs, and that it did not pay them to cultivate land. Labour is worth two and a half dollars and board per day; but two to four days was as long as any person would work at one time; they would then take a holiday. Goods are sold at from five to six hundred per cent higher than in Edmonton. There are three trading posts,

Church of England and Roman Catholic missions and a monthly service mail from

Sawridge by packhorses.

Wabiskaw is located in the centre of an immense saucer-shaped tract of land, and during a wet season all the water drains down into the lake, and as there is but one small outlet the water rises and floods the hay marshes, and does not go down again until November, when it is too late to cut hay. This could be easily remedied as the outlet of the lake is Wabiskaw river, and half a mile from the lake the river is a succession of rapids; all that is necessary is to widen the channel, not to deepen it. By this means the overflow of water would run out, and the depth of the lake would be maintained, thus protecting the fishing industry. This industry is not followed at present, not for lack of fish, but because the freight rates are prohibitive. Such a conditions of affairs will not last for more than a couple of years as a direct communication will then be opened up with the Edmonton and Dunvegan railway at Sawridge.

The land in this vicinity is covered with scrub and scattered poplar from four to eight inches in diameter with a few spruce in places. I saw no timber fit for milling purposes, but was told that there is a sufficient supply for future settlers, though not enough to warrant the erection of a large saw-mill. The only means of cutting it at present is the slow process of whip-sawing. When the land is cleared it will be as productive as any other part of the province. The Roman Catholic mission people are at present raising oats, barley, wheat and all kinds of garden vegetables, all of which ripen. The soil is a clay loam. The first twenty miles along the trail from Wabiskaw to the mouth of Martin river has been burned over, and a farmer could start easily, more particularly if he had a few head of stock. Good water may be had

in abundance everywhere.

The survey being completed, I started on my return journey. I swam my horses across the marsh a little west of the mission, then struck south about three miles, again swimming Willow river and heading in a westerly direction through the bush until I reached the trail by which I came in, and finally arrived at the mouth of Martin river on Lesser Slave lake. At this place I started the inspection of contracts Nos. 5 and 9 of 1913. We soon ran out of provisions, however, and had to move to Sawridge, On my arrival there I found that the supplies I had left in the Northern Transportation company's warehouse had been destroyed by the unusual and extreme high water. As it was impossible to purchase supplies there, and as there were three contracts to be inspected along Athabasca river, I left my transport at Sawridge and went to Edmonton by boat and train. I purchased supplies and went by train to Hinton, where I started on a second trip down the Athabaska in canoes. inspected the three contracts along that river, and followed the river down as far as Mirror Landing, then moved up Lesser Slave river and thence to the west end of Lesser Slave lake, and commenced working eastward. I made use of the canoes on this trip as I knew the high water had flooded the trail around the lake, and that the railway grade which crosses the trail so often would make it almost impossible to use wagons. This trip was successfully made in canoes and the work was completed.

I arrived at Mirror Landing on November 1 to find the Athabaska full of running ice. I found out by telegraph that it was impossible to cross on the ferry at Athabaska, and as the railway company had a scow working at Mirror Landing I made arrangements with them to cross my outfit. This we did by putting one team in the scow at a time and tracking it up half a mile along the shore and then working it across with poles while drifting down. I drove to Edmonton along the new Fdmonton and Dunvegan railway line, and on my arrival stored the outfit, placed my

horses in winter quarters, and paid off my party.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

APPENDIX No. 34.

REPORT OF E. S. MARTINDALE, D.L.S.,

BASE LINE SURVEYS IN EASTERN SASKATCHEWAN.

AYLMER, Ont., July 31, 1914.

E. Deville, Esq., LL.D., Surveyor General, Ottawa, Canada.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following general report on my survey operations during the season of 1913-14.

Instructions for the survey of the sixteenth base line from the third meridian to the second were received early in February, 1913. I left for Prince Albert immediately, in order to have the season's supplies cached at suitable places before the winter broke up, and also that I might be able to run the base line across Montreal lake on the ice, thereby avoiding the long and difficult triangulation which would be necessary in the summer. It was found upon making inquiry, that a proposed railway, known as the Hudson's Bay Pacific railway, now abandoned, had been surveyed northeasterly from Prince Albert for a distance of over one hundred and thirty miles. This line crossed the fifteenth base line in range 18, and from there was reported to run almost due north. I arranged to have a cache established in the vicinity of the sixteenth base line on this railway line by making use of the road, cut out at the time of the survey, for freighting in the supplies. My assistant took charge of this work but, because of the excessive depth of snow and the lateness of the season, he succeeded in reaching a point only about two miles north of the fifteenth base line, where the supplies were cached. In the meantime I had organized a small party, and, with a hired transport outfit, left for Montreal lake to carry out the other part of the work which it was advisable to complete before the break up. After arriving at Montreal lake, a trail was cut westward nearly to the meridian, and the survey of the base line was commenced. The snow at this season was very deep and retarded progress to some extent. The line was run to the east side of Montreal lake, a distance of about fourteen miles, by April 5. A cache was built there, and the supplies which had been forwarded by the Hudson's Bay company from Prince Albert to their post at the south end of the lake, were then freighted up the lake and stored; this work was completed by April 9. By that time the snow had practically all disappeared, and travelling with our sleighs was very heavy. Prince Albert was reached on the 13th, and the party paid off the following day. I then proceeded to Ottawa for observing practice, and while there completed my final returns for surveys of 1912.

In the meantime I had been instructed to complete the fifteenth base line by running east from the third meridian to the east boundary of range 22, before again taking up work on the sixteenth base line.

On June 7, 1913, I again left for the West. Horses and transport outfit were collected from Edmonton and Lac la Biche, Alberta, and from Bowsman, Manitoba, and shipped to Prince Albert where the party was organized. On the 26th, the outfit was sent out with teams in charge of the assistant to the "Red Deer Forks" on the Montreal lake road, near our point of commencement, and a pack trail was cut to the third meridian. By June 24 our horses had all arrived at Prince Albert and on the

following day I left there with the packers, reaching camp July 3. We moved to the meridian and commenced survey work the next day. Four days of almost continuous rain beginning on the 10th flooded the country and made the swamps and muskegs almost impassable for horses.

Our work on the fifteenth base line was completed on September 25. A trail was then opened out from the west side of Candle lake northerly to a lake on the northerly boundary of township 58, range 23, then westerly to the east shore of Montreal lake and thence north along the lake shore to the sixteenth base line where work had been discontinued in the spring. The survey of this base line was then carried on to its completion at the second meridian, the final closing being made on June 20, 1914.

Horse feed along the base line was very scarce and of poor quality, and, after freeze up, hay and oats had to be freighted in from Prince Albert by way of Hudson Bay Paeific trail. Our inability to get in touch with this trail until December, and the failure of freighters to get through with horse feed, caused us to lose considerable valuable time in December and the beginning of January. Practically no snow fell to the south of the fifteenth base line until late in January, and it was difficult to get freighters to venture on long trips with wagons at that time of the year.

Horse toboggans or flat sleighs were used for transportation during the winter months and also in the spring until the frost was practically all out of the muskegs, and they proved most satisfactory for the purpose. Our sleighs were two feet wide, twelve feet long, made of one and a half inch oak and were fitted with shafts. Loads of from five to ten hundred pounds were hauled, depending on the state of the trail and three men had no difficulty in handling the outfit of eight sleighs. In the spring after the snow was gone, the ponies hauled from three to four hundred pounds. Extra heavy canvas should be used for covers in this work and special attention should be given to the lashing of the loads in order to prevent damage to camp outfit and loss of supplies.

The intersection of the sixteenth base line and the second meridian falls in Namew lake and it was necessary to make the closing on the meridian at the northeast

corner of section 25, township 60.

The survey being completed, the outfit was loaded on a barge and taken by steamer down through Namew and Cumberland lakes and Saskatchewan river to Pas, where it was shipped via Canadian Northern railway to Prince Albert, reaching there on June 23. The men were paid off, the outfit stored and arrangements were made to pasture the horses for the summer.

Routes.

There are two main transportation routes into that portion of the north country lying between the second and third meridians, one following more or less closely each meridian. At the west the Montreal lake road runs northerly from Prince Albert past Shoal Creek headquarters camp of the Prince Albert Lumber company, situated a little north of the fourteenth base line and west of the meridian, and then crosses the fifteenth base in range 1 and the meridian in township 57, thence northeasterly to the small settlement at the south end of Montreal lake. The winter trail then runs north, crossing Montreal lake, to lac La Ronge. From Prince Albert to the Shoal Creek camp the road is in fair condition nearly all year, but north of this it passes through many swamps and muskegs and in consequence used but little in summer. In the winter, however, a large number of teams are employed in freighting the yearly supply of provisions and merchandise for the various trading companies located at Montreal lake, lac La Ronge and Fort Stanley.

Along the second meridian a sleigh road, following rivers and lakes for the most part, runs from Pas to Cumberland House, thence northerly across Cumberland, Amisk and other lakes to Pelican narrows on Pelican lake, from which place the northern freight is distributed by water route in the summer. This road which crosses the

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sixteenth base line in range 2 was opened out from Cumberland lake north in the winter of 1912. In the summer this country can best be reached by water from Pas up Saskatchewan river to Cumberland lake and through Whitey and English narrows to Namew lake. Numerous steamers and gasoline launches are now operating on this route catering to the needs of the prospectors going into the recently-discovered gold fields of Amisk lake, which are reached from Namew lake by means of a newly-cut portage (wagon road) fourteen or sixteen miles in length.

The Hudson Bay Pacific railway trail runs northeasterly from Prince Albert crossing the fourteenth base line in range 21, the fifteenth in range 18 and the sixteenth in range 16. The end of this trail is reported to be about fifteen miles northeasterly from its crossing on the sixteenth base line. This road has practically never been used, except by a few trappers, since it was first cut. Summer travel is difficult on account of swamps and muskegs, while between the fifteenth and sixteenth base lines it follows rough broken and hilly country making winter travelling also heavy. It is joined a few miles north of Torch river by a road from Fort à la Corne.

Another wagon road runs northerly and easterly from Prince Albert to the south end of Torch lake. By this route the country in the vicinity of the fifteenth base line in range 23 may be reached but in summer it is necessary to complete the trip from Torch lake to the base line by water.

Description of the country adjacent to the fifteenth base-line from range 27 to range 22 west of the second meridian.

From the third meridian to Bittern lake in range 26 the country varies from rolling hills, covered with small birch, poplar and spruce in the western part of range 27, to low level swamp and muskeg with low jackpine ridges. To the north of the base line, tamarack, swamps and muskegs extend nearly to Montreal lake, while to the south it is more rolling with a few small areas of good spruce. To the south of the base line in range 27 drainage is to the southwest through Spruce river and emptying into the Saskatchewan at Prince Albert, while the water to the north flows through Bittern river and finally into the Churchill. Bittern lake is a long, deep, narrow body of water about twelve square miles in extent, which overflows through Bittern river. It is reported to be well stocked with whitefish and pike. Several small streams flow into the lake. namely, Bittern creek from the west, Wolftrap creek from the south and McLean creek from the east and south. A small tract of good milling spruce is found at the south end of the lake. Bittern river, from one to two chains in width, follows a tortuous route from Bittern lake to the south end of Montreal lake and is not navigable by canoe throughout its whole length because of numerous small shallow rapids. A wagon road has been cut between the two lakes and is used by the Indians from Montreal lake who fish at Bittern lake in the winter. An Indian reserve has been set apart at the south end of Montreal lake; this includes several hundred acres of very good spruce and poplar running from ten to twenty inches in diameter. Located there are the trading posts of the Hudson Bay company, Révillon Frères, and one or two other independent traders, also a small mission day school for the Indian children.

Range 25 is low and wet with the exception of a low poplar ridge crossing the base line and extending for a distance of about three miles on either side of the line. McLean creek, about eight feet in width and from three to six feet in depth, was crossed in section 31 in an open swamp. To the south of the line the country appears to be higher and more rolling and is mostly covered with small jackpine, while to the north it is fairly level consisting of spruce muskegs separated by low jackpine ridges; there are also some large areas of very thick small spruce. Clearsand lake, or as it is sometimes called "West Candle lake", covers an area of about eight square miles and drains to the east into Candle lake. Range 24 is higher and more rolling; it is mostly covered with birch and poplar from three to eight inches in diameter and also

some jackpine up to nine inches in diameter. There is also an area of about one hundred acres, thickly covered with spruce and poplar up to twenty-four inches in diameter, a short distance south of the base line in this range. To the south are jackpine ridges with spruce muskegs and tamarack swamps.

Candle lake was crossed near the north end in range 23. This is a fine body of water covering an area of sixty or seventy square miles. Whitefish and pike are caught but not to the same extent as was the case a few years ago. Torch lake, to the south and west of, and in close proximity to Candle lake, covers eight or ten square miles and drains into the latter through Fisher creek, a deep narrow stream about three miles in length. This lake is surrounded to the northwest and northeast by large hay needows which, however, are subject to flooding in wet seasons. A considerable area of good milling spruce lies to the south of the northwest portion of Candle lake which, I understand, has already been disposed of as a timber berth. Torch river flows from Torch lake through the southeast arm of Candle lake into Saskatchewan river near Cumberland lake. To the north and east of Candle lake the country rises about 190 feet in crossing range 22. There spruce muskegs alternate with low jackpine ridges. Along the east shore of the lake is a narrow strip of poplar and spruce up to eight inches in diameter.

The soil on the ridges and on the higher ground is a sandy loam throughout, while on the lower lands it is a vegetable muck. There is some good agricultural land in the vicinity of Candle lake and at a few points along the base line, but at present, this country generally, is too wet to be of much value for agricultural purposes.

A farm has been taken up at the mouth of Fisher creek on Candle lake where vegetables such as potatoes and turnips are successfully grown.

Description of the country adjacent to the sixteenth base line, from the third to the second meridian.

At the point of commencement of the base line at the third meridian is a tract of good milling spruce from eight to twenty inches in diameter, extending to the east a distance of thirty chains to a branch of Burntwood river. The greater portion of this area appears to lie to the west of the meridian. East to Montreal lake the country is rolling with a descent of approximately one hundred feet in the seven miles from the meridian to the water in the lake. For the most part it is wet and swampy with occasional poplar and jackpine ridges. The western shore of the lake is low, mostly spruce and tamarack muskegs. To the north and west of the base line the land appears to be higher and more rolling. The soil is a vegetable mould varying from two to six inches in depth, underlaid by a sandy subsoil. Burntwood river, which is about a chain in width, is crossed in section 33, range 27, and flows south between steep banks to its junction with Crean creek, thence easterly to Montreal lake. A few small lakes were noticed in this district.

Montreal lake, nearly seven miles in width where it is crossed by the base line, has a length of over thirty-two miles and an area of nearly one hundred and seventy square miles, and is comparatively shallow. Fish are not plentiful and are of poor quality. To the east of Montreal lake the country rises six hundred feet or more to the height of land between the Churchill and the Saskatchewan near the west boundary of range 18.

The east shore of the lake is also swampy to a large extent. There are a few patches of good spruce to the south of the base line not far from the lake. Farther south are also a few small hay meadows. A lake about two miles in extent, is situated in township 59, range 23, and is well stocked with whitefish; to the west of the lake are several hay meadows where hay is put up by the Montreal Lake Indians. There is also some good agricultural land in this vicinity, the surface being rolling and wooded with small poplar and spruce.

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In range 24 a strip of good timber two miles wide, and with an area of about ten square miles, was crossed by the base line. The trees which are mostly spruce, jackpine and poplar, are from eight to twenty inches in diameter and are clean and straight. In ranges 23 and 22 the land is gently rolling, mostly spruce and tamarack muskegs with occasional clumps of small spruce and poplar and low jackpine ridges. An open swamp one and a half miles wide from ten to twelve miles long was crossed in range 23.

In range 21 the country both to the north and south of the line becomes more broken. To the north the surface is broken by deep ravines, and is wooded mostly with small poplar, spruce, birch and jackpine, while to the south are spruce muskegs and jackpine ridges, the latter becoming more prominent and numerous. A series of three large lakes known as the "White Swan" lakes lie to the south of the line in this range. Drainage from these lakes is to the southwest into the lake in township 59, range 23, and thence to Candle lake. The height of land there is but a short distance south of the line and runs approximately east and west. Ranges 20, 19, 18, 17 and part of 16 are from rolling to hilly, being broken by deep ravines running nearly at right angles to the base line, and are covered, generally speaking, with a thick growth of small spruce and jackpine with occasional small areas of birch and poplar four or eight inches in diameter. A few small patches of good spruce were also noticed in these ranges. To the south near the correction line is a well-defined range of sand hills running nearly east and west. It is reported that this broken country extends northwesterly to Pipestone lake, a large body of water lying a short distance southeast of lac la Ronge. To the south of the line in ranges 18 and 17 the country has been burned over within recent years. There are numerous small lakes along this part of the line.

From the height of land an elevation of 2,242 feet above sea-level, the country drops rapidly to the east to the large muskegs at the east of range 16 with an elevation of 1,434 feet. The Hudson Bay Pacific railway survey, crossed in section 36, range 16, marks the easterly limit of the higher hilly country. In range 16 there is some poplar and birch averaging eight or ten inches in diameter; the surface both to the southwest and northeast is wooded with jackpine from four to eight inches in diameter.

From Montreal lake to range 16 the soil consists of a layer of vegetable mould underlaid by a loose sandy subsoil except in the hilly country and on the ridges, where it is inclined to be heavier and stony.

From range 16 to range 2 the nature of the country is practically uniform, the greater part being low, apparently level, and wet, with tamarack swamps, spruce muskegs, quaking bogs, occasional low jackpine knolls and ridges and patches of small spruce. The south branch of Mossy river was crossed in range 15. It has an average width of forty feet and joins the main stream some distance farther east. Along the banks of this river are a few large spruce trees. This river which is the main drainage outlet of the district, was crossed at three points on the line, first in range 13 and twice in range 11; it has a width of from two to three chains and on account of numerous small rapids is difficult for navigation even with canoe. Brougham creek, from thirty to fifty feet wide and flowing south to Mossy river was crossed in range 7. To the east of this creek in the same range is another small area of spruce and jackpine of eight to twelve inches in diameter. Lakes in this stretch of country are few in number and are small and marshy. From a point about half a mile south of the second crossing of Mossy river in range 11, an old flat-sleigh trail runs easterly to "Pine bluff" which lies about nine miles up Muskeg river from Cumberland lake. A winter dog trail from "Pine bluff" running north, crosses the line in range 6.

A small Indian reserve has been laid off at "Pine bluff," and outposts of the Hudson's Bay company and Revillon Freres are located there.

A lake in township 62, range 6, is reported to be large and deep and well stocked with fish. Grassberry river was crossed in range 5. This stream varies from one to

two hundred feet in width and is six feet deep, except at the numerous small rapids where the shallow water makes canoe travel difficult and tedious. It flows southwesterly from a lake about ten miles north of the base line joining Mossy river at "Pine bluff." These waters flow into one of the several channels of the Saskatchewan leading to Cumberland lake.

An old sleigh trail, cut from Cumberland lake to the lake in township 62, range 6, as a means of freighting fish from the latter to Cumberland House many years ago, was crossed in a large quaking bog in range 4. Mackenzie lake, in ranges 4 and 3 south of the line, has an area of about twelve square miles and is almost entirely surrounded by muskegs. It drains into Cumberland lake through a small creek at the southwest corner. According to all reports, it is well stocked with jackfish.

In range 3, along the base line and to the north of it the proportion of dry land to muskeg begins to increase. The surface is gently rolling, and the limestone ridges first noticed in range 6 become more prominent. From the base line south to Cumberland lake there is practically no dry land except near the lake shore. The winter portage from Cumberland lake to Amisk lake is crossed in section 32 range 2. From the base line to Cumberland warehouse on the north shore of the lake, the road runs almost continuously through quaking bogs. Near the lake are some well-defined ridges made up of limestone and granite boulders, evidently carried there and deposited by the ice.

Across ranges 2 and 1 east of O'Leary lake the country is fairly level and dry, being partly covered with jackpine from six to ten inches in diameter. There is also some dry spruce muskeg with tamarack swamps both to the north and south of the line. Several lakes with areas of about five square miles lie in these two ranges and are well stocked with jackfish. The base line closes on the second meridian in Namew lake, a large body of deep water with rocky (limestone) shores. Excellent whitefish and jackfish are caught, and sturgeon fishing was an important industry on this lake a few years ago.

The soil in ranges 1 and 2 is a clay loam which to all appearances is well suited for farming. From range 16 to range 2, however, the soil is mostly a vegetable muck which, if drained and exposed to the sun, would no doubt in time become valuable for agricultural purposes. No hay meadows whatever were seen in the immediate vicinity of the base line throughout its whole length.

No traces of economic minerals were seen. Large game, such as moose, deer and caribou, are plentiful, while elk are frequently seen in the neighbourhood of Torch lake. Bears and the other important fur-bearing animals such as lynx, mink and foxes are frequently seen. Timber wolves were also heard during the winter. Rabbits were unusually plentiful during the winter of 1913-14, but they are commencing to die off. Spruce and birch partridges are common in some localities, and occasional prairie-chickens and ptarmigan were also seen. Wild fowl such as ducks and geese were very searce at the western end of the line, but were plentiful in the swamps nearer the second meridian.

The summer of 1913 was unusually wet. The winter following was mild, except for a few cold snaps of short duration; snow was not as deep as usual, being about two feet on the level, and it did not come until late in the season. Summer frosts are frequent, as is the case in all the newer parts of the Canadian West, but otherwise the climate is very much the same as it is farther south on the prairies.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. S. MARTINDALE, D.L.S.

APPENDIX No. 35.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF H. MATHESON, D.L.S.

SURVEYS IN THE VICINITY OF JASPER, ALBERTA.

On May 21, 1913, I left Edmonton. Alberta, for Jasper, where I arrived on the morning of the following day. After examining the country and consulting Col. Rogers, Superintendent of Jasper park. I commenced a survey of the townsite on May 23.

At that time the town consisted of only a few scattered shacks situtated in the vicinity of the railway station. It was a typical railway construction town. The only permanent buildings were those belonging to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway

company consisting of a station, roundhouse, and some smaller buildings.

These buildings were situated on a flat about half a mile wide and about two miles long, lying along the left or west bank of Athabaska river just below its junction with the Miette. This flat is fairly level and is about sixty feet above the level of the Athabaska river bed. It is bounded on the north and west by a hill which is from two hundred to three hundred feet high and which rises to a rolling plateau broken by small creeks and numerous small lakes. The largest of these lakes are Cabin, Pyramid and Patricia lakes. Cabin creek drains Cabin lake, and runs across Jasper flats; it is used as a source of water supply for the town.

Practically the whole of Jasper flats consists of boulders and gravel. Consequently it has good natural drainage. It is a very suitable location for a townsite, even though excavation for sewerage and waterworks systems is difficult on account of the great number of boulders. Excavation for building foundations is also difficult, but the boulders obtained in the excavation can be used for building purposes, and when properly used greatly enhance the architectural beauty of the buildings. My surveys were considerably retarded by the boulders, as a hole had to be made for every iron post planted to mark the townsite. I do not think that any post could have been driven to its proper depth without striking a boulder.

Jasper flats, except the parts cleared for townsite purposes, are covered with timber consisting mostly of small jackpine and a few large Douglas fir. The fir, on account of their thick bark, have been able to withstand the forest fires which have occasionally swept the country, destroying all the other timber. On the rolling plateau west and north of Jasper there is much brulé and dead standing timber, mostly spruce and pine up to two feet in diameter. Some of this is also found on Jasper flats. The Douglas fir is not found much farther east than Jasper, but live specimens as large as four feet in diameter are found in that vicinity. On account of forest fires, very little large green timber of any other variety is found except where it is protected in deep gullies.

The townsite is situated west of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, adjacent and parallel to the right of way. The railway depot is opposite the centre of the townsite. The avenues are parallel to the railway track and the streets approximately

perpendicular to it. It consists of twelve blocks and ten reserves.

I completed my survey of Jasper townsite on June 27, and then moved my outfit into the Brazeau district to complete some work which I had started in 1912. The work to be done lay in townships 47 and 48, ranges 17 and 18, west of the fifth meridian. A Canadian Northern railway location line runs through the district. I surveyed sufficient section lines to tie in the right of way in these townships.

To reach this work I proceeded by train from Jasper to Bickerdike, and thence by the Alberta Coal branch to the Pacific Pass Coal mines (now called "Lovett"). From the mines I travelled northeast for three days by pack train to my first work in

township 48, range 17.

The townships surveyed consist mostly of wide low ridges separated by shallow muskeg. They are thickly timbered with spruce, jackpine and some poplar and willow. Tamarack is found in the muskegs. Most of the large timber has been ruined by fire, and now lies as brulé. The difficulty of travelling over this fallen timber was the greatest handicap to the work. The soil is generally a sandy loam with few boulders, and would be very productive if it were cleared, and the muskegs drained. However the general elevation of the district is high, so that it is subject to summer frosts, and it will not likely be used for agricultural purposes for some time. I completed my work in this district on September 9 and then moved my whole outfit back to Jasper.

I found conditions at Jasper considerably changed. Many of the houses were moved on lots in the townsite. Considerably progress had been made in grading the streets and a new administration building was about half completed. This is a hand-some building constructed of boulders. A road was also built to Pyramid and Patricia lakes.

My first duty was to traverse the road to the lakes and then to lay out villa lots one hundred feet by one hundred and fifty feet, around the lakes. Pyramid lake is somewhat crescent shaped, and has an area of about three hundred acres. It is drained from the north end by a creek. A number of small creeks run into it through a muskeg on the south side. The southern and eastern shores of the lake consist of muskeg flats and benches up to ten feet in height. On the north and west sides fairly high steep hills rise from the water's edge. There is a small well wooded island in the lake, which is very beautiful. Patricia lake is long, narrow and fairly straight, and has an area of about one hundred and twenty acres; the average width is about nine hundred feet. It has no visible outlet or inlet, and its water has a bitter taste. In some parts steep hills rise from the water's edge, while in other parts of the shore there are benches not more than twenty or thirty feet above the level of the lake.

There is a good choice of lots; they can be had on low benches, high benches or on hillsides of various slopes. The front and back lines of the lots are curves and tangents parallel to the lake shores. Patricia lake is approximately three and a half miles and Pyramid lake four miles from Jasper. The new road from Jasper has an easy grade and is suitable for automobiles.

I completed my survey of villa lots on October 21. I then surveyed four corrals of about one acre each, and one of about two acres, situated behind Jasper townsite near the foot of the hill. The small corrals are to be leased to packers who furnish transportation and act as guides to tourists. The large corral is for the government transportation outfit. The corrals form block " Λ " of Jasper townsite.

After completing the survey of the corrals, I commenced topographical work, which I did by the transit-stadia method. Closed traverses were run, and from the stations of the traverses numerous side shots were taken to locate the contours. Rough sketches of the country were made. From the traverse notes and sketches regular topographical maps were afterwards constructed. I first traversed Cabin lake and a considerable area around it. I afterwards traversed Miette river for a distance of about four miles, commencing at its mouth; I also traversed both sides of Athabaska river for a distance of about four miles above and below the town, and the chain of lakes on the east side of the river. I ran other traverses to locate contours in the country adjacent to the lakes and rivers. I used the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway bench marks as data for elevations. I checked my elevations obtained by stadia by ties on these bench marks wherever convenient. I also ran a line of levels from one of them to Cabin lake.

On January 6. I had completed all of the work on the flats of Athabaska and Miette rivers, which could be conveniently done from my camp at Jasper. I therefore closed operations and on January 8 arrived in Edmonton, where I disbanded my party.

APPENDIX No. 36.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF C. F. MILES, D.L.S.

INSPECTION OF CONTRACT SURVEYS AND MISCELLANEOUS SUBDIVISION.

The surveys performed by my party during the past season were distributed over the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

I arrived at Prince Albert on May 19, 1913 and after organizing my party and purchasing supplies left on the 22nd for Mistatim by the Canadian Northern railway.

My first work consisted of making corrections in townships 45 and 46, ranges 9 and 10, west of the second meridian. Much of this land is burned-over swamp and is not suitable for immediate settlement without drainage. We were engaged on this work until June 21 and on the 23rd left for Dauphin. From there we went to Winnipegosis where we secured a sailing vessel, and left for contract No. 13 of 1912 in townships 34, 35 and 36, ranges 16 and 17, west of the principal meridian. It is a pleasant sail up lake Winnipegosis; the water is not very deep along the route we followed, the main channel for vessels lying more to the west. I was informed that great quantities of whitefish are caught and shipped by rail from Winnipegosis every fall and winter, giving employment to many fishermen and teamsters. Settlements are extending along the west shore of the lake, but as yet only a few settlers are located on the east side. However, now that the country east of the lake has been subdivided, there is a fair promise of it becoming settled. During the inspection of this contract we had a good deal of rain and cloudy weather, so that it was impossible to observe for azimuth, except on the morning of June 6 before our departure for Winnipegosis.

We then returned to Dauphin, arriving there on the evening of the 7th. The country between Winnipegosis and Dauphin appears to be very flat, and owing to frequent rains there was much water on the surface, and the creeks and river were full. We left Dauphin on the morning of July 8, arriving at Edmonton on the following morning.

I had been in communication with the Hndson's Bay company's transport department in order to ascertain the quickest method of reaching McMurray where my next work was located. I was informed that their scow brigade would probably leave Athabaska about July 15, but at Edmonton I learned that it would probably not start until some days later. This delay gave me ample time to secure pasture for my horses. Transport and other articles of our outfit were deposited in the Government storehouse. Necessary supplies having been purchased I started with my party for Athabaska on the 15th. When we arrived I repaired to the Hudson's Bay company's transportation office to make necessary inquiries. There I was informed that twenty-seven scows had to be loaded with about two hundred and fifty tons of freight before they would be ready for departure.

The scows used on the Athabaska are each capable of carrying about nine tons. Each scow is fitted out with four big clumsy-looking cars and one sweep, about thirty feet long and nine inches in diameter at the thickest part, which is manipulated in the stern by the steersman. The scows are fifty feet long and have a beam at the widest part of about thirteen feet. The oars in the seows are not used for propulsion except when it is intended to land, or when some obstruction has to be avoided. The sole motive power is the stream, down which they float day after day, the crews landing only for the preparation and consumption of mid-day meals and for the night.

We left Athabaska on the afternoon of July 22 and during the first afternoon drifted about six miles camping below Six-Mile island; after that the average was approximately forty miles a day. On the 23rd we passed Calling river where there is a small settlement of half-breeds, comprising four or five families, who live in houses, although retaining the Indian habits and customs of hunting, trapping and fishing. In summer, during the season of navigation, they are employed as boatmen on the different seow brigades, which are owned mostly by fur traders who take their goods down almost to the farthest limit of fresh-water navigation. These seows are rarely ever brought back, the steamboats that run below McMurray being utilized for the return trip as far as McMurray. Above this point the free traders, as distinguished from the Hudson's Bay company, have to bring their furs up to Athabaska in their own seows by tracking, the company declining to carry a free trader's furs in their seows.

In summer the mail is carried by canoe once a month from Athabaska to McMurray, but there are no offices on the river between these two points. In winter

it is carried by dog-train via Lac LaBiche settlement to McMurray.

At Calling River settlement there is a general store, fairly well stocked with provisions, dry goods, etc. Mr. Peter Prudens the owner of this store does some farming on a limited scale; he grows sufficient oats for his own use, as well as potatoes, cabbages, turnips, carrots, etc., both for his own use and for sale. He has grown wheat very successfully but there is no market for it. The Dominion Government telegraph line crosses the river here and the right of way is cut out all the way from Athabaska. Most of it is passable for wagons, but the banks of Deep creek cannot be crossed with teams. The telegraph line is said to be opened as far as the nineteenth correction line.

We passed two oil-boring outfits, the first one on the right bank, and the next one on the left bank near Pelican portage. Neither of these outfits have struck oil yet but the one at Pelican rapids has struck a considerable flow of natural gas. The first oil-boring outfit is about eleven miles and the other about three miles above the rapids. There is another outflow of natural gas about twenty miles below Grand rapids, near Buffalo river, on the left bank of the Athabaska; there at the edge of the river the gas exudes, and can be lighted with a match. At Pelican portage just below the rapids there is a settlement of seven or eight families, nearly all half-breeds. From there a winter road leads to Wabiskaw Lake settlement. Goods are brought down from the Athabaska by steamer in summer and when winter sets in are freighted across the portage with sleighs to Wabiskaw, a distance of about seventy miles.

Forty-one miles below Pelican rapids is the mouth of House river, which is as far as the Hudson's Bay company's steamer Athabaska runs. A quantity of freight is usually taken there by the steamer when the water is fairly high and is then freighted by team over the trail to McMurray. This trail was at one time an Indian pack-trail, but recently it was opened out as a sleigh road. The Hudson's Bay company have at House river a large shed covered with tar paper and there are in the vicinity three or four half-breed families engaged in hunting and trapping. The soil there has not been cultivated to any extent, although potatoes have been grown successfully.

Nine miles below House river the Grand rapids commence. These are very formidable rapids, having a fall of about fifty feet in half a mile. An island lies in the rapids, and by far the greater body of water passes down on the west side of the island. The channel on the east side is not more than three chains wide. The loaded scows are all tied up about a mile above the island whence they are run down singly between big boulders and rocks, to the head of the island, where there is a tramway laid up to near the water's edge. The freight is then loaded on a car and pushed down to the foot of the island, while the empty scows are run down the east channel to some comparatively still water which lies behind a point of land jutting out from the east immediately below the island. At the foot of the island floats in the shape of logs, are attached to the end of a long rope and thrown into the water. They float down through part of the turbulent water into the eddy behind the point jutting out from the east, where

they are taken aboard a scow, which is allowed to float out into the current. Fifty or more hands then take hold of the rope, now attached to the scow, and pull her up to some bare rocks jutting out from the lower end of the island where she is again loaded with freight. This work does not occupy as much time as one might imagine, but every parcel of goods has to be carried on a man's back from the tramear to the scow, a distance of two or three chains. Merchandise and provisions are as a rule done up in fair-sized packages, but there are other articles, such as stoves which are of considerably greater weight; they have also to be carried on the backs of the men, some of whom may be seen running down the incline with three, four or even up to five hundred pounds of flour on their backs. It is not a smooth path either, as the men have to step from stone to stone and rock to rock.

All of the twenty-eight seems were reloaded by the afternoon of August 2, when we continued our journey down stream. The banks of the river appeared to increase in height as we proceeded down the river, and at a point not far from McMurray the aneroid reading showed the depth of the valley to be over 500 feet. After passing all the remaining rapids, of which the Cascade is the most formidable, we arrived at McMurray, on the morning of August 5.

From this place I proceeded to the inspection of Mr. Tremblay's contract No. 33 of 1912. I hired two canoes and left McMurray in the afternoon and after tracking, poling and paddling up a very rapid current arrived at our destination seven miles up Clearwater river. We camped on the twenty-third base line where it intersects the Clearwater in section 36, township 88, range 9, west of the fourth meridian.

The immediate banks of the Athabaska at McMurray and for some distance up are not very high. The settlement lies on a plateau about forty feet above the level of the river and extends easterly for several miles. There are four stores at McMurray proper, besides a Roman Catholic mission; about two miles farther east there is another store or two. At this place which is called "The Prairie;" there are a number of settlers, carrying on farming on a small scale. Up the Clearwater there are also a number of squatters, most of whom appear to be there for speculative purposes rather than with the intention of becoming permanent settlers. The proposed construction of a railway from Edmonton to McMurray in the immediate future, appears to have created a considerable demand for land in that district.

We concluded our inspection of this contract on August 10, and returned to McMurray that evening. On the following morning the scow brigade, now reduced to eight boats, started up stream. Six of these were laden with fur, brought up from the Hudson Bay company's most northerly stations. The other two were cook scows, one for supplying meals to the passengers, and one for the crew. Each scow was pulled up stream by a crew of ten or twelve men who tramped along the edge of the water. At the "Cascade" all the scows were unloaded as the water was considerably lower, and all the goods, principally bales of fur, and the passengers' baggage were portaged a short distance up the shore while the scows were hauled up by the combined crews. This occupied nearly a whole day.

After passing Cascade, Crooked, Middle and Brulé rapids we finally reached the foot of Grand rapids, the last and also the most formidable of all, on August 20. Here we were delayed until the 23rd, on account of all the cargoes having to be portaged about a quarter of a mile and the scows tracked up stream with a crew of fifty men each. Above the rapids we met the Hudson's Bay company's steamer Athabaska in which both crews and passengers, amounting to a total of between 200 and 250 persons, were taken to Athabaska where we arrived about noon on August 25.

After re-organizing my party we again left Athabaska on September 13 via Athabaska river for LaBiche river where we arrived the following day. There is a good pack trail from the mouth of LaBiche river to Lac LaBiche settlement; in fact it has the appearance of having at one time been utilized as a wagon or sleigh road. We packed along this trail about five miles, where we camped, and from there completed



Photo by 11, Matheson, D L S

Pyramid lake is situated in township 45, range 1, west of the Sixth meridian four miles from Jasper. The read from Jasper, which like all other reads in the Park has been built for roarist traffic, is a splendid read for automobiles, and has very easy grades. In the foreground of the picture is the bridge over Cottonwood creek Road to Pyramid Lake in Jasper Park, Alberta.

the subdivision of that part of township 70, range 18, west of the fourth meridian, lying south of LaBiche river. On September 29 I received instructions to subdivide township 73, range 19, west of the fourth meridian. I therefore sent my packers with the horses to a point near the nineteenth base line. We broke up camp the following morning, and started down the river with our scow, arriving at the nineteenth base line pack trail on the morning of October 1, the horses having arrived on the opposite shore the night before. We swam the horses across, built a stage for a cache, unloaded the seow, and got everything ready to move into the work. The next morning we moved to the southwest quarter of section 2, township 73, range 19 and commenced subdivision. On the night of the 3rd and the two following days there were flurries of snow which lodged in the trees, and made it somewhat disagreeable for the line men. On the 8th as the work was progressing favourably I started for Athabaska to lay in a further supply of provisions and to purchase some sleighs, which I knew would be required later on. We tracked up the river with a borrowed canoe, arriving at Athabaska on the 11th. I had to purchase another scow and a cance to carry the provisions, sleighs, harness, etc., back to camp. We left Athabaska on the 18th arriving at my cache, near the nineteenth base line on the 23rd.

The party returning to camp from their day's work crossed a lake on the ice on the evening of the 25th. On the 26th snow fell all night and continued all the following day, so I sent all the party down to the river cache, to haul up the scows and secure them for the winter.

We continued the subdivision of township 73, range 19 and completed it on December 5. This township is fairly level and there is some good soil, but the larger part of it consists of swamps. Very little of the land, west of Athabaska river and below Calling river, will be available for settlement, until either a road or a railway has been constructed on that side of the river. The banks are so high, that it is almost impossible to construct a wagon or even a sleigh road from the river to the plateau above. For this reason the small areas of excellent timber which grow all along the plateau, can not be utilized at present. Judging by the signs and tracks in the snow there is game in abundance, but while we were engaged in the subdivision, four large timber wolves appeared and this had the effect of driving all the deer away. Up to November 21 the lowest temperature was 2°above zero, but on the following morning it dropped to 5° below.

On December 11 we left for the inspection of contract No. 15 of 1913 in townships 70 and 72, ranges 18 and 19, and reached there on the 15th. We completed this inspection on the 23rd and left for Athabaska on the following morning. On our way to Calling River settlement, we passed Mr. Kraemer's fox farm, on the east side of the Athabaska. He had in captivity twenty-seven wild foxes, varying from common red, to cross and silver grey, some of them quite valuable. Owing to my horses not being shod, we could not take the outfit up the Athabaska on the ice, so we had to make a detour by way of Calling lake and thence south, striking the river about twelve miles below Athabaska which we reached on December 27.

While there I purchased supplies and horse feed, engaged a freighter to earry my goods to Moose portage and had my horses rough shod for travelling on the ice.

We left Athabaska on January 2, 1914, for contract No. 14 of 1913, which we inspected and then proceeded to contracts Nos. 13, 12 and 11 of 1913, completing this work on February 18. These four contracts lay in townships 69 to 73, ranges 23 to 27, west of the fourth meridian and range 1, west of the fifth meridian. While engaged on this inspection we experienced the coldest weather of the winter, the thermometer registering 51° below zero for three days. Port Cornwall which was formerly known as Mirror Landing is a new town consisting of several hundred inhabitants situated at the junction of Lesser Slave and Athabaska rivers, in township 71, range 1, west of the fifth meridian. It has a number of stores and a telegraph office, and is on the direct road from Athabaska to Grouard. It lies opposite Smith, a still newer town consisting

mostly of log buildings, on the south side of the river. This is the present terminus of the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia railway and is the point where the new railway bridge crosses the Athabaska, said to be 131 miles from Edmonton. This town appears to be the headquarters of the railway company and will be a divisional point. Trains are running on this road to Edmonton every alternate day, but only freight is hauled. Much of the freight so far comes up the river from Athabaska to Port Cornwall, thence to Grouard by way of Lesser Slave lake and on to Peace River Crossing. Sleighs and automobiles are met frequently on this trail. Nearly all the settlers along the river keep stopping-places for man and beast, and they are frequently overcrowded. Much of the country fronting on the river is burned over, the banks on both sides being considerably lower than those below Calling river. There is a fairly large settlement back of Moose portage. The soil is productive and some good crops have been grown, as well as vegetables of excellent quality. Most of the settlers combine with their farming operations, freighting, fishing, hunting, trapping and taking out railway ties, and fuel for steamboats.

We arrived back at Athabaska on February 20. After procuring further supplies and horse feed we again started down the river on the 25th for contracts Nos. 16 and 17 of 1913, both lying along the river below the nineteenth base. We reached there on March 2, and camped on section 4, township 74, range 18, west of the fourth

meridian.

The valley of the river in this vicinity varies from 400 to 500 feet in depth, and the banks are generally steep. The plateau above is nearly level, and consists mostly of swamp lands, wooded with spruce and tamarack. The higher areas are covered with poplar and spruce. Small areas of very good timber are found, more particularly in the northern plateau. This will not be available for manufacturing purposes until railways are constructed to carry off the manufactured product.

Athabaska river was in excellent condition for travel at this season, freighting teams carrying loads of three tons and over. A great deal of traffic was carried on from Λthabaska to Pelican portage, a distance of about 120 miles, thence to Wabiskaw, about 70 miles, and also from Λthabaska to Old House, and thence overland to McMurray. This traffic affords the settlers around Λthabaska a good opportunity for employment for their horses during a few months of the winter. Much of this traffic will cease as soon as the Edmonton-McMurray railway is constructed.

Access to any of the lands subdivided down the river from Athabaska can only be had by the river, which is the main highway at the present time for entering these new townships. Those subdivided up the river may be conveniently reached by the newly constructed Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia railway.

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

APPENDIX No. 37.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF J. B. McFARLANE, D.L.S.

BASE LINE SURVEYS IN NORTHERN ALBERTA,

My work during the past season consisted of the survey of parts of the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth base lines west of the fourth meridian.

I left Toronto on April 3, 1913, but as the ice on the Athabaska was a little later than usual in breaking up, I did not leave Edmonton until the 23rd. This early start was of little avail, as the water was very low and the trip to McMurray in seews a very laborious one. It took twice as long as the same trip the previous year. Few outfits went through without all of their boats suffering more or less damage, and some had the misfortune to have seews sunk. At Grand rapids only a small portion of a seew load could be taken through the last mile and landed at the portage. Consequently we had to make many trips. Below the rapids the water was so shallow that the seews were continually grating on rocks or gravel, and we had to leave one load behind to be brought down at high water, as we had not enough men to handle the seews quickly enough in the continuous rapids. At the Boiler rapids our steersmen successfully used a new channel. At the Little Cascades each seew stuck at the drop and had to be partially unloaded. At the Cascades two-thirds of each load had to be portaged about twenty chains and lowered thirty feet over an ice cliff into the seews and even then the seews stuck at the drop, which was about six feet.

We reached McMurray on May 14, and my horses, which had left Edmonton on April 14, arrived the following day. On the 16th we camped at the mouth of Steepbank river. As practically all the country between there and the end of the twenty-fourth base line in the middle of range 6 was muskeg, we followed Steepband river. This led us a long distance south of the base line, but as we were sure of running into no impassable muskegs. I decided that this was the quickest way to take the outfit. At the forks of the river we followed the north branch, which took us within a few miles of the end of the line. On June 5 work was commenced on the line by retracing the north boundary of section 34, township 92, range 6.

The country through which the twenty-fourth base line was run this year was about 90 per cent muskeg. A few sand ridges run north and south across the line in the west half of range 6. These mostly face the west and have most of their fall in that direction. This half range and range 7 are drained to the south by the north branch of Steepbank river and its tributary creeks.

This country is, as a rule, flat with a few low sandy or gravelly ridges. Those running north and south have their fall to the west and others scarcely rise out of the muskeg. In the summer of 1912 a fire completely overran the northeastern part of this district crossing the line from the centre of range 7 easterly. As that was a dry summer the moss in the muskegs burned well and all trees except those in the very wet tamaraek swamps, were killed. The timber throughout this stretch of country was small and stunted except on the scattered ridges, where patches of good spruce, jackpine and poplar timber were destroyed.

Immediately following fires in this country the grass springs up in the burnt muskegs, and I have no doubt that if the fires were frequent enough to keep the moss and trees from growing, a good ranching country would be formed. Old patches of brulé testify that grass will grow luxuriantly on the burnt muskegs until smothered out again by the growing scrub.

Township 93, range 8 and almost all of township 92, up to the high banks of Steepbank river, are drained to the north away from the river, and many creeks rising in this district flow north or northwest to join Muskeg river. Throughout this district the timber, mostly spruce, is thick and small, probably large enough for pulpwood, but not suitable for timber except in narrow bands along some short slopes, or along creeks where the banks have sufficient drainage to allow the timber to grow.

Range 9 is crossed in a west by northwesterly direction by the deep valley of Steepbank river with the river itself coming near the line at the west of the range, but not touching it. The river valley is generally one-half to three-quarters of a mile in width with high banks and steep slopes, and the more level portions are generally well timbered with spruce. The valley is much the same from the mouth of the river bank to the forks of the north and east branches, only its depth and width gradually decrease and the timber becomes more broken with patches of small poplar and jackpine. The north branch soon loses its valley and its banks become gradually lower until they form part of the muskeg. There is very little timber along this branch.

In range 10 the Athabaska crosses the line in section 35. This great river averages about half a mile in width in this vicinity, and is always navigable for steamboats past this point. Its flow at high and at low water differs immensely and an estimate of the one without the other would be very misleading. The channel is always well defined and scarcely ever is any land flooded. Patches of spruce timber up to three feet in diameter are scattered along its banks, and a small but valuable limit, easily accessible, could be had on the flats just north of the mouth of Steepbank river. The river flats are generally about a mile wide with the river sometimes on one side of the valley and sometimes on the other. Many of these flats have large lagoons or lakes with marshes or swamps around them and only a narrow neek of dry ground separating them from the river. At La Saline, about three miles north of the line, a very large hay meadow adjoins a small lake and at several other places there are smaller ones. Last summer however, was so wet that very little hay could be put up as most of the meadows in the north country were flooded.

The banks of the Athabaska valley are about two hundred feet high in this district and in some places are quite steep. There are a number of projections of limestone along the valley and in the river banks, in the vicinity of the twenty-fourth base.

Above the hill, west of the river, there is a stretch of wet tamarack muskeg reaching a long distance to the south and three or four miles to the north. Its width at the line was ninety chains, with only one small jackpine ridge in the middle. A trail was not made across this muskeg but the line was finished, as far as instructions called for, from a flying camp in the next range. A small river known locally as Beaver river, flows almost due north along the east side of range 11, having its source northwest of McMurray and emptying into the Athabaska about a mile below Muskeg river, The valley is about thirty feet deep and less than a quarter of a mile wide with a few chains of flats. Across the remainder of this range the line followed close to a creek with popular and spruce timber averaging ten inches in diameter along its banks. Back from the creeks, which only drain the land for a short distance on either side, much of the land is muskeg with stunted spruce or tamarack. An old Indian trail for packhorses crosses the line just west of Beaver river. It runs from McKay to McMurray, following the Beaver almost to its source, thence southeast to McMurray.

Levels were run along the line starting at the last bench-mark established in 1912. Bench-marks were established, as nearly as possible, at every half mile and check levels were run in the opposite direction between these. The elevation which starts at 2,010 feet drops gradually but almost continuously for twenty-one miles till it is 1,100 feet just above the banks of the valley of Athabaska river. The valley is a little less than two hundred feet deep the left bank being the higher. Then the elevation remains about the same until Beaver river is crossed whence there is a gradual rise to 1,292 feet at the end of the line.

On August 5 the twenty-fourth base line was completed through range 11 which was as far as instructions called for. The move to the twenty-fifth base line was then commenced. On the way down the Athabaska we stopped at La Saline for five days and put up hay, as it was impossible to get any one at McMurray to do this for us, although promises were easily obtained. A party of five men with fourteen horses and a scow load of supplies had left the twenty-fourth base line on July 10 to cut trail and pack supplies along the twenty-fifth base. After building a cache on the Athabaska in the vicinity of the latter base we followed their trail and overtook them on August 25 about the middle of range 6. This far the trail had followed close to the line but, there we had to swing to the south around a large muskeg basin and follow along some ridges which form a watershed but which are completely covered by muskeg, thence east to Firebag river and thence northeast through a range of jackpine hills. We reached our most easterly camp on the twenty-fifth base on September 8 and on the following day the east boundary of section 36, township 96, range 1, was retraced and the corners moved 4·34 chains north.

The pack trail from the Athabaska was built with great difficulty and travelled with more difficulty and almost all of the party got wet at one time or another by a horse going through or off the corduroy. Fortunately this country was frozen up fairly solid before the line was run through it.

In range 1 the base line runs mostly through sand hills and the two townships to the north are much the same. These townships were completely overrun by fire in 1912. Firebag river, which at this point is about seventy feet wide, three feet deep, and has a current of about one mile per hour, crosses the line in section 34 running northwesterly and then back again in section 33. From there it takes a sweep to the south and winds through a large muskeg which is too wet to have timber of any size on it. In range 2, townships 96 and 97, are both crossed east and west by ranges of sand hills with a wide stretch of musker and long stretches of tamarack swamp between them and directly along the line. Firebag river leaves the large muskeg about the middle of the range and swings around south of the hills in township 96. It runs in a small valley through low sand Range 3 is much the same as range 2 with muskeg along the line and sand hills to the north and also along Firebag river to the south. This river runs in a west by northwesterly direction until it is about a mile and a half south of the line at the west boundary of the range. Near the middle of township 96, range 3, it is joined by a large tributary from the south. It crosses range 4 in a west by northwesterly direction in section 33. Its width is about one hundred and forty feet, its depth two feet and it has a current of about one and a half miles per hour. The muskeg to the east follows the line to the river. The country to the south of the river is rolling and sandy with small muskegs sloping off to a large muskeg basin to the southwest. This muskeg includes the central and western part of township 96, range 4, all of township 96, range 5, and the northeast half of township 96, range 6. It is drained to the north by creeks running into Firebag river. In township 95, across these ranges, is a wide shallow depression draining to the east and to the west. North of the line Firebag river winds in a west by northwesterly direction through a narrow valley with many cut banks. A range of jackpine hills follows the north bank of the river and back of these the country is rolling with creeks or muskegs in the valleys. The greater part of range 7 is dry country. A range of rolling hills covers the eastern part of township 96, range 7. These hills become higher and rougher north of the line and widening out in range 6 and to the west side of range 7, extend north to Firebag river which turns more to the north in this range being joined by the north branch near the north boundary of township 98, range 7.

Much of this hilly country was overrun about three years ago by a fire which killed a large quantity of good spruce timber. The soil on the rougher hills to the north is mostly sand but in the vicinty of the line there was a fair coating of loam and

in many places grass stood three feet high among the fire killed timber. Grass springs up quickly in the burnt muskegs and I think a large proportion of this district could easily be turned into a good ranching country.

The main branch of Muskeg river flows out of Muskeg lake which is about three miles long and a mile wide, and is located about the northeast corner of township 95, range 8. This lake is fed by a large creek from the east. The river is very crooked and from the lake flows northeasterly between dry banks in a rolling country until it nears the base line. There it turns northwesterly amidst the beginning of the large stretch of muskeg from which it derives its name. Where it crosses the base line in section 35, range 8, it is twenty-one feet wide, eight feet deep and flows one-eighth of a mile per hour. At its most northerly part it is joined by the north branch, and from there flows southwesterly across the line and keeps about the same direction to its mouth. It has very little current and is almost dead water except when flooded by rains; it then fills its low banks which are all muskeg and show nothing but vegetable formation below. The water in Muskeg river is always dark coloured and is rather stagnant in winter. Water in the small lakes also becomes stagnant in the winter but all the running creeks had good water. A continuous wide stretch of muskeg follows Muskeg river from the jackpine hills along the Athabaska northeasterly to the source of the north branch. Between the two crossings of the river the line traverses a tamarack and willow swamp.

A range of rolling hills stretches along the line from section 35, range 9, to section 32, range 10. These are covered with thick jackpine, poplar, spruce and birch averaging about ten inches in diameter. In range 9, most of these hills were overrun by a fire in the summer of 1912, which was very dry. This fire burned across the muskeg at Muskeg river and ran off towards the southeast to the twenty-fourth base line. The hills drop down to a lower level about three miles north of the base line and a low stretch of land drains towards the north branch of Muskeg river.

The Athabaska crosses this base line in section 36, range 11, running almost due north. Through townships 95 and 96 jackpine and poplar hills follow the east bank of the river. These gradually drop into muskeg about one mile south of the line. This is the point where our trail leaves the river and where we placed our cache. The river banks are about one hundred feet high and are steep. They are usually close to the channel and have but little valuable timber on them.

In ranges 11 and 12 the line ran through an undulating country covered with thick jackpine, poplar, spruce and tamarack averaging about eight inches in diameter. The country, back from the rivers and creeks is cut up by muskegs, and the creeks in some places spread out in large willow flats.

Calumet river drains the townships north of the line and Tar river those immediately to the south. Both are short streams rising in Birch mountains. This range of mountains will apparently cross the base line about half way between the west boundary of range 12 and Moose lake. They run in a northeasterly direction.

A strip of good spruce timber about twenty chains wide, with the trees averaging from fourteen to twenty inches in diameter, extends along the narrow valley of Tarriver across these ranges.

A sleigh trail was cut from the Athabaska to section 35, range 12; this crosses several muskegs but probably a good pack trail could be made following Tar river which crosses the line in section 31, range 12.

Searcely any of this country would be suitable for agriculture on account of summer frosts and the difficulty of draining and clearing it, but I think a good deal would be suitable for ranching if cleared enough to give the grass a chance to grow.

Rainfall was plentiful throughout the whole season and the snow was about fourteen inches deep on January 15, 1914. No land is flooded by creeks but the muskegs are well filled by heavy rains.

Mineral claims are numerous along the river but the only minerals much in evidence yet are salt and tar sand or asphalt. These appear to be well distributed. Wood fuel is everywhere plentiful. Game and fur-bearing animals are plentiful, and hunting and trapping is largely carried on among the Indiaus in this district. An industrious and capable trapper can make from one thousand to twenty-five hundred dollars in a season.

No valuable water-powers were found this season. Dams could be built but it would be difficult to get much head. No stone-quarries are opened up and no other industries are started yet although there has been considerable drilling for oil along the Athabaska.

Levels were run along the line and bench-marks established wherever possible near each half mile post and check levels were run in the opposite direction between them. From the elevation of 1,871 feet at the fourth meridian the fall is rapid, to 1,713 feet at the west crossing of Firebag river in section 33, range 1. A hill just west of the river rises to 1,773 feet. From there to the west side of range 3 there is little change in elevation. In range 4 the elevation drops steadily to 1,539 feet at Firebag river. This elevation is again reached three miles west of the river and the elevation then drops steadily to 1,344 feet at the middle of range 6. The hills at the east of range 7 reach an elevation of 1,405, but they slope rapidly to the west. At the crossing of the east branch of Muskeg river the elevation is 1,142 feet and at the crossing of the main river 1,090. Across range 9 the line follows through rolling country draining to the southeast. An elevation of 1,304 feet is reached on section 35, range 10 and from there the slope is towards the Athabaska the elevation of which was 897 feet. West of the Athabaska the land rises gradually to the Birch mountains, with only small local depressions; at the west of range 12 the elevation is 1,818 feet.

On January 15 the twenty-fifth base line was completed through range 12 and as no hay or feed was procurable at McMurray or farther north to continue the survey of the twenty-sixth base line, I decided to close operations for the season. It took four days travel to reach McMurray. We left there on January 21 and in six days and a half we reached the portage to House river. This is a new trail and is still rough. Hay was scarce at McMurray and on the trail as the Hudson's Bay company were holding all they could get in order to do their own freighting. Our horses were on short rations of hay and a moderate amount of oats until we reached Colin river where hay was plentiful. We reached Athabaska on February 5 and Edmonton the following evening.

APPENDIX No. 38.

REPORT OF R. B. McKAY, D.L.S.

SURVEYS IN THE RAILWAY BELT, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VANCOUVER, B.C. February 11, 1914.

E. Deville, Esq., L.L.D., Surveyor General, Ottawa, Canada.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following general report on my survey operations for the season of 1913.

My first work which was commenced on May 17 consisted of the survey of two small parcels of land withdrawn from timber berth No. 553 in sections 30 and 32 of township 17 east of the coast meridian, which had been squatted upon and partly cleared. The land in this vicinity is rather hilly, and is timbered with fir, cedar, hemlock, alder and maple. The soil is well suited for growing fruit and vegetables. A saw-mill was being constructed preparatory to logging the timber of the locality during the following winter. These parcels are situated about three miles from Mission Junction, a town on the Canadian Pacific railway, with a population of about 1,200. It serves as a local market for the produce of the settlers who are engaged in fruit growing, dairying and mixed farming. Fruit growing is the main industry, and the district is noted for the success it has attained in this line.

On May 23 I proceeded to township 21, east of the coast meridian, to establish the east boundary of the western tier of sections in this township, and complete the survey of these sections. The eastern halves of these sections occupy the westerly slope of a steep mountain ridge covered with fir, hemlock, cedar and alder, mostly second growth, interspersed with some large burnt fir. The land for the most part is rocky and unfit for agricultural purposes. There is some good land suitable for fruit or vegetables in the westerly half of sections 19, 30 and 31, but the remainder of the township is mountainous and of no agricultural value.

On June 27 I moved camp to Coquitlam to make a preliminary survey of a proposed subdivision of land withdrawn from timber berths Nos. 77 and 86 in sections 11, 12 and 14 of township 39, west of the coast meridian. This land has been "logged." The soil is a sandy loam, gravelly in places, with gravel subsoil. It is suitable for poultry ranching and fruit land, and where not gravelly for vegetables. It should also make good home sites, as it is situated about two miles from Westminster Junction on the Coquitlam pipe line road and adjoins the limits of the growing town of Port Coquitlam which has recently experienced a boom due to the Canadian Paeific Railway company establishing railway shops and yards there. This town extends to Pitt river where dredging operations are in progress. The ship-building industry has been started and the erection of grain elevators is contemplated.

On July 22 I moved to Port Moody and thence across Burrard inlet to "Sunny-side," where I examined a parcel of land which has been withdrawn from timber berth No. 52, in sections 20, 21 and 16 of township 39, west of the coast meridian and which it is proposed to subdivide into twenty acre blocks. This land is situated about 600 feet above Burrard inlet and is reached by the old Buntzen lake trail, or skid road, which connects with the Port Moody road on the north shore of the inlet where a gravel plant is in operation. The soil is light, sandy loam, rather rocky or gravelly in places and is suitable for poultry ranching, fruit growing and gardening and should make good

home sites for the people of Port Moody where lumbering and oil refining are at present the main industries.

I finished my preliminary survey at Port Moody on August 8, and after increasing my party, proceeded to Columbia valley, establishing camp in section 7 of township 22, east of the coast meridian. From this camp I made surveys of eighteen parcels of land withdrawn from timber berth No. 55 and situated in section 1 of township 19, and sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 15 and 16 of township 22. These parcels were from twenty to eighty acres in area, and were laid out as legal subdivisions or aliquot parts thereof, in such a way as to include the improvements of the squatters on the land. Some of these squatters were attracted to this locality over twenty years ago and although the land has not been open for entry, as it was included in a timber berth, they have remained on their holdings and have annually grown good crops of vegetables and fruit. The climate is mild and rather wet, and the soil is very fertile in many places. When the timber is removed and the land thrown open for settlement, the remaining land in the valley will be quickly taken up. There is a dense growth of large fir and cedar in parts of sections 6, 5, 4 and 9, estimated as high as 150,000 feet per acre, but elsewhere the larger trees are more scattered. The amount of merchantable timber is annually growing less as much of it is decaying and should have been logged years ago. The nearest market for the produce of the district is the town of Chilliwack, fifteen miles distant, which is reached by a road which skirts the eastern shore of Cultus lake.

On September 14 I moved up to the north end of Cultus lake, where I surveyed three parcels in sections 35 and 36 of township 22, east of the coast meridian, and two parcels in section 30 of township 25, all of which were being withdrawn from timber berth No. 55. Here also a good portion of the land will make first class fruit land when cleared. The soil is rich and suitable for garden products of all kinds.

On September 23 I moved camp up Chilliwack river to the end of the Mt. Baker wagon road, in section 34 of township 1, range 29, west of the sixth meridian. There I surveyed three parcels in sections 33, 34 and 27 of this township, and one parcel in sections 32 and 33 of township 1, range 28, all of which were being withdrawn from timber berth No. 50. There are few patches of land in the valley of Chilliwack river in this vicinity which are level enough to be of use for agricultural purposes. The soil is rich and consists usually of clay loam with clay subsoil, and is suitable for all kinds of garden products. The timber is the main resource of the district, large fir and cedar up to four feet in diameter being found on both sides of the river and particularly on the higher benches.

On October 4 I moved to Majuba hill and camped in section 29 of township 22. east of the coast meridian. From this base I surveyed one parcel in section 12 of township 19, and seven parcels in sections 20, 29, 28 and 34 of township 22. This district is easy of access, as it is served by a good road and also by the British Columbia Electric railway. Fruit raising, dairying and mixed farming are engaged in by the settlers. I completed the survey of these parcels on October 25.

I then retraced the east and north boundaries of section 27, township 23, east of the coast meridian, and the northerly boundary of Commonage Indian reserve in that section, and traversed the islands of Fraser river in sections 9, 10, and 15 of township 3, range 30, west of the sixth meridian. Some years ago the channel of Fraser river in these sections was along the left bank, but it has now shifted to its right bank, with the result that the large islands which originally existed have been practically reduced to sand bars and the former channel of the Fraser is occupied by recent deposits of gravel, sand and silt. I also made some traverses in section 4 of this township. Fraser river is navigable through these sections only in high water.

I left this district on November 7 for Deroche, where I traversed three small islands in Nicomen slough in section 8 of township 24, east of the coast meridian.

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There a saw-mill is in operation, and the settlers in the vicinity are engaged in raising

garden produce and dairying.

On November 10, I moved by the Canadian Pacific railway to Port Moody, where, after experiencing considerable unfavourable weather, I completed, on November 30, the subdivision of the forty-one twenty-acre lots withdrawn from timber berth No. 52, which I had investigated earlier in the season.

I then moved to Coquitlam, where I laid out thirty-four lots on the land withdrawn from timber berths Nos. 77 and 86, which I had also previously examined, and, having finished this, I returned to Vancouver and disbanded my party on December 13.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ROBT. B. McKAY, D.L.S.

APPENDIX No. 39.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF A. M. NARRAWAY, D.L.S.

MISCELLANEOUS SURVEYS AND RESURVEYS IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA.

On May 7, 1913, I left Medicine Hat for township 21, range 10, west of the fourth meridian.

My work there consisted of a resurvey of this township and a survey of a few section lines not run when the old river-lot lines were destroyed; this was completed on June 10.

Red Deer river runs across this township, and with the coulees on the south side which extend several miles from the river, breaks up the township very badly. It is fairly well settled and good progress is being made by the settlers especially those engaged in mixed farming. On the north side of the river there is considerable difficulty in obtaining water, and most of it is hauled from the river. The branch line of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Bassano to Empress is now nearly completed. This will afford a ready outlet for this vicinity as it passes about five miles south of the river, and the new ferry installed this season by the Government in section 2, township 21, range 11, will accommodate those living north of the river.

My next work, which was started on June 23 and completed on July 10, was a retracement of townships 6 and 7, range 30, west of the third meridian. To reach this location it was necessary to return to Medicine Hat, and thence go southwest past Elkwater lake, and across the Cypress hills. The country along this route is nearly all taken up and good fields of grain were seen. Elkwater lake and the small lakes in its vicinity, backed up by the thickly wooded Cypress hills to the south will make a very pretty and desirable summering place, and no doubt will be used as such by the people of Medicine Hat in the near future.

The Cypress Hills forest reserve cuts off the northerly one-third of township 7, but most of the remainder of the township is level prairie with very rich soil. There is a strip of this level land along the south boundary of the reserve from the east boundary of township 7, range 30, to the west end of the hills; this is known locally as "the bench." At present there is usually a summer frost which prevents the ripening of the grain and this land is being used for hay and green feed. It is the belief of the ranchers and settlers in this vicinity that summer frosts will disappear as the country becomes settled. It is hard to see that this will be the case on account of the large stretch of country immediately to the south which is so rough and rocky that it will probably be used for ranching and not for cultivation. There seems to be an unusual amount of rainfall along these hills which almost completely misses the country more than a few miles away. Numerous springs of excellent water are scattered throughout this district.

My next work, which was completed on July 23, was a retracement of township 6, range 5, west of the fourth meridian. This township is nearly all taken up, and the settlers are making very good progress. They appear to be meeting with great success with their crops. Abundance of good water can be obtained and both coal and wood are convenient. Within a couple of years the Weyburn branch of the Canadian Pacific railway will pass through Manyberries a townsite within three miles of this township.

From this township I went to township 2, range 15, west of the fourth meridian where two township corners were missing and there was a road allowance of abnormal width.

After dealing with this we moved to township 2, range 9, and retraced townships 2, ranges 9 and 10 finishing on September 3. Milk river passes through both of these townships and with its coulees, which in many cases stretch four and five miles from the river, breaks up the townships so badly that they are unfit for farming purposes. They are admirably adapted to ranching however as is shown by the good condition of the cattle and horses at present grazing there. A great many rattlesnakes are found in these townships; I have sometimes killed ten or more in one day.

From here we went back past Manyberries and retraced townships 6, ranges 3 and 4. These townships are well adapted for ranching and are being used almost wholly for this purpose at present. Feed is a little scarce, but the ranchers claim that there is a great amount of nourishment in what grows. This appears to be the case as the

cattle we saw were in good condition.

These townships were completed on October 7 and we returned to Carlstadt and then went north to township 18, range 10, west of the fourth meridian. As had been reported we found that Tide lake had dried up and we produced the section lines across the land formerly covered by water. It is doubtful if this land will be of much use for some time as the settlers state that each spring it is covered with water which stays fairly late in the season.

While in this vicinity we resurveyed the south boundary of township 19, range 9,

as the road allowance had been found to be abnormal in several places.

Having finished the work in this vicinity on October 30, we moved to Red Deer river to survey some section lines not run during the original subdivision in townships 21, ranges 11 and 12, and township 22, range 12, west of the fourth meridian. These townships are badly cut up by the river and its coulees. To the north of the river the country is well settled and good progress is being made in spite of the lack of rain, but south of the river the country is all used for ranching.

It is in these townships that the fossilized remains of dinosaurs and other of the prehistoric animals are to be found, and while running our lines we found some very

good specimens.

We completed these townships on November 28 and then moved to Lethbridge by way of Brooks. Here we traversed the left bank of Belly river across sections 25 and 36, township 8, range 23, as the river had changed its course in several places.

From here we went to Macleod, reaching there on December 6. We commenced the traverse of Oldman river on the 19th and continued it across townships 9, ranges 26 and 25, and township 10, range 25, west of the fourth meridian, completing it on December 27. We found that the river had changed its course in many places and that some of the islands had been joined to the main land.

I closed operations for the season at Medicine Hat, and reached Ottawa on January 2. 1914.

APPENDIX No. 40.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF R. NEELANDS, D.L.S.

STADIA SURVEYS IN CENTRAL SASKATCHEWAN.

My work during the past season consisted of the stadia survey of lakes in the Humboldt and Prince Albert districts of Saskatchewan and was carried on in the following townships, all west of the second meridian: township 40, range 18; township 44, range 22; townships 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42, range 23, townships 39, 40, 41, 42, 43 and 44, range 24; townships 39, 40, 41 and 42, range 25; townships 40 and 41, range 26; township 46, range 28, and township 49, range 26. In the last named township a stadia traverse was made of the north bank of Saskatchewan river.

In this district there are many small lakes that had not been surveyed; these, as well as the larger ones that had been traversed when the townships were subdivided, were surveyed by means of stadia traverses.

The large number of these lakes is due to the frequency of enclosed basin-like hollows and depressions in a rolling country with few creeks and rivers and an almost level watershed. Few of these lakes have running inlets except in the spring or after heavy rains and fewer still have any outlets. They are subject to great variations in depth and area depending partly on the amount of precipitation, partly on the drainage effected by the cultivation of the soil and the clearing of the land, and sometimes on changes in underground drainage systems, on springs drying in some places and appearing in others, and on natural drains becoming obstructed or diverted.

The water is generally alkaline and often salty. The salt water is caused presumably by the absorption of salts from the soil, followed by excessive evaporation, but the reason why some lakes should be salt and others fresh is not easily explained. Lakes are often salty where there is no indication of alkaline salts in the surrounding

or outlets are fresh while fresh and salt water lakes often lie close together.

Some of these lakes that are connected with Carrot river contain sucker, a species of the catostomidae but otherwise they have no fish. It is probable that some of the deeper fresh-water lakes could be successfully stocked.

In all of these townships the surface is rolling and covered with poplar bush with stretches of open or scrubby prairie. The poplar has been burnt and cut over till what is left is small, and though the growth is dense in places, the land is easily cleared as the poplar stumps soon rot, especially if cut in summer. When cleared, it is fine farming land and does not seem to be so susceptible to frost as the open prairie land. Homesteads in solid bush are now being eagerly taken up but there are still good homesteads left all through this district and good land for sale on easy terms.

The roads are fairly good considering that few of the settlers have been on the land more than ten years and that the district is still only partially settled. The greatest natural difficulty in road building is that the levelness of the country makes it hard to get good drains. The settlers realize the importance of good main roads and wisely confine their work to two or three of the road allowances in the township. The old trails, where still open, make fine roads.

More railways are needed in this district, many farmers have to haul wheat from twenty to thirty miles to market. This takes away their profits and discourages them from making improvements or increasing the area under cultivation.

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The settlers as a whole are making splendid progress. The majority of them have had previous experience in farming in the older provinces or in the States. Agriculture is the sole industry and grain growing is the only branch of it to which much attention is paid. The soil is good and all grain crops do well. The yield and quality are excellent.

The land is still fairly clean but the settlers hardly appreciate the necessity of making a determined and concentrated effort to keep out noxious weeds. All of the settlers keep some cattle, pigs and poultry. Around Reynaud and Bonne Madone sheep are kept for their wool, which the settlers there card and spin into yarn. There too the settlers keep bands of horses and droves of pigs. The Galicians prefer cattle raising to wheat growing and keep the greater part of their homesteads for pasture. The high price of horses has made it impossible for many of the settlers to buy them and oxen are largely used, especially by the Hungarians and Galicians. The decline in the price of horses this fall, however, has extended their use. Many settlers are ignorant of the proper care of horses and of their treatment when sick, and their losses in horses have been costly. The settlers need education too with regard to the comparative values of well-bred and scrub stock and to the wastefulness of pasturing cattle on uncultivated land.

Muskrats are the only fur-bearing animals left which are at all plentiful. Many settlers increase their winter income by trapping them. Bears are occasionally seen but coyotes are not so common as on the open prairie. Deer, elk and moose are still found and moose ranged this fall as far south as township 40 in ranges 23 and 24. Grouse, ducks, geese and cranes are plentiful.

Many Europeans or their descendants have settled in these townships. South of township 42 most of the settlers are Germans or Hungarians. Around Bonne Madone and Reynaud and in township 44, range 22, there are a number of French settlers. There is a Norwegian settlement in township 40, range 18, and township 43, range 24, is settled by Galicians. While they have different standards of comfort and prosperity the settlers get along well together; they all seem to be contented with their homesteads and prospects, while they, at the same time, appear ambitious to improve them. They are well supplied with churches and schools, are comfortably situated, live well and are making as good progress as could be expected. The prospects for the future of this district are the best.

APPENDIX No. 41.

REPORT OF P. E. PALMER, D.L.S.

SUBDIVISION ALONG THE HUDSON BAY BRANCH OF THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY IN EASTERN SASKATCHEWAN.

St. John, N.B., May 12, 1914.

E. Deville, Esq., LL. D.,
Surveyor General,
Ottawa, Canada.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following report on my survey operations for the season of 1913-1914.

We left Prince Albert, the place of organization on June 2, 1913, for Hudson Bay Junction, which was my post office and base of supplies during the whole season.

Hudson Bay Junction is a busy little town situated in township 45, range 3, west of the second meridian at the junction of the Hudson and Prince Albert branches of the Canadian Northern railway. It has two stores and two hotels, and is the centre of the logging operations of the Red Deer and Ruby Lake Lumber companies, who together employ from 1,000 to 1,500 men in the woods during the winter. It is also a railway divisional point, and upon the completion of the line to Hudson bay it will probably have a large increase of business and population. There is very little agricultural land in the vicinity, though within the last few years a number of homesteads have been taken up, and potatoes and other vegetables as well as oats, hay and dairy products, are produced to some extent.

About three miles south of Hudson Bay Junction surveys have been made on Red Deer river with a view to developing power to be used in the manufacture of pulp. If this industry is established it will employ a large number of men and make a profitable use of large quantities of poplar and other wood, which is not suitable for

the best grade of lumber.

There is also the village of Ruby Lake in section 10, township 46, range 3, west of the second meridian, on the Canadian Northern railway, six miles north from the "Junction". It has a normal population of about two hundred people, employees of the Ruby Lake Lumber company and their families and has a general store, a post office and mills.

Although the railway from Hudson Bay Junction to Pas has been completed for about seven years, a regular service has only recently been inaugurated, and it still leaves much to be desired. During the summer of 1913, however, many improvements were made to the road, to enable it to stand the heavy traffic occasioned by the building of the Hudson Bay railway.

My surveys extended along this railway from the north boundary of township 45, range 3, west of the second meridian at mileage 5 from Hudson Bay Junction, to the east outline of township 52, range 29 west of the principal meridian at mileage 58.

I commenced my operations by running the east outline of townships 45 and 46, range 2, which I reached by canoe on Red Deer river from Erwood, a station on the Canadian Northern railway, eight miles east of Hudson Bay Junction. I transported my outfit along this line by back-packing. I then moved to Chemong in township 49, range 1, on the Hudson Bay branch of the Canadian Northern railway. From there I moved my camp by push ear along the railway as the work required, cutting toboggan trails from the right of way to reach the more inaccessible parts as soon as the ground

had frozen sufficiently to carry horses. I established the east outline of townships 47, 48 and 49, range 2, by back-packing a small outfit along the part north of the railway, while I reached the part south of the track by toboggan trail cut from where it crosses the north boundary of township 47, range 2, to Leaf lake. I also cut a trail to run the north boundary of township 47, range 1. The east outline of townships 48 and 47, range 3. I reached by packing in from Chemong along the thirteenth base line. To run the east outline of townships 48 and 47, range 4, I cut a trail from the track near the twelfth correction line approximately to the first named line, thence north to the thirteenth base line thus avoiding many bad ravines and much rough country. From this trail I also ran part of the twelfth correction line. I lost considerable time on the east outlines of townships 48 and 47, ranges 3 and 4, owing to the heavy cutting and the difficulty of reaching them. I did the necessary subdivision in townships 46 and 47, range 3, townships 47 and 48, range 2, townships 48, 49 and 50, range 1, retraced the east outline of township 45, range 3, and resurveyed the east outline of township 46, range 3, all west of the second meridian.

This work kept me busy until December 27, when I moved my outfit to Chemong and from there to Otosquen in township 50, range 32, west of the principal meridian, running the east outline of townships 49 and 50, range 32, from those places. At Otosquen I did some subdivision in township 50, range 31, and from there moved to Cantyre, near the northeast corner of township 50, range 31. From there I cut a trail south to the thirteenth base and north to the fourteenth base line to run the east outlines of townships 49, 50, 51 and 52, range 31. I then moved to the east outline of range 30 and cut a trail to the thirteenth base line to enable me to run the east outline of townships 49 and 50, range 30. I also did subdivision in township 51, range 30, from this camp, and established the thirteenth correction line in this range. I then moved to township 52, range 29, and did some subdivision. Finally I moved back to Cantyre, from which camp I established the thirteenth correction line in range 31 and did subdivision in township 51, range 30.

The country traversed by the railway between the limits of my work is for the most part muskeg. The soil of these muskegs is usually a fibrous peat, formed by the decomposition of peat litter moss (Sphagnum Fuscum Von Gallesceu), cup-moss (Polytricum Juniperium), Labrador Tea (Ledrum Latifolium), and spruce and tamarack trees; it is from three to twelve feet in depth over clay or gumbo subsoil. These muskegs are usually covered with a light growth of black spruce and tamarack from three to eight inches in diameter, the growth of which is very slow. Along the banks of creeks and where natural drainage exists to carry off the surplus water, the soil is usually clay or clay loam and is covered with a heavy growth of spruce and poplar, much of which is suitable for lumber and pulp. The growth of timber in this locality where suitable drainage exists, is very rapid, and when the land is cleared it will be suitable for growing vegetables, hay and the hardier grains. Along the railway, where there is some drainage, I have noticed grass growing in places where the covering of moss has been removed.

Most of the muskers in this section could be drained, as the surface is usually slightly undulating. These muskers freeze to a depth of about two or three feet in winter, and the frost remains in them until the first of August. There is an opportunity for the development of a peat fuel industry in this locality, and at the present prices of coal in the West, this would appear to be a subject worthy of investigation.

In connection with these muskegs, which at present seem almost worthless, I would like to call attention to the fact that the Government of the United States has imported into Alaska a number of Lapland and Siberian reindeer animals closely related to our caribou, whose food is moss, and whose natural habitat is muskeg and tundra. These animals thrive to such an extent in Alaska that there are now 42,000 of them. They have also been introduced into Labrador by Dr. Grenfell. There are

enormous tracts of land in our Canadian West and more particularly in the locality of my work this year, that would make suitable ranges for these animals. The flesh of the reindeer is said to be excellent food, while its hide and horns are also valuable.

The Pasquia hills run parallel to and at a distance of three to six miles from the railway from mile 12 to mile 35. These hills are about four hundred feet above the general level of the country. The outer slopes are covered with a thick growth of poplar and birch, with some spruce and jackpine, much of which is suitable for lumber or pulp, while the higher benches have mostly been burned over thirty or forty years ago, and are covered with a second growth of jackpine, spruce and poplar. There is also a great deal of muskeg in places, covered with spruce up to ten inches in diameter. The soil in these hills is usually clay or loam, and is frequently stony. Many creeks rise there, flowing through deep ravines. On the eastern slopes, where my work was situated, these creeks all spread out to form a swamp at a distance of five or six miles from the hills and again emerge as tributaries of Pasquia and Overflowing rivers. For the most part the land in these hills is not suitable for agriculture, and with the exception of the timber on the slopes, there is, through the locality where my work was situated, very little milling timber. The lower slopes and southern extremity might be suitable for mixed farming, but are not likely to be settled for many years. These hills were explored during the summer of 1913 by the Forestry Branch for the purpose of learning if the district were suitable for a forest reserve. It would appear that this country would be more suitable for that than for any other purpose.

Pasquia river rises in the Pasquia hills and runs through township 49, range 1, west of the second meridian, and through townships 49, ranges 32 and 31, townships 49, 50 and 51, range 30, and township 50, range 29, and thence on toward Saskatchewan river. It varies in width from forty-five feet in township 49, range 1, to ninety or one hundred feet in township 51, range 30, with a current of from one to three miles per hour. It is navigable for canoes in most places east of the second meridian. There is good timber along its course in township 49, range 1. The water is good.

Overflowing river rises in the Pasquia hills and runs through townships 47 and 46, range 3, and township 46, range 2, west of the second meridian, into Leaf lake, thence towards the northeast, crossing the thirteenth base line near the east boundary of range 30, west of the principal meridian, at which point it is about one hundred feet in width and from two to four feet deep, and is navigable for canoes and small boats. There is much good poplar up to twenty-four inches in diameter along the banks, and in many places there are hay marshes and meadows which would afford plentiful pasturage for cattle. The water is good.

Leaf lake is crossed by the twelfth correction line on the east outline of range 2, west of the second meridian. It is about four and a half miles long by three miles wide and from three to ten feet in depth. The shores are marshy and clumps of reeds rise from the water in many places. It is the resort of large numbers of ducks and geese. The water is sweet and good in this lake.

Ruby lake lies in township 46, range 3, west of the second meridian and is about two and a half miles long and from one-quarter to one-half mile wide. It has no tributaries nor outlets and the water is strongly alkaline and unfit for use. The mill and plant of the Ruby Lake Lumber company are at the south end of the lake, around which their limits lie. The shores are marshy on the west, south and north sides, but mostly dry with a good beach on the east. It varies in depth from three to twelve feet.

Red Deer river runs through the southerly part of township 45, range 2, in an easterly direction. It is from four to eight feet deep, with a swift current, has many rapids and is navigable for boats and canoes. There is much good land along its banks and large quantities of poplar and spruce suitable for lumber. It is used by the Red Deer Lumber company for driving their logs.

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

Besides the Ruby Lake mills the MacKenzie & Mann Lumber Co. have a mill at Chemong in township 48, range 1, and limits in townships 48 and 49, ranges 1 and 2. The Great West Lumber company have limits in townships 49 and 50, ranges 1 and 2. Ties were cut on permit in several places along the line during the past winter and there is still much good timber in this locality.

There are no minerals of economic value in this district. Game is very abundant. Moose and caribou are plentiful everywhere and black and cinnamon bears, deer and elk are found in many places, while partridges, ruffed grouse, prairie-chickens, pinnated grouse and ptarmigan are constantly seen. Geese and the many varieties of ducks are found in the lakes, and the fur-bearing animals, such as muskrats, mink, ermine, otter, lynx, foxes and marten are plentiful enough to amply repay the labour of the trapper. Timber wolves are occasionally met with in the winter. There are jackfish, pickerel and gold-eye in Red Deer river and Leaf lake.

The climate appears similar to that of other parts of Saskatchewan in the same latitude. There is considerable rain in the summer and fall. The first frost occurred about August 20 and the lakes froze over about November 1, but there was very little frost in the ground before the end of December. The snowfall was light only about six inches before February 1, and not more than fifteen inches altogether. The weather during the winter was remarkably fine, only one day being lost from work on account of storm between the 1st November and the 16th of March. The lowest point registered by the thermometer during the winter was 51 degrees below zero. Survey operations can be carried on more quickly and economically in this district during the winter than at any other time.

I completed the work for which I had been given instructions on March 13, 1914 and on the 16th I paid off my party stored my outfit at Hudson Bay Junction and left for

the east.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient sevant,

P. E. PALMER, D.L.S.

APPENDIX No. 42.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF T. H. PLUNKETT, D.L.S.

BASE LINE SURVEYS IN NORTHERN MANITOBA.

My work during the latter part of the summer of 1913 and the following winter consisted of the survey of the thirteenth and fourteenth base lines from range 28 west

of the principal meridian easterly to lake Winnipeg.

I organized my party in Winnipeg and obtained supplies at Winnipegosis; we left this latter place by boat on August 24. Our progress north on Lake Winnipegosis was very slow. North and west gales which had delayed us two days at Winnipegosis continued to hamper us. On August 29 we arrived at the mouth of Overflowing river with our boat leaking badly from having run on a submerged reef in the lake, thereby damaging most of our supplies.

From information I had previously gathered regarding Overflowing river I believed it easily navigable for canoes and small boats. This I found only partly correct. For a distance of about five miles up the river from its mouth, this stream is very shallow and consists of a series of rapids. Loaded canoes had to be pulled up the centre. After the rapids are passed the river is easily navigable for many miles for small boats and launches.

From my ranger, I learned that we could reach the commencement of our work by following the south branch of Overflowing river, a stream not hitherto shown on maps of the country. Accordingly we left the greater part of our outfit at the point where it was expected the base line would cross the main river and canoed up the south branch reaching a point only two miles east of the point of commencement of our work.

On September 3 work was commenced on the thirteenth base line. Many difficulties had to be contended with in range 27. Throughout the range the line crossed an almost continuous floating bog, so soft and wet that it was with great difficulty crossed by the members of my party. This bog is almost level and I doubt very much if it can be drained. The south branch of Overflowing river meanders through this country from its source, a short distance north of Red Deer lake. I believe this river has an underground connection with Red Deer lake, as it rises most abruptly, in the midst of a huge floating bog. The river appears to be well named as at high water it floods the country for miles north and west of range 27. This branch crosses the base line in section 32. It has low banks, a sluggish current, a mud bottom and a depth of eight feet.

In section 31 of range 26 the line crosses the main branch of Overflowing river, just above the series of rapids leading to its mouth. From there south along the river there are some fine locations for settlers particularly on the northerly side of the river. High land, wooded chiefly with small poplar and willow extends back on an average of from one half to one mile from the river bank. North of this strip of high land the level muskeg extending northward to the base line could be easily drained and I believe those portions of ranges 26 and 25, township 48 lying between the base line and Take Winnipegosis would afford good locations for a few settlers.

North of the base line in the southerly halves of townships 49 ranges 25 and 26 a few good patches of high land were seen, wooded with small poplar and willow, but the extent of these patches was very limited. The northerly halves of these townships as well as township 50 in the same ranges consist of floating bog, undoubtedly floaded

at high water by Overflowing river. Toward the easterly limit of range 25 we began to cross a series of ridges running about due north and south. These are wooded with jackpine with a sand or gravel soil on stratified limestone. Frequent outcroppings of the rock occur. The land seems too barren to be of agricultural value. Between the ridges are floating bogs sloping toward lake Winnipegosis. These could be drained and made productive. This succession of ridges and bogs continues to the middle of range 24 where the ridges disappear and moss muskeg with a scattering of large bogs characterize the remainder of the range.

On October 2 the line had reached the northeast corner of range 24. As navigation on the north end of lake Winnipegosis closes on October 8 it was decided to discontinuc work on the thirteenth base, go south to Winnipegosis and on the way down to mound portions of the twelfth base. Previous to our leaving, a cache was built on the thirteenth base to be stocked with provisions for the winter work. We reached Winnipegosis on the night of October 15. The lake froze over on the 24th.

On October 20 the party arrived at Whithorn siding on the Hudson Bay branch of the Canadian Northern railway. Preparations were at once made to complete the mounding and levelling on the fourteenth base line in ranges 28, 29, 30 and 31 which had been left unfinished the previous season. Some difficulty was experienced on this work owing to the very soft and wet nature of the country to be crossed. Man-packing was our only mode of transportation until November 3 when ice on the rivers could be used, but the almost total lack of snow greatly hampered our work. By November 6 this work was finished, and the party was now occupied in moving supplies east in order to continue the survey of the fourteenth base line to lake Winnipeg. Supplies had to be dragged over almost bare ground and consequently progress was slow.

On November 17 the line was commenced at the northeast corner of range 28 and carried on continuously thereafter as far as range 16. Until Christmas the lack of snow greatly hampered our progress and the ill effects of the rough trails on our dogs were felt throughout the winter. On December 16 Saskatchewan river was crossed in section 35, township 52, range 23.

The country between range 27 on this base line and lake Winnipeg in range 11 can best be described in three sections. The first division takes in ranges 26, 25 and 24, the second includes ranges 23, 22, 21, 20 and 19 as far east as Cedar lake and the third extends from Cedar lake to lake Winnipeg.

In the first section the line traversed a country fairly thickly wooded with spruce, tamarack and jackpine, not sufficiently large for milling, and for much the greater part, too small and stunted to be of any commercial value. Ranges 27 and 26 produce mainly spruce and tamarack from six to ten inches in diameter. In ranges 25 and 24 jackpine predominates. As a rule the jackpine was very small and dense. The whole surface of the country in this division is covered with moss from one to two feet in depth. Patches of bog are found on all sides, but these are generally small. When drained this section of the country might be of value for farming.

The second section might be called the Saskatchewan river section. Excepting a very narrow strip of land along the banks of the maze of rivers and lakes found there the country is a continuous bog. Rushes, reeds and rat houses are the common characteristics. It appears to be a flooded country, absolutely useless in its present condition from an agricultural viewpoint. It would require a much more extended study of this section than it was possible for us to give it to predict what possibility there is of its being drained

Crossing Cedar lake we found in the third division an altogether different type of country. Ranges 18, 17, 16, 15, 14 and 13 are mainly rolling and of a rock formation. In ranges 16, 15, 14 and 13 the flat limestone lies either on the immediate surface or a few inches beneath.

This is a continuous bush country producing jackpine almost entirely. Ranges 13 and 14 have been fire swept leaving for miles on either side of the base line a vast

extent of bare limestone rock piled up with small brulé. The jackpine seldom attain a diameter of more than six inches. They appear to die for lack of soil.

Throughout this section for many miles both north and south of the line there are innumerable lakes of varying size. Almost all of these lakes have high rocky banks and gravel bottoms. The water is very clear and apparently pure. Clearwater lake in range 17 is one of the largest of these lakes. Whitefish and jackfish abound in it. Jackfish is found in almost all of the lakes. So numerous are these lakes that Indians from Moose Lake and Grand Rapids reserves are able to travel by canoe in almost any direction by making short portages.

In range 12 the elevation drops rapidly in a series of steep hills and narrow gravel benches probably old shore lines of lake Winnipeg. Throughout the greater part of this range however and through section 31 of range 11 where the base line reaches lake Winnipeg we traversed a bog and muskeg country wooded with stunted spruce and tamarack with occasional patches of jackpine. This strip of muskeg extends all along the lake shore, retaining a width of about six miles almost as far south as Grand Rapids settlement. About four miles north of the base line it becomes wider and extends northwesterly. This land undoubtedly could be easily drained and from an agricultural standpoint constitutes the only hope of this third section.

Work was carried on continuously on this base line from November 17, 1913, until February 3, 1914 when the line had been carried as far as range 16. A return was then made to the thirteenth base line in range 24 where the line had been left the previous fall.

From February until April we were occupied extending this line across ranges 23 to 14 inclusive.

From range 23 to the northeast corner of section 31, range 20, where the line intersects the shore of Cedar lake the country is wholly muskeg. The ground is covered with moss from one to two feet deep. Small floating bogs occur. The timber consists of stunted spruce and tamarack. Occasional bluffs were found with spruce up to ten inches in diameter but the quantity of timber is very limited. In the event of settlement this spruce would probably supply settlers with building timber.

In section 23, range 22, Mossy creek was crossed. This creek is about sixty feet wide, three feet deep and flows southeast with a sluggish current to lake Winnipegosis. Along the banks of this creek on a narrow strip of land spruce trees up to twelve inches in diameter are found. Larger timber consisting of spruce, poplar, birch and tamarack is found along the base line throughout range 22 and the western half of range 21. This larger timber however is not characteristic of the country and is found here only because of the proximity to lake Winnipegosis which lies about one mile south. North from the base line to Saskatchewan river the country is of the usual muskeg variety dotted with floating bogs. In this country the scrub spruce and tamarack is supplemented by a scattering of scrub cedar. Between the base line and lake Winnipegosis a very limited number of settlers could be accommodated without extensive drainage being necessary.

The easterly half of ranges 21 and 20 as far as Cedar lake is low wet muskeg of the usual type.

Cedar lake extends across ranges 20, 19, 18, 17 and range 16 as far as section 35. From there to Saskatchewan river in section 33 of range 15 the line crosses a rocky country. The timber consists of spruce, tamarack and jackpine generally small but attaining in places a diameter of twelve inches. South of the line as one gets farther from Cedar lake the land again assumes the usual moss and muskeg characteristics.

From Saskatchewan river in section 33, range 15, to Cross lake in section 35, range 15, the line crosses a stretch of very fair land wooded with poplar, spruce, tamarack, jackpine and willow brush. This strip extends south of the base line to the river and north of the base line about four miles and would afford a few good locations for settlers.

The easterly shore of Cross lake is crossed in section 31 of range 14 and from there on to lake Winnipeg the base line runs parallel to Saskatchewan river. This country is underlaid with limestone and frequent outcroppings of the rock occur. The soil is very poor. South of the base line to the river and extending north of the line an average distance of about one mile, there lies a belt of fairly good spruce, jackpine, poplar, birch and tamarack. This timber is easily available at Grand Rapids settlement and may become of value in the future development of this place which I believe has lately been incorporated as a town. In section 34, township 48, range 13, the country drops rapidly and the strip of muskeg along the shore of lake Winnipeg is crossed. This muskeg where the line crosses is only half a mile wide but becomes rapidly wider north of the base line.

The Provincial Government of Manitoba commenced a drainage scheme just west of Grand Rapids this summer with a view to reclaiming this muskeg. It is estimated that about 500 acres will be drained as an experiment. As this muskeg is typical of a vast area of the north country it may be of advantage to intending settlers to describe the methods and implements used in draining it.

The pick and shovel are of secondary importance in this work. The main ditch is first laid out the proper width, usually from six to eight feet, and marked by pickets every hundred feet. One man on either side of the drain then cuts the moss from station to station along the drain with an ordinary hay knife designed originally for cutting hay in the stack. These knives when they are to be used for muskeg ditching should be cut off about six inches below the handles and a piece of iron one foot or so in length depending on the depth of the moss welded in. A third man then cuts the moss across the ditch in strips from one to two feet in width and these strips into squares of eighteen inches or two feet. Following these three men are four others with iron hooks, lifting these squares of moss and muck permeated as they are with small roots which hold the squares together onto the bank of the ditch leaving a berm of two or three feet.

These hooks are manufactured for the purpose from five-eighths inch iron rods. Two rods are fastened togethed at the handle and also firmly banded together at the bend for the hooks. The hooks are placed at an angle of about thirty degrees with one another. Ordinary manure forks with the prongs turned at right angles to the handle were first used but were found too light to withstand the strain.

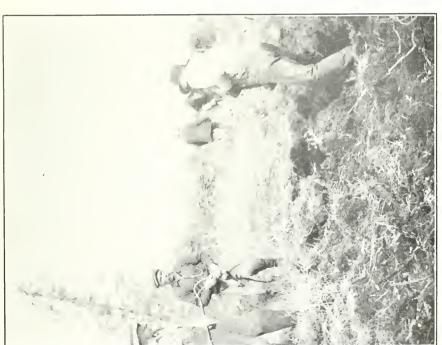
Immediately behind these men follow three others with shovels, who level the bottom roughly to grade. It has been found in very wet bogs and muskegs that when the ditch is carried up to a small slough the rush of water will scour the bottom muck out to grade. In some country where old beaver dams are found holding bodies of water it has been found very advantageous to remove only every alternate block of moss before breaking the dam, the resulting rush of water doing the rest of the work.

In the muskeg west of Grand Rapids settlement ten men were able to complete one thousand feet of main ditch in one day. At intervals depending on the level of the ground, but at least every fifteen hundred feet in ordinary muskeg, lateral ditches two or three feet wide are run to the main ditch. As a rule the removal of the moss is all that is required.

This system of drains enables the settlers to use horses or oxen with which to turn under the moss which is undoubtedly the cause of this boggy area. On a very large percentage of this muskeg country the drains need not be made with a view to making them permanent watercourses. There is at present ample slope for natural drainage. All that is needed is sufficiently firm footing for horses or oxen to enable the settler to get rid of the moss. Once this is removed drainage will be no more a problem here than elsewhere.

On April 6, 1914, the thirteenth base line had been surveyed across all lakes. A return was at once made to the fourteenth base line in range 16. Advantage was taken





Photos by T H Plunkett, D L >

One man goes along each side of the direh, which is usually about eight feet wide, and curs the moss with an ordinary haveknife. A third man cats the moss across into strips and then into squares, each about eighteen irehes or two feet. Four men follow with iron hooks and lift the squares of moss out on the bark, and three men with shovels level the bottom of the direh roughly to grade. The rush of water carries away all loose muck left in the direh. Drainage Operations West of Grand Rapids, Manitoba.



of the ice and snow to reach range 16 and distribute provisions easterly in three caches to lake Winnipeg. We were just able to accomplish this before the spring break-up came. The work from range 16 to lake Winnipeg was carried on with man-packing as our means of transport.

The base line having been completed block outlines were run south along the east boundaries of townships 52 and 51, range 13, and the party then returned to Grand Rapids by canoe, our boats having arrived from Pas by the first open water. The thirteenth base line was then extended to lake Winnipeg and block outlines run north to the northeast corner of township 50 range 13. After the completion of the base lines and the adjoining block outlines tie lines were run to Grand Rapids settlement and Indian reserve.

By July 1 our work was completed. On the 4th we left by tug for Black river where we connected with the steamship Wolverine for Sélkirk, Manitoba. The party was paid off at Winnipeg on July 6. The country traversed by these two base lines abounds in game. Moose and caribou are very plentiful throughout the whole country between the second meridian and lake Winnipeg. Scarcely a day passed without these animals being seen by members of the party. East of Cedar lake bears, marten and foxes are plentiful. Muskrats are trapped in large numbers by the Indians in the sloughs and bogs that are found on all sides, mink, lynx, weasel and ofter are also taken in large numbers but beaver are rare. Small game such as ducks, geese and grouse of all kinds including ptarmigan is very plentiful.

No valuable minerals were found by the party but claims of red ochre were staked at Cross lake this spring by prospectors from Grand Rapids. The quality seems to be good but as yet it has not been found in sufficiently large deposits to be of commercial value. Samples of what appeared to be potters clay were also brought from Cross lake. East of Cross lake splendid limestone in thick strata is found throughout the country.

Fishing and fur-trading are the only industries flourishing in this country. Extensive operations are carried on on lake Winnipeg, lake Winnipegosis, Moose and Cedar lakes and on Saskatchewan river. The most valuable fish taken are whitefish. Owing to the heavy freight rates from the north end of lake Winnipeg whitefish only are taken. On lake Winnipegosis however, jackfish or pike, gold eye, pickerel and even sucker are freighted to the railway at Mafeking. The winter fishing offers wide opportunities to settlers and during some seasons summer fishing is permitted.

Excepting a few small gardens at Grand Rapids settlement no attempts have as yet been made to cultivate the soil. Potatoes and all other garden vegetables are grown

successfully at the settlement.

The early fall of 1913 was very cold. The thermometer dropped to 10° below zero on October 19. After that the weather became milder and no cold weather occurred until nearly Christmas. The winter until February was mild. During that month however, the temperature dropped as low as 58° below zero. Three weeks of very severe weather extended from February 1 to 21.

The spring of 1914 was late, snow remained in the bush until the last of April and the ice on the lakes could be travelled on well into May.

It was June 1 before there were any signs of growth in the bush. Frost at night was noticed as late as June 25. Residents of the country considered this a very late spring.

As a rule the flow in rivers crossed by our lines was slow. No water-powers were noted excepting Grand rapids on Saskatchewan river at Grand Rapids settlement, and the rapids on Overflowing river near its`mouth on lake Winnipegosis.

APPENDIX No. 43.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF R. C. PURSER, D.L.S.

MISCELLANEOUS SURVEYS IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA.

The surveys on which I was engaged during the season of 1913 were quite similar in their character to those I had been on during the previous year. They consisted of scattered miscellaneous surveys of every nature extending throughout the more northerly parts of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The greater part of my work lay in the province of Saskatchewan, and so I found it convenient to use Saskatoon as a sort of headquarters during the season. My party consisted of one assistant and myself supplemented when and where necessary by local labour. In all, thirty-one different surveys and investigations were made, my time spent in field work extending from April 23, 1913, to January 24, 1914, making an average of about one survey per week. A considerable part of the time was spent in travelling from one place of work to another, both by train and by wagon or democrat, our total mileage for the former being over seven thousand one hundred miles, exclusive of our initial and final trips to and from the West, and for the latter over eight hundred miles. We had no transport outfit of our own, hiring the same whenever necessary the advantage of this arrangement being the ease with which we could move from one part of the country to another by train, shipping our small outfit with us as baggage. Most of the surveys on which we were engaged were small, some requiring not more than one actual working day for their completion. A rough classification of the surveys made during the season would be as follows: Eleven retracements for the purpose of correcting monuments out of place or duplicate monuments; five investigations of the condition of monuments; eleven lake traverses; two investigations of lakes supposed to be dried up; one river traverse, and one investigation of timber berth lines.

The retracements first mentioned were mostly for the purpose of correcting small errors in localities where they had been petitioned for by the settlers affected.

Some of the lake traverses above mentioned were held over until cold weather had set in and the lakes had frozen up. Working over the ice did away with a great deal of line cutting which we otherwise would have had to do. In the eastern part of the province of Saskatchewan, particularly in the vicinity of Yorkton, the lakes and sloughs were all found to be filled with water to a much greater extent than they had been for years.

I traversed the left bank of Saskatchewan river through township 33, range 6, west of the third meridian. This work was done in September and owing to the almost impenetrable brush through which our traverse lines had to be cut, it lasted well over three weeks.

In township 55, range 5, west of the third meridian, a fruitless search was made for a timber berth block supposed to exist there. In reality the block did exist some twenty-four miles farther south, the discrepancy being due to a confusion of the neighbouring timber berth numbers on the original surveyor's blue prints.

In addition to the surveys above mentioned we were required to take observations for the determination of the magnetic dip and total force, whenever we could do so without interfering with our regular work. In all forty-eight sets of these observations were taken, the instrument stations here extending through a wide range of territory. At the beginning and the end of the season the instrumental constants were determined at the Magnetic Observatory at Agineourt, Ontario.

APPENDIX No. 44.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF C. RINFRET, D.L.S.

STADIA SURVEYS IN SOUTHERN SASKATCHEWAN.

I left Montreal on May 2, 1913, for Maple Creek, Sask., where I organized my party.

I then moved by trail via Swift Current to township 6, range 27, west of the

second meridian, and began the traverse of Willowbunch lake on May 30.

During the month of June we traversed Willowbunch lake and the lakes in township 5, range 24, townships 6, ranges 24 and 25, and townships 7, ranges 24, 25 and 26, west of the second meridian. The part of the country northeast of Willowbunch lake is well settled and partly cultivated, yielding good crops of wheat, flax and cats. The part southwest is cut up by coulees, but has some fairly level spots so that mixed farming and ranching is carried on successfully.

The lakes in township 6, range 29, were next traversed. The country south of

Montague lake is hilly and partly covered with poplar and brush.

We then proceeded to survey Fife lake and the surrounding lakes in townships 3 and 4, ranges 29 and 30. The country north and east of Fife lake is excellent for farming and is fairly well settled, although there are still a few vacant homesteads. The country south and west is hilly, but has many level spots where farming and ranching is carried on. The district around this lake is in my opinion the most suitable one for settlers seen during the season.

Our next work was in townships 4 and 5, ranges 27 and 28, and in townships 3 and 4, range 26. All of this country is rolling to hilly and farmers and ranchers are

equally successful.

We then traversed the lakes in townships 3, 4 and 5, range 23, townships 5 and 6, range 24, and townships 5 and 6, range 22. Farming is the principal industry

in these townships, all of the suitable land being taken up.

The traverse of Big Muddy lake was our next work. The country south of this lake is very hilly and does not seem to be settled, although ranching would be advantageous if communications with the railroads were more convenient. In township 2, range 22, north of the lake, and townships 3, ranges 22 and 23, there are some ranchers and farmers, but many good homesteads are still vacant.

We then moved to township 7, range 19. This township is all taken up and well

farmed.

All the bodies of water in townships 3, ranges 20 and 21, townships 4, ranges 20, 21 and 22 and townships 5, ranges 20 and 21, were then traversed. In each of these townships from ten to thirty-five lakes or sloughs were found. These swarm with ducks and muskrats and some settlers make considerable money trapping muskrats. Most of the lakes contain potable water. That country is well adapted for mixed farming and ranching, and could be more thickly populated.

The remainder of the season was spent in investigating two or three townships which had no lakes and in traversing the lakes in townships 6, ranges 21 and 23, townships 7, ranges 20, 21 and 22 and townships 8, ranges 20 and 21. These town-

ships are convenient to railroads and consequently well settled.

As a rule the lakes and sloughs have been drying up for the last few years, but there are a few exceptions, the most noteworthy being Fife lake which is now three feet deeper than it was some years ago. This was the only lake surveyed which has

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an outlet and the only one containing edible fish in sufficient quantities to be caught

with nets. Glen lake situated four miles south has completely dried up.

The depth of the lakes and sloughs surveyed was generally about three feet or less, while a few were five to ten feet deep. The deepest one was fourteen feet. Most of the smaller lakes and sloughs contain drinkable water, while the big ones, with the exception of Fife lake, contain alkaline water.

In all the district travelled over, lignite coal is common and in many places it is mined and sold to the surrounding farmers at from one-fourth to one-fifth of the price of the better grades of coal sold in the neighbouring towns.

I closed operations on November 25.

APPENDIX No. 45.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF E. W. ROBINSON, D.L.S.

MERIDIAN AND BASE LINE SURVEY IN NORTHEASTERN SASKATCHEWAN,

I left Ottawa on August 8, 1912, and proceeded to Prince Albert to complete the survey of the fifteenth base line west of the second meridian. Upon my arrival at Prince Albert I discovered that the season was wet, and after ascertaining definitely that the Candle Lake trail was in an almost impassable condition I decided to leave this line until a later date, as I was anxious to make an early start on the second meridian. I therefore went to Pas and made arrangements for my winter transportation. In the meantime I had a small party mounding on the fifteenth base line east and west of the second meridian.

I decided to use horses and toboggans for the heavy freighting, keeping in the meantime a small number of dog teams for light work and where speed was necessary. Up to this time horses had never proceeded north of Pelican narrows and my venture was looked upon with considerable misgiving by those familiar with northern travel, but I am pleased to state that I found them a perfect success. When north of Churchill river my horses were inspected by a number of the Indians with curiosity, for they had never previously seen any, and one was surprised to find that they had no horns. I used the horses up to March 28 which was the latest date I could keep them so as to enable them to reach Pas before the break-up. From this date I used the dog trains until the snow went which unfortunately occurred a few days later. I was them obliged to resort to man-packing for the rest of the trip, except on large lakes where the dogs assisted. This early disappearance of the snow is exceptional in this latitude. We had considerable cold weather after that but never enough snow to enable us to use the dogs for overland transportation.

Previous to my experiment the dog train had been relied upon for all northern winter transportation, but when a survey is undertaken at this distance from railways the number required even when one has a cache of provisions reasonably close to the work, is so large that the transportation becomes unwieldy. The great disadvantage of using dogs lies in the fact that every dog team requires a driver and one team on a good trail will not carry more than 400 pounds and usually less. On the other hand a horse toboggan can be relied upon for 1,600 pounds on a good trail, and the saving of blank ts, food and tent accommodation for the extra drivers is very considerable. It is undoubtedly desirable that horses should be tented, but this is not absolutely necessary. Horses of the right stamp, namely of about 1,200 pounds weight and preferably of the broncho strain, will do well if properly blanketed and tied in a sheltered situation. Heavy feeding is absolutely necessary to enable them to stand winter work of this description, which is hard on them, and all their ailments should be at once attended to. The heavy mortality amongst horses engaged in winter survey work is largely due to lack of food. It is impossible to expect a horse to work hard on dead grass and a few oats grudgingly handed out. The cost of taking in proper feed may be high but this is preferable to having the party tied up through the collapse of transportation. It seems to be more difficult to ensure against dogs dying. For one reason no general systematic attempt has been made to breed up dogs suitable for work, as is the case with horses. The husky dogs are justly famous for their stamina, but they die sometimes with very little apparent cause. There is no doubt that generally

speaking dogs are over-driven, and as it does not seriously hurt a well-fed dog to go entirely without food for two days, and thus while working there is a tendency to underfeed especially if the procuring of dog feed entails some trouble. Many dogs will work when completely exhausted and show no sign of their condition particularly to an inexperienced driver while a horse shows signs of fatigue long before exhaustion comes, and he is usually unhitched and taken to camp.

We left Pas to continue the second meridian northerly from township 67, on December 24, 1912, this being the earliest date at which it was safe to leave. The country around Pas is swampy and if heavy frosts do not come before the first snowfall, it is always late before it is safe to travel with horses. We proceeded by the Cumberland House trail and thence to the northeast corner of Beaver lake where some delay was caused by the difficulty in finding a cache. We then travelled up the trail already cut by the men I had sent ahead, and arrived at our starting point on January 10, 1913. The country through which this trail passes is rolling and very rocky in places. It is fairly well timbered with small spruce, tamarack, jackpine and poplar, except where a few small fires have swept through. There are many lakes and the soil is sandy with usually a rocky subsoil.

I commenced running the second meridian on January 13. Through township 68 the meridian crosses low rocky ridges with muskegs between. The soil is sandy with considerable surface rock and is unfit for agriculture. Small spruce, jackpine and tamarack is found and a few small areas of spruce up to ten inches in diameter. Close to the north boundary of section 25 the line enters a lake which forms one of the main routes of travel to the north both in summer and winter. This lake is very irregular in shape consisting of long bays running roughly in a northerly and southerly direction. At the south end a water route leads northwesterly to Wildnest lake and another leads to the east.

Proceeding northerly through township 69 the country becomes rougher. The ridges are broken and rock bluffs are common. The soil is sandy and very rocky and consequently is of no use for agriculture, except in some low-lying sections of small extent where a fair sandy loam is found. Scrub spruce, jackpine and tamarack cover all this area. The lakes are deep with rocky shores and clear water, and are fairly well stocked with whitefish, jackfish, trout and pickerel. Fur-bearing animals seem plentiful particularly foxes and lynx. In section 29, approximately, there is a fall of about twenty-two feet between two lakes which could easily be developed into a power site and smaller falls exist at several other points.

Through township 70 the surface continues broken and rocky. The soil is sandy with considerable surface rock and is useless for agriculture. The timber is a little larger than to the south and the same varieties were seen up to ten inches in diameter. Difficulty of access and smallness of area take away their value for milling purposes. In sections 24 and 25 we crossed a bay of the lake previously mentioned and from the east side of this bay I made a horse trail running to the north end of Wildnest lake. From this point there is a well-known water route leading to Birch portage on the Sturgeon-weir river between Beaver lake and Pelican narrows.

Through township 71 the line crosses only one small lake in section 25. The surface is broken but not so rocky as to the south. The soil is very sandy on the ridges, but in the lower places where it is not muskeg we found a very fair sandy loam. On the top of the ridges there is jackpine up to ten inches in diameter and spruce, tamarack and poplar of the same size on the slopes. West of the line there is a long bay of the lake to the south, and farther west can be seen a high rocky ridge. Fish are not very plentiful there, but fur-bearing animals abound, principally foxes, lynx, mink and otter.

Entering township 72 the line drops to the valley of a lake lying mainly to the cast of the line. This lake is shallow and has swampy shores in places. The long bay seen west of the line in township 71 ends here and is connected by creeks and a small

lake with another lake lying for the most part in township 73. There are rapids on both the connecting creeks suitable for power development. The country through this township is broken but not so rocky as farther south. Jackpine up to six inches covers the tops of the ridges and spruce and occasional patches of poplar and birch are found on the slopes. The land drops generally in a northeasterly direction towards Kipahigan lake lying to the east and northeast.

In township 73 the line crosses two bays of Kipahigan lake. This is one of the prominent lakes of this district, and there is a small Indian settlement on the southeastern corner, at the mouth of a river about two chains wide running southeasterly. There is a water route from this settlement to Kississing lake which lies on the direct route from Cumberland House to Pukkatawagan. There is also another route leading northerly to the Indian settlement on Sisipuk lake which is a bay of Churchill river. Kipahigan lake is well stocked with whitefish, jackfish, pickerel and sucker. The district seems a good one for fur and the residents make large catches of foxes, lynx, mink and otter. On the east side of the lake the country is rough and rocky and a considerable area has been burnt over. West of the lake the surface is not so rough but there are gravel and rocky ridges timbered with small spruce, jackpine and tamarack. There are muskegs between the ridges and small lakes. The soil is sandy with considerable rock.

In township 74 the north bay of Kipahigan lake is crossed. Along the shore there is a narrow fringe of spruce from eight to ten inches in diameter. To the west of the line the country is broken and covered with small jackpine and spruce, and occasional small birch and poplar. The soil is of no use for agriculture, being sand and rocks.

In township 75 a bay of Kipahigan lake stretches to the west and there are many islands carrying spruce and tamarack up to ten inches in diameter. A water route to Pelican narrows leaves the west shore. The line crosses a very rough broken rocky country and precipitous rock bluffs are common. Many of the ridges have been burnt over and are now covered with a growth of small poplar, birch, spruce and jackpine but in other places jackpine up to six inches is found. Many small muskegs occur all through the district. The soil in the depressions between the ridges, where there is no muskeg, is a light sandy loam. Fur is still plentiful, and good catches of foxes, mink, lynx and otter are made every year.

In township 76 the northern extremity of Kipahigan lake is reached and the meridian crosses a number of bays on the east shore. The country is very rocky with precipitous bluffs, and small jackpine, spruce, poplar and birch cover the ridges. The soil is sandy and very rocky except in depressions where there is a fair sandy loam. Fire has burnt over some sections. To the east the country is even more rocky and broken.

In township 77 the meridian crosses several arms of Sisipuk lake, one arm of which runs to the north along the meridian and almost reaches Churchill river, thus forming practically an island. The shores of Sisipuk lake are not so rocky as the shores of the lakes to the south, and they are generally well timbered with spruce, poplar and birch up to eight inches in diameter. The arm stretching in a northeasterly direction forms part of one of the water routes from Pelican narrows to Pukkatawagan, along which there is a considerable amount of travel. The islands are generally well timbered with spruce, tamarack and jackpine up to ten inches in diameter. It was noticed that the islands in all these lakes are usually better timbered than the mainland. The soil also is better, usually a very fair sandy loam, and the Indians living on this lake cultivate small patches on the islands. In section 24 there is an Indian settlement of six houses and both the Hudson's Bay company and Revillon Frères have traders there. A considerable quantity of fur is handled every year, foxes, lynx, beaver, mink, otter, bears and weasels being the principal varieties. All the district is apparently well stocked with fur-bearing animals and every Indian with any energy can make a good catch. The lake is well stocked with whitefish, pickerel, jackfish and sucker. The country

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lying to the west of Sisipuk lake is very rough and rocky and is sparsely covered with scrub spruce and jackpine.

In township 78 the meridian crosses the north end of the west bay of Sisipuk lake. Along the northeastern shore there is a strip of sandy loam covered with spruce, poplar, and birch. The surface is somewhat rolling, but there are several small areas of good agricultural land. Inland in an easterly and northeasterly direction we found a broken and rocky country with small spruce, tamarack, birch and poplar. The soil was sandy and very rocky, and of practically no use for agriculture. To the west of the bay the surface was rolling and timbered with spruce, poplar and birch up to eight inches in diameter with a few swamps and muskegs. The soil is mostly a light sandy loam with patches of a heavy clay loam. Rocky ridges are also in evidence.

In section 1, township 79, we crossed the southern shore of Churchill river. The river during this part of its course is more truly a string of irregularly shaped lakes connected by narrow channels, usually with rapids in them. The shores have a fairly gentle slope back from the water's edge, although it is very rocky in some sections. The banks are well timbered with spruce, poplar and birch up to ten inches in diameter, although most of it is under this size. The islands, of which there are a large number carry better timber of the foregoing varieties. All along both banks of the river, and more particularly on the islands, there are areas of good agricultural land. The soil varies from a sandy loam to a clay loam and is comparatively free from rock. Hay can be cut in swamps at the head of some of the bays, one good place being the bay lying to the east of the line in townships 79 and 80. The river is well stocked with sturgeon, white fish, jackfish, pickerel, trout and sucker. As a fur country it appears good. All the Indians had good catches of beaver, foxes, mink and otter. There is a small Indian settlement of about five houses east of the meridian at the mouth of Loon river, which enters the Churchill from the north.

In township 80 after leaving Churchill river the land rises to the north and the line crosses an area of rolling land, becoming broken toward the northern part of the township. To the west of the line in the southern part of the township, the country slopes down to a bay of Churchill river but to the east it is high. A creek about sixty links wide was crossed in section 25 running southwesterly to the river. It is very unsuitable for canoe travel owing to numerous obstructions and rapids, but at high water it is passable for small canoes. It receives several small tributaries during its passage from a lake crossed in township 81 to Churchill river, and there are several falls on these which could be utilized for small water-powers. West of this creek the land is broken and cut up by ravines. Spruce up to six inches in diameter, poplar, birch and tamarack cover the slopes with jackpine on the summits of the ridges. The soil is a sandy loam and very rocky. To the east of the creek the land is high carrying spruce, poplar, birch and tamarack up to eight inches in diameter with many swamps and muskegs. The soil varies from a sandy loam to a clay loam and surface rock is usually present.

In township 81 the line crosses a lake. To the east the country is high and rolling covered with small jackpine, spruce, poplar and birch and the soil is sandy and very rocky. To the west we found a broken country with jackpine and spruce up to six inches with some poplar, birch and tamarack. There are some small patches of sandy loam land.

A small lake was crossed in section 1 township 82, and from the northwest corner a portage of about half a mile leads to the south end of a long lake lying to the west of the meridian. To the west of this lake the surface is high, rolling and rocky, covered with small spruce, tamarack, jackpine, poplar and birch and there are many small lakes. The soil is sandy with considerable rock. To the east of the meridian the country is similar with many bare ridges.

In township 83 several small lakes were crossed before reaching the south shore of Kamuchawi lake in section 24. The laud on both sides of the meridian is high, roll-

ing and rocky with many small lakes and is covered with small spruce, tamarack, jackpine, poplar and birch. The soil is sandy with considerable rock, with the exception of fringes around some of the lakes where a fair agricultural soil is found varying from a sandy loam to a light clay loam. Kamuchawi lake is a large body of water lying partly in townships 84 and 85 and on both sides of the meridian. with clear water and is well stocked with trout, whitefish, pickerel and jackfish. shores are well timbered with spruce, jackpine, poplar and birch up to six inches. It is drained from the northeast corner by Loon river. This river constitutes a well known water route. It expands into a number of lakes and in its narrow parts is usually full of rapids; the portages however are good. It reaches the Churchill in township 79 east of the meridian. When it is decided to continue the second meridian farther north, this will be the best way to reach the end of the line in summer from the Churchill. At the northwest of Kamuchawi lake a bay stretches to the west and from this point there is a water route to Reindeer lake. I have been told that there is a lake of considerable size called Rabbit lake situated to the north of Kamuchawi lake. Between Kamuchawi lake and the Loon river the country is very rough and rocky with scrub spruce and jackpine growing thereon.

We finished running the line on May 12. I sent the party back over the line to do the mounding and the levelling to Churchill river while I returned to the main camp in township 81, and started from there with canoe and supplies to go by the Loon river route, to the end of line to get a latitude observation. We had a hard and strenuous trip. The lakes on this route were only partly open. I was able to pick up a jumper and when it was impossible to travel with canoe, we would cut our way through slush ice to where it was fairly solid, and then take the canoe out, place it on the jumper and travel on the ice until it became too rotten to proceed any farther. Then cutting a trench in the ice the canoe would be placed therein and forced into open water. I arrived at the north end of Kamuchawi lake on June 4 and commenced taking latitude observations. This I continued up to the 13th with excellent success. On this day, however, we unfortunately had a bush fire that burnt our camp out. practically all the camp outfit, food, personal belongings, etc., but worst of all some of the records of this survey. The latitude observation records were destroyed and one azimuth observation book and some accounts and field books were partly burnt. I returned at once to the party who by this time had reached the Churchill, and as I had neither the supplies nor the outfit to stay and obtain the missing information I decided to return to Pas. I went to Pukkatawagan to obtain canoemen and an extra canoe. Pukkatawagan is a fairly large Indian reserve situated on a bay of Churchill river. It is a picturesque spot and the land, although light, seems to be productive. I was informed that all the common vegetables can be raised to perfection. The season is short but the rapid growth caused by the long days of summer compensates for this. I obtained the necessary canoemen there and returned to my main camp.

The quantity of land suitable for agriculture in the country traversed by the second meridian between townships 67 and 85 is very limited. The lakes are well stocked with whitefish, jackfish, pickerel and sucker. Fur-bearing animals abound, the principal varieties being foxes, lynx, mink, otter, beaver, bears and weasels. The barren land caribou, in their migration, reach the Churchill in winter and leave about the third week in March. These provide an excellent supply of fresh meat during the winter. The caribou seem to be coming farther south every winter. In summer time moose may be obtained as far north as Churchill river and a few stragglers even farther north. In winter time the moose all migrate to the south. It was reported to me that there are some bush caribou here, but I did not see signs or tracks of any.

On June 21, we started down to Pas travelling by Barrier, Kississing and Cumberland lakes. This is a well travelled route and the portages are fairly well cut. We arrived in Pas on June 30, and I paid off my party on July 1.

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I then had instructions to complete the mounding of the fifteenth base line between the second and the third meridians. The water in Saskatchewan river was very high and I knew that the swamps through which the line passed would be wet, but on July 28 I left Pas for my starting point. I found that the line was impassable and went farther up stream to two other points on the line, but the same conditions prevailed. I accordingly returned to Pas. I again left Pas on August 25 as the water had fallen considerably, and found that it was possible to get through some of the swamps. The work was slow and laborious, but I was able to bring supplies by cance to several points by the Saskatchewan and Torch rivers, and man-packing was resorted to between these points. From range 10 the cance work ceased and manpacking was the only method of transportation. A delay was caused by a large floating muskeg which could not be crossed until the surface was frozen. Three dog trains were used when it was possible for them to travel. The work was completed and the party returned to Pas on February 25, 1914. Two men who unfortunately had their feet frozen arrived on March 7.

APPENDIX No. 46.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF O. ROLFSON, D.L.S.

BASE LINE SURVEYS IN NORTHERN MANITOBA.

My work during the summers of 1912 and 1913 and the intervening winter consisted of the survey of portions of the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth base lines west of the principal meridian.

I organized my party at Selkirk and left for Norway House on June 10, 1912, travelling by the steamer Wolverine to Warren's landing, and by the Hudson's Bay

company's boat Highlander, the remainder of the distance.

Owing to very stormy weather on lake Winnipeg, the barge with my supplies was so delayed that it did not arrive at Norway House until June 18. As soon as it was unloaded I left with canoes travelling up Jack and McLaughlin rivers to the principal meridian and then packed north to the fifteenth base. The following day, June 27, I commenced cutting the line and continued until July 30, it being then completed to Playgreen lake.

As Kiskittogisu and Kiskitto lakes which are crossed by the sixteenth base are too large for triangulation, I moved down to Cross lake and commenced running the seventeenth base. My plan was to run enough of this line in 1912 so that it might be completed as far as necessary the following summer. After running five ranges I left a small party at Cross lake to do some miscellaneous work and moved the main party back to Norway House, from which place we commenced moving supplies to Sea falls to be ready for the winter's work along the sixteenth base.

On October 21 I commenced work on this line and continued it until April 8, 1913, by which time I had run 150 miles. The warm spring weather was then melting the snow so fast that I was compelled to cease work and move into Pas, travelling via Cormorant and Clearwater lakes, and the Hudson Bay railway grade. We moved none too soon as two of the teams broke through the ice on Cormorant lake. At Pas I disbanded the party and made preparations for completing the seventeenth base to Reed lake.

On June 6, I again left Selkirk for Cross lake by the same route as before. On the 18th, I commenced running the seventeenth base and continued until October 2, by which time it was completed to Reed lake in section 36 of range 20. I then moved to Cormorant lake via the regular canoe route and on December 9 completed the sixteenth base to the second meridian. After this I returnd to Pas and disbanded the party.

In the summer of 1912 I had all my supplies for the eastern part of the line shipped directly to Norway House and then moved to Playgreen lake and Cross lake as required for the different parts of the work. I also had supplies shipped by boat from Pas to the narrows on Cormorant lake, and placed in cache there for use on the western part of the sixteenth base. In March of 1913 I had supplies for the westerly end of the seventeenth base shipped by the railway contractors by means of horse teams from Pas to camp 7 near Limestone river, and held for me until required in the fall. I shipped supplies for the easterly end of the seventeenth base to Norway House, then took them with my own party to the beginning of the work.

During the latter part of October and until the freeze-up occurs, it is practically impossible to work in the bad swamps because standing all day in ice-cold water is beyond the limit of endurance. When winter sets in there is no more difficulty. Work in this district is both easier and more pleasant in winter than in summer. In the

spring the party must disband for about two months because during the latter part of April and all of May dog teams cannot be used, and as the lakes are not yet free of ice canoes are useless.

For survey work during the winter only, horses and flat sleighs may be used to advantage for transportation, but a surveyor working all summer must use dog teams the following winter, or disband his party until about Christmas. As a general rule horses cannot be used until late in December, when the swamps are frozen, whereas dogs may be used in bush as soon as snow falls, and on the lakes as soon as they are frozen, generally about November 15. In making trail it is best to have several men walk ahead and return on snow-shoes, cutting what is necessary as they go. This will freeze at night and the next day the dog teams should be sent ahead loaded with heavy and compact supplies, the drivers wearing snow-shoes. This still further packs the snow which freezes at night leaving a good trail for moving the awkward high loads of camp equipage and dunnage. Before it is frozen, no one should be allowed on the trail without snow-shoes because the holes make hard work for the dogs.

Transportation by dog team is, under certain circumstances, the best method to use but it is always expensive. It requires one man to drive each team which haul about 400 pounds, often much less. On this basis freight moved along the line costs

\$1.00 per 100 pounds per seven miles.

Fish is without doubt a splendid dog food as the northern dogs are accustomed to eating it, but it is very inconvenient for use by the base line surveyors. Five working dogs should be fed two fish each day or about thirty pounds, that is eight per cent of the load they can haul. The same dogs will eat ten pounds of dog biscuit per day, that is 2½ per cent of the load they can haul. No matter how carefully he may plan, the surveyor is never certain of getting all the fish he requires, whereas dog biscuit may be purchased from the wholesale firms and shipped to the line along with the rest of the cache. Dogs entirely unused to eating biscuits will soon relish them and keep in good condition. I have never seen biscuits fed to dogs that are making long hard trips every day, but believe they could be successfully used.

I have tried different methods of running line during the summer, but find the must successful is to move camp to the end of the work each morning, then cut line during the day and return to camp at night. In summer the men must be supplied with silk tents in order to lighten their loads. The comforts of life are few; the cook bakes without a stove, using frying pans, the men cat without dishes rather than pack the extra weight and everyone is continually wet, generally to the waist, because of wading through swamps. Man-packing is very laborious, but it the only method possible in the summer. The caches are placed on cancer routes near where the base will cross and the supplies packed along the line until the next route is reached.

Those accustomed to packing with horses have no idea how much of their camp

equipage and personal effects may be dispensed with.

There is no comparison between the swamps in the western country where horses are used and those where surveyors attempt to use anything else than men for packing. Last season on the seventeenth base our party ran from Muningwari lake to the grade of the Hudson Bay railway, a distance of nineteen miles, and earried their camp equipment, dunnage and supplies over very bad swamps with no possible way of getting supplies in at any intermediate point. This will, perhaps show how great is the difficulty of summer work in this district.

The country along the fifteenth base from the principal meridian to Playgreen lake is a series of spruce and tamarack swamps with granite outcrops occuring about once or twice in each mile of line. The underlying rock is all granite and the swamps lie in the depressions. There is a small amount of spruce along the banks of McLaughlin river. The soil in most places is a black muck which is unsuited for farming. There are occasional day ridges covered with poplar and birch, but these are too scattered and small to be of great value.

Photo by O. Rollson, D.L.S.

Shallow Shore of Waskik Lake.

This take is situated in rownship 64, range 9, west of the Principal meridian. The shore is very shallow, and the soft muddy bottom prevents even the use of canoes near the shore, unless pashed along through the mad. Though the men appear to be knee-deep in water, there is really not enough to float the canoe, as they are walls ing in nearly a foot of soft mud.



The first four miles of the sixteenth base crosses bad tamarack and spruce swamps but near Nelson river the land is drier and covered with spruce, jackpine, birch and poplar. Along the west side of the river the line runs for about two miles through a brulé ridge. From range 2 to Playgreen lake the country is spruce and tamarack swamp. Between Playgreen and Kiskittogisu lakes the line runs through a small belt of spruce six to twelve inches in diameter. Between the latter and Kiskitto lakes the country is swampy and covered with small spruce and tamarack.

For the first five miles west of Kiskitto lake the line runs through a mixture of spruce ridges and tamarack swamps; west of this the swamps are more extensive and the spruce occurs as knolls or islands in the swamp. For a short distance on each side of Minago river the country is burned and covered with deep windfall. From there to the beginning of range 14 it is almost all swamp. About the middle of range 14 the line runs through spruce and jackpine; a rock outcrop occurs there, the first after leaving Kiskitto lake. West of this the country is drier, the rock is limestone and the timber spruce, birch, poplar and jackpine.

Around the shore of Little Cormorant lake there is considerable limestone, which appears to be of good quality. The soil away from the rock ridges is clay and clay loam.

In the first two miles west of Cormorant lake the line runs over a limestone hill, covered with small jackpine and spruce. Ranges 24 and 25 are covered with spruce and tamarack with frequent jackpine ridges. Small lakes are numerous. In ranges 26 and 27, the line runs through a large amount of clay loam soil covered with spruce, poplar and birch. This is the best land seen along the three bases. It is distant from Pas about fifty miles.

East of Cross lake the seventeenth base runs through spruce swamp. The timber is of little value being the ordinary stunted growth generally seen in wet country. Near Cross lake on both sides and on the island crossed by the line, the underlying rock is granite, the soil clay loam and the timber spruce, birch and poplar from six to fourteen inches in diameter. West of the lake the country becomes softer and wetter and the timber gradually changes to the small spruce and tamarack of the swamps.

In range 9 near Lily lake and from there to Muningwari lake, in range 10, the soil is mostly clay loam and the timber spruce and poplar. On the west side of Muningwari lake extending for one mile east and west and nearly five miles north an l south there is a belt of good spruce and jackpine from six to twenty inches in diameter. The soil is sandy, some of it being attracted by the magnet. The remainder of range 10 and ranges 11, 12 and 13 are very wet and covered with small spruce and tamarack. This is the same great swamp that is crossed by the sixteenth base in ranges 12 and 13. Through ranges 14 and 15 the line runs near Limestone river. There the soil is clay loam and the timber growing along both sides of the river is good spruce. ranges 16, 17 and 18 the line runs through a vast spruce and tamarack swamp. Range 19 is drier being nearer Reed lake. As usual the timber also improves and near the shore good spruce grows from six to eighteen inches in diameter. The underlying rock is again granite and the soil clay loam. The rock at Norway House, Cross lake, Lily lake along Nelson and Muhigan rivers and also at Setting and Reed lakes is granite. The limestone area projects into this from the south.

At Norway House the settlers have small gardens and grow potatoes and some of the ordinary vegetables. One settler at the narrows of Cormorant lake has grown good potatoes and some of the resident engineers along the line of the Hudson Bay railway have small gardens with the ordinary vegetables. When circumstances warrant an extensive system of drainage I believe that some of this district can be used for farming.

Many of the swamps are soft and very difficult to cross in the summer, but nearly all have a hard bottom of clay, sand or rock. In mounding where the moss is thick, ice is frequently found at a depth of twelve inches throughout the summer.

Partridges, prairie-chickens, ptarmigan, rabbits, rats, mink, caribou, moose and bears are plentiful. In the district near Reed lake the work of beavers is seen along many of the rivers. Large numbers of whitefish, jackfish and some pickerel and gold-eye are found in all the lakes, and large trout in Namew lake. The Indians have no difficulty whatever in obtaining all the fresh meat and fish they require, and making a good living with their traps in winter. Trappers' cabins are numerous on all the lakes and rivers.

When the railway is completed the facilities for transportation will make the fishing industry profitable where now it is carried on only for dog feed in winter and for the local supply in the summer.

On almost all the rivers there are water-powers which will some day be valuable. The original site of Norway House was on a point north of Warren's landing but many years ago it was moved to its present situation on Norway House island. This is the district office of the Hudson's Bay company for Keewatin district, and is the scene of great activity at times in the summer when freight is arriving or leaving. The Methodist mission is on the mainland northeast of the post; the Roman Catholic mission is on the east side of the island and the English mission is on an island immediately south. There is an Indian village near and many houses are scattered up and down the river.

The Northern Fish company run two boats from Selkirk to Warren's landing at the north end of lake Winnipeg in connection with their fishing operations and the Hudson's Bay company run a boat from there to Norway House. All freight for the district north of lake Winnipeg passes through Warren's landing. From Norway House the regular route to York Factory and intermediate points is via Nelson river, to Echimamish river, then through the lakes and rivers past Oxford House and down Hayes river. The Hudson's Bay company operates a small car on a wooden track over the portage on the Echimamish. The route down the Hayes instead of the Nelson is used because of the number of rapids on the latter. The route to Split lake and Nelson House is down the Nelson from Cross lake. Freight for Oxford House, Split lake and Nelson House is taken in York boats, that for Gods lake and Island lake is sent up Jack and McLaughlin rivers in canoes.

During the summers of 1912 and 1913, most of the freight for Cross Lake post and points north was shipped to Whisky Jack by boat, then teamed across the portage and sent to Cross Lake post and points north in York boats.

Last summer the contractors for the Hudson Bay railway sent their freight from Warren's landing direct to Whiskey Jack, teamed it across the portage, and then shipped it over Cross lake in a barge towed by a gasoline launch. From there to Sipiwesk lake, a distance of thirteen miles, they hauled it on a pole track, and then towed it in another barge across the lake. During the coming summer they will be able to take freight by this means as far north as Manitou rapids. From there to Split lake and points north it will be necessary to use canoes or York beats.

A small steamer runs from Pas up and down Saskatchewan river and across Moose lake to the narrows of Cormorant lake. The most used canoe route to the north from Pas is to Limestone bay on Moose lake, across the portage, ten miles to Limestone lake, then down Limestone river to Grass river and thence into Setting lake.

The Hudson Bay railway now under construction from Pas to Port Nelson crosses the sixteenth base in range 21 and the seventeenth base in range 13. When completed this road will alter and reverse many of the present freight routes into the north.

From Namew (Sturgeon) lake, there is a winter road out to Pas via Rock and Root lakes and the easterly side of Reader lake. This is used by teamsters in hauling fish from Namew and Rock lakes to Pas.

APPENDIX No. 47.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF G. P. J. ROY, D.L.S.

SUBDIVISION IN EAST CENTRAL SASKATCHEWAN.

Our work for the season of 1913 lay mostly in the country bordering on the south limit of the Porcupine forest reserve in the eastern part of the province of Saskatchewan.

We left Tisdale on May 28 and on June 6 reached township 41, range 13 west of the second meridian where our first work was situated. On July 24 this survey was completed with the exception of the traverses which were left over for the winter.

The soil in this township is a heavy coat of yellow loam over a clay subsoil. The surface is a succession of light slopes and levels covered with areas of poplar two to five inches in diameter, interspersed with patches of brush and scrub. The principal topographical feature is Barrier lake, a long narrow body of water situated at the bottom of a valley from one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet deep. When cleared this district will be a good farming locality.

From July 25 to August 4 we were absent from our main camp running the boundaries of blocks 1 and 2 of timber berth No. 2055 situated in townships 42 and 43, range 11. We estimated these bluffs to be capable of producing nearly ten milion feet of spruce. The spruce bluffs of the berth were surrounded by poplar woods interspersed with scrubby and open spaces. Red Deer river, a swift-flowing stream one hundred feet wide and four to ten feet deep, winds southeasterly through township 42, one bend of it being only half a mile from the south edge of the berth.

On August 5 we proceeded to township 39, range 9 west of the second meridian to survey the portion lying outside of the forest reserve. We found the soil good with large areas of open country interspersed with areas of timber, light poplar and willow brush and a number of small sloughs.

From there we moved to Kelvington where we camped, while the wagons drove to Wadena to haul in supplies coming from Winnipeg. Wadena is a prosperous new town on the branch of the Canadian Northern railway running from Winnipeg to Edmonton.

On September 2 we moved to the northeast corner of section 6, township 37, range 4 west of the second meridian and commenced the survey of the western part of the township. This township contains large sloughs mainly on sections 5, 7 and 8 and the low ground in the vicinity is covered with small poplar, willow and poplar brush, section 6, as well as the northern sections, is good level land, and is covered with a growth of poplar averaging two to three inches in diameter and scattered bluffs of spruce of little value except for homestead purposes. The southern sections are lightly wooded, and have some open spaces. Intending settlers were exploring them when we left.

The part of township 37, range 3 which we surveyed is similar to township 37, range 4, that is to say lightly rolling with the same kind of soil, but the bush is denser. We completed the work there on October 20.

There is a post-office two miles south of the centre of township 37, range 4, and Preceeville, the present terminus of the branch of the Canadian Northern railway running from Swan River, was within one day's travel from any of our camps. The location line of the proposed railway from Corona to Hudson Bay Junction crosses the same township.

Leaving our camp there on October 21, we camped seven days later on the bush road opened along the east boundary of township 36, range 31, west of the principal meridian where our work consisted of the survey of part of this township, and the north and east boundaries of sections 19 to 24 in township 36, range 30. This work being completed we left for Bowsman on December 9.

Township 36, range 31 is thickly wooded, the only openings being a number of small hay sloughs. Part of the two northern tiers of sections and all of the southern part is a forest of poplar, some measuring up to seven inches, but most of it being from three to five inches in diameter with extensive windfall. Evidences remain of a bush fire which had passed many years ago. The soil is good and the surface slopes slightly

to the south.

An old mill site is situated on section 34 in the middle of a well-timbered area which, although partly cut during recent years, is still capable of yielding at least ten million feet of good spruce.

The sections surveyed in township 36, range 30 are all wooded with poplar and scattered bluffs of spruce. The soil is good, the surface level, and there is an abun-

dance of building material, fuel and water.

Benito, a progressive town in township 34, range 29, is the business centre of the vicinity. Arran is the nearest railway station but the village is small and there is no station agent.

The soil in the whole of this district is good and is suitable for all kinds of grain and root crops. With timber, fuel and good water in abundance, and roads good for travel even in their primitive state, it is one of the best sections for intending settlers.

All the small towns are growing fast and constitute a good market for all farm produce as well as for horses from the remaining but fast disappearing ranches.

On December 9, we closed operations for the season and left our camp on section 12, township 36, range 21, west of the principal meridian for Bowsman, where I stored the outfit, paid off the party and left for home.

APPENDIX No. 48.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF A. SAINT CYR, D.L.S.

MERIDIAN AND BASE LINE SURVEYS IN NORTHERN SASKATCHEWAN.

My work for the season of 1913-14 consisted of the survey of the third meridian through townships 69 to 72 and the mineteenth base line west of the third meridian to the end of range 17.

I left Prince Albert, where my party was organized, on June 3, 1913, and arrived at "the forks" on the Montreal lake trail five days later. There I divided the party and instructed by first assistant to proceed to the eighteenth base line by the pack trail along the third meridian. Knowing that at many of the camping grounds along this trail the grass would be scanty, I advised him to take as many bags of oats as the horses could possibly carry, in addition to the men's outfit which had been reduced to the bare necessaries. They took sufficient provisions to last them three weeks. With four men I proceeded to the Hudson's Bay company's trading post at the south end of Montreal lake, where I had already arranged to build a boat for the transport to the line, of our supplies stored at both ends of this lake. This mode of transportation was the only one possible at that season. The boat was substantially built, special care being given to the bottom. Its dimensions were thirty feet in length, but only eight and one-half feet in width. It had to be built narrow in order. to run safely through the worst rapids where the channel is less than ten feet wide, and very tortuous in places. After the boat was built, I experienced some difficulty in securing an Indian crew, the best boatmen being at the time away from the village. Finally this matter was arranged by the agent of the Hudson's Bay company and on June 22 I made a start from the company's trading post at the south end of Montreal lake. The boat had been loaded with six and a half tons of material for the survey, and the crew consisted of four members of my survey party and several Indian canoemen picked up at Montreal lake. Sailing up the lake, I reached the north end on June 25. Loading up two and a half tons more of camp supplies I then proceeded down Montreal river.

On it y 1, we reached Montreal rapids where I received nows of the main party who had just reached the eighteenth base line and were commencing the survey of the third meridian. They had met with many difficulties on the road owing to the flooded state of the country; the rebuilding of bridges, rebrushing of muskegs and the opening of new trails had considerably delayed their progress. I also learned that one man had quit the party shortly after the start had been made from "the forks" and that two of their ponies had taken sick and had been left behind near a small hay meadow, the packers intending to return for the ponies later on in the season.

At the "rapids" the packers loaded enough supplies to last the party until the big boat should have been brought to a point ahead of the line, whence a pack trail might be constructed along the nineteenth base line.

While going down the "Montreal rapids" a member of the Indian crew had the misfortune to meet with a serious accident and the rest becoming frightened at the difficulties met in navigating this river, decided to return with him to Montreal Lake Indian reserve. Accordingly I sent word to the Hudson's Bay compnay's agent at Montreal lake to despatch another crew of boatmen and to instruct them to pick up a small lot of supplies which had been left behind along the river banks, at Askik rapids.

Leaving Montreal rapids, we proceeded north to Sikachu lake which we reached on July 10. Here I spent some time exploring the country in the hope of locating a route passable for loaded pack ponies, but was unsuccessful, the soft and quaky nature of the ground and the extensive tracts of open bogs and treeless swamps upsetting all my plans in this respect.

My party was also experiencing great difficulties in their work and frequently had recourse to man-packing to move their camp outfit and supplies forward and the survey work that was daily carried on was due to the indomitable energy of the first assistant.

While waiting at Sikachu lake for the return of the Indian boatmen who had been sent back to Montreal rapids and Mountain rapids for some supplies that had been left at these places, I began a thorough exploration of the country northwest of the lake. Entering one of its west bays, I followed it two miles. At this distance it turns northwesterly. Noticing a gap through the hills along the west shore, I concluded that it must be the valley of a stream discharging into a bay. This proved to be Morin river which is from two to four chains wide and eight miles long. As the current was slack, we made good progress and soon came to Morin lake nearly five miles long and bearing west. This brought me within five miles of the third meridian but almost eighteen miles north of my party. However, another large stream was discovered flowing from the south into Morin lake and by ascending it five miles I came to Moose lake from which starts a portage leading to Smoothstone river. I returned to the big boat on Sikachu lake for more camp supplies and before leaving again for Moose lake I instructed the two men left in charge to overhaul all our provisions, some of which were in a fair way to spoil, and then to bring the boat to the west shore of Morin lake and there build a cache for our supplies. As the land west of this lake appeared to be fairly high I saw the possibility of opening later on, a pack trail between this cache and the line.

I returned to Moose lake in the old canvas canoe loaded with as many supplies as it could safely earry, and stored these on the west shore of this lake. Moose portage, which crosses the third meridian, begins here. Near this point I had previously left a note and sketch of the surrounding country (as we knew it then) for the explorer; it showed the location of this "cache" of supplies and advised my first assistant of my future whereabouts. On August 6, travelling westerly on Moose portage, I met seven of my men heading for the "cache" so we earried all the supplies to the first lake on the portage. These supplies were, the same night, brought to the main camp in the canvas canoe which one of my men had carried across the portage.

The northern Moose portage had been explored by me with the view of utilizing it for the transport of the supplies to Smoothstone river and thence to Snake lake, close to which we thought the nineteenth base line would run. If this could have been accomplished, it would have been of great assistance to us as my transport outfit was in a very reduced condition, no fewer than nine ponies having contracted swamp fever and an equal number being unfit for work through foot-rot. I was however unable to follow out this plan. Along Moose portage there are too many lakes surrounded by muskegs unfit for travel by horses, and no rafts could have been floated down Smoothstone river which, as we discovered later in the season, is a succession of rapids. Therefore, we frequently resorted to man-packing as our only means of transport.

The southern portage to Smoothstone river was, if possible, in a worse condition than the northern one, as it runs across a succession of quaky bogs and muskegs which do not become fit to travel over with dogs till frost has set in. The main party had up to this point been experiencing much difficulty from the wet country through which they were travelling and their horses were in very poor condition from lack of feed, the only grass obtainable being that growing in deep sloughs in which the horses had to stand in a considerable depth of water with the result that swamp fever and foot-

rot were prevalent and several animals had already succumbed. Up to that time all medicine given to them to counteract these ailments did not appear to produce the desired effect and no relief could reasonably be expected till the animals had been brought to a higher country.

From Moose portage the country along the line was drier and fairly good progress was made. When the line had reached as far north as Morin lake, seeing no prospect of getting farther west with the big boat, I transferred supplies contained in it to another "cache" which had been built about three miles from a lake close to which the meridian passes.

After some exploring on August 25, I left for Montreal lake to get my mail, hire more men and to arrange about the winter supplies. The members of my party who had helped in taking the boat down and in exploring this country, were sent back to join the main party. On September 6, the third meridian was completed.

Proceeding along the base line the nature of the country along the first ranges rendered a pack-road impossible and accordingly the horses were left near some fair feed at the south end of Lynx lake and the work was continued by means of canoe transportation and man-packing.

Several large lakes lying west of one another with quaky bogs between, were crossed by the first three ranges of the nineteenth base line and progress was very slow especially as the road even when located needed a great amount of corduroying and the building of several bridges before any freighting was practicable. Long detours had to be made to get past some bays of these lakes.

Returning from Prince Albert I rejoined the party on October 4 at section 35, township 72, range 2 and here found the head-packer to be very ill with what proved to be typhoid fever. I according the conveyed him to the Indian village on Egg river where there were some facilities for nursing him. To have tried to carry him to Lac la Ronge settlement at this season when snow storms were prevalent and the only accommodation for the night was a tent might have had very serious results.

The horses were now becoming fewer in number mostly from swamp fever contracted earlier in the summer, and which attacked them again while in an emaciated condition from lack of feed.

Returning from Lae la Ronge without obtaining my mail and with much difficulty as the freeze-up came very early, I rejoined my party on October 28, with a dog team and two Indians whose services had been secured by the manager of the Hudson's Bay company's trading post at Lae la Ronge.

Meanwhile the animals used by the main party were almost unable to work and several of them in their searches for feed became bogged in the partially frozen sloughs in spite of the vigilance of the packers, and died from exposure. Owing to this, the men had to carry everything on their backs and this delayed the progress of the survey considerably. I next started on the exploration of Besnard lake and Snake lake, with the timber cruiser and two men, since the two Indians wished to return to Lac la Ronge with their dogs. This exploration was necessary to find the lay of the country in the vicinity of the line and to locate and open a road for the freighters which were expected at an early date to bring some camp supplies, especially horse feed.

These men however failed us; they were very late in starting from Prince Albert where summer conditions were prevalent. They did not realize that in the northern part of the province winter had long before set in. Another reason for the delay was that they thought it absurd to use wagons and sleds on the same trip, this having never been attempted there. They spent so much time on the trip that on January 11, when they reached my camp in range 8, they had fed all my hay and part of the oats to their teams, so that not a particle of hay was left for our ponies at the most critical period of the year.

As soon as the ice became thick enough on the lakes near the line, we started to build sleds which were hauled by members of the party and in this manner the survey work was continued.

On November 16 we set to work building larger sleighs on which the men could pull a considerable load on the ice of the lakes while the horses were regaining strength; the small sleds were found too low to be of service except on absolutely bare ice. These large sleighs were afterwards used for a considerable time along the line, until we could obtain steel-shod factory-made ones.

West of range 3, the survey was carried on much more quickly, the frozen surface on the lakes assisting the transportation of supplies, etc., and such of the horses as remained got better feeding, now that the ice was solid enough everywhere to carry their weight. Still up to the close of operations in April 1914, although they were later on well looked after, they never fully recovered from the hardships they had endured in travelling across this country, and many more of them died.

I finished the exploration of Besnard and Snake lakes on December 9, and went to camp along our sled road near section 35 township 72 range 6.

There the party joined me on the following day using the horses to draw the sleighs over the ground for the first time.

On November 14, the explorer met with an accident that prevented him from doing his work, and the exploration of the country besides my other duties, devolved on me as no other member of the party cared to undertake it, one of their principal objections being the fear of meeting timber-wolves which had attacked the explorer on one of his trips across country and which are quite numerous in this locality.

Range 7 was completed and range 8 just begun by the end of the year. With the few bags of oats the teamsters from Prince Albert had brought to camp and others that I had obtained later from the mission at lac la Plonge, the remaining six ponies were kept alive for a time but two more died on February 10. To replace these I procured two oxen from lac la Plonge and with these six animals for transport the line was surveyed to range 18.

At the beginning of April the yoke of oxen had met with accidents; both of them had been snagged and our two smallest ponies were so weak that I saw the impossibility of continuing the survey of this line to the fourth meridian, I therefore decided to close operations and return to Prince Albert.

General description of the country adjacent to the third meridian from township 68 to township 72 inclusive.

The country traversed by the twenty-four miles of this meridian is somewhat varied in character.

In township 69 there is very little dry land; the country is flat, covered with stunted small trees, and short scrub, and was half flooded at the time of the survey. These wet lands extend several miles east of the meridian, but their drainage into Montreal river is largely prevented by a sandy ridge from fifty to one hundred feet high running northerly from Montreal portage to Partridge Coop lake. Where this ridge approaches the river it is at once noticed by the precipitous cut banks of stratified sand which form the left bank in several places.

In township 70 the country consists largely of spruce and tamarack swamps intersected by ridges of sand and gravel, timbered with jack pine of a diameter seldom over six inches. West of the meridian the low lands extend almost to Smoothstone river in townships 69 and 70, range 2, leaving along this stream only a narrow strip of dry land, varying from one-quarter of a mile to two miles in width and which is fairly well wooded with birch, poplar and jackpine from four to eight inches in diameter.

A stream which starts from a large lake in townships 68 and 69, range 26, west of the second meridian meanders for twelve miles in a northwesterly direction through

this flat country. It is a tributary of Smoothstone river and connects several lakes. One of these is quite large and is found at one mile from the confluence of the two streams, near the centre of township 70, range 2.

In the country west of Smoothstone river the same conditions exist. Judging from the numerous brooks which discharge into the river from both sides, it seems that this wet country could be easily drained as the river is almost a continuous rapid, and the fall in a short distance of its course must therefore be very great. North of the eighteenth correction line the country becomes more rolling and township 71 contains some fair land which, although of a somewhat light soil, supports a good growth of large poplar.

In township 72, range 1, the ridges consist of granitic rocks and between these lie deep bogs, many of which are partly open. There is no hay in that section of country and except in township 71, very little grass for horse feed is to be found.

In township 70, there are several lakes; two of these, in sections 25 and 34, are on Moose portage which connects Moose lake four miles east of the meridian, with Smoothstone river in township 71, range 2. This portage is travelled every summer by the natives of Snake lake; it is fourteen miles long and follows a general northwesterly course. There are on it seven lakes from half a mile to two miles long. The two longest portages are two miles and two and one-half miles; the first one begins at the west shore of Moose lake, and the other one is adjacent to Smoothstone river. which at this point flows north across section 14, township 71, range 2. On this portage the height of land rises three miles east of the river and the drainage of many of the lakes found along the portage is carried by a swift-runing but deep stream, which after a long circuitous course several miles north of the portage, returns southwards towards Moose lake where it discharges at a quarter of a mile only from the beginning of the portage. I ascended this stream several miles to the first rapids. but experienced great difficulty in paddling the canvas boat through the dense willow overhanging its low banks. I found this country covered with willow swamps intersected by low ridges of sand and gravel.

Lynx creek which flows out of Lynx lake in township 72, range 1, is another very crooked stream which presented the same difficulties, increased by occasional large boulders obstructing the narrow channel. It intersects the meridian in section 12 whence it winds through township 72, range 26, west of the second meridian and there enters Morin lake at the southeast corner of the same township.

In townships 70 and 71, ranges 25 and 26, west of the second meridian are many lakes, the largest one, named Morin lake, being five miles long from east to west. It lies in township 71, partly in ranges 25 and 26. Near its eastern extremity it has two large bays extending for several miles north and south.

Moose lake and Sanderson lake are both crossed by the eighteenth correction line. The first one is connected to Morin lake by a fairly large stream five miles long. The banks are very low and grassy and the current hardly noticeable. In Sanderson lake, which is east of Moose lake, there are several wooded islands; this lake drains eastward into Morin river, and a portage one hundred yards long connects the two lakes.

Morin river carries the water from the lake of the same name into the west bay of Sikachu lake. It is eight miles long, has a slack current and in two places expands into small lakes. The banks of this river are almost on a level with the water and the marshy country which adjoins it runs back a quarter mile or more to the foot of high hills timbered with jackpine, poplar and a few spruce.

Partridge Coop lake lies in the southeastern part of township 70, range 25, and drains east into Montreal river. By a portage two miles long, one can reach Sikachu lake and avoid the longer route by Montreal river. This portage passes through fairly level lands with woods of poplar six to ten inches in diameter. From the west end of Partridge Coop lake another portage leads to the valley of Smoothstone river. It bears almost west, is eighteen miles long and crosses a very wet country covered

with stunted trees and short scrub, except in the vicinity of the lake, where higher and fairly well timbered land exists. The Indians seldom travel over this portage before the frost has set in when it then becomes an ideal route to their hunting grounds. High dry land is found as a rule around all the above-mentioned lakes and the timber, consisting mostly of poplar and pine averages eight inches.

In the south half of townships 72, ranges 25 and 26, west of the second meridian no granite ledges were noticed. The country in general is level with occasional low ridges covered with small pine. It is drained by Lynx creek where several short rapids occur wherever it approaches the foot of the ridges. The elevation of its banks varies from three to six feet above the normal level of the water and at different places along it I saw some good hay land which could be improved by clearing it of the clumps of willow growing here and there on the grassy patches of land. By draining the wet sections of these hay meadows, they could be turned into fair pasturage.

The level country continues east into range 25 and extends south to the shores of a deep bay of Morin lake where another brook discharges. Farther north the land rises, but among the hills there appears to be a pass northwards towards the depression where Besnard lake, formerly known as Trout lake, is situated. The south shore of the latter lake is rock bound, and granite ledges, which rise up to forty feet, are found everywhere inland; between these are soft swamps and bogs. All the timber is stunted and of no commercial value.

The outlet of Besnard lake is at the northeastern corner of the lake and flows north to Churchill river. There are three rapids, two of which are avoided by portages. From the Indian village situated on the north side of the narrows of Besnard lake it takes a day and a half by canoe to go to Churchill river. The narrows are situated approximately in section 10, township 74, range 1. Here four or five families of Indians live, but although the soil in that vicinity is good, they do not raise any vegetables, being very different in that respect from their relatives living at Egg lake who, on the same kind of soil grow all the potatoes they require for their yearly consumption. The narrows are only one and one-half chains wide.

Exploration of part of Smoothstone river and the adjacent country.

Smoothstone river is with the exception of Beaver river, the largest stream intersected by my surveys. It empties into the south end of Snake lake as it is far from the ordinary routes leading north, this river and the adjoining country have very seldom been visited, except by Indian hunters. Therefore, with the intention of exploring this country I travelled a distance of forty-miles above the mouth of the river and reached the north boundary of township 69, range 2.

Such a journey if undertaken in the summer would have been very arduous owing to many long rapids which begin where the river crosses the north boundary of township 71, range 4. This work was made easy by the ice, over which I travelled quickly and with comparative safety. This allowed me to camp at points convenient for a fair examination of the country east and west of the river, to determine its possibilities as agricultural land and the value of its timber growth. The first camp was near the foot of the first rapids, fourteen miles above the estuary of the river. From this camp the exploratory line followed closely the north boundaries of townships 71, ranges 3 and 2, south of which the river flows in a general westerly direction and at distances varying from one mile and a half in the northeast part of township 71, range 2 to three miles in the northeastern part of township 71, range 3; thence its course is N. 60° W, to the foot of the rapids. This exploration shows that along this part of the river there is a strip nearly two miles and a balf wide of good land wooded with poplar. This land has been burnt over and the trees of the second growth seldom reach six inches in diameter. Beyond this strip of good land are ridges with jackpine from two to ten inches in diameter. Back of the ridges tamarack and spruce swamps were crossed in which the timber is of no commercial value. At two places along the

river banks I noticed some small clumps of spruce where a few of the trees ran up to thirty inches in diameter.

The benches along the right bank of the river often rise to fifty feet but where flats occur the banks of the river are from four to six feet high. The soil of the flats is always good as shown by the larger trees growing in such places. The width of Smoothstone river varies much. Across some of the rapids it is less than one chain and a half, while at other places it is from four to six chains wide. Its bottom is stony and the depth of the water is eight feet in many places.

The second camp was approximately in section 23, township 71, range 3, which Smoothstone river crosses from east to west. In this vicinity there are along the river some narrow flats with poplar, spruce and birch, amongst which grow thick underbrush. The benches which rise at a short distance from the river are fifty to seventy feet high and covered with second-growth poplar and jackpine. At three miles west of the river there is a lake two miles long. A dense growth of small spruce is found around this lake and it continues west another mile where a strip of good land, two miles wide lies. Ridges of jackpine and poplar divide this land from the valley of a small creek which joins the river at one mile above the first rapids. The exploration line crosses this creek at six miles from its junction with the river; at the crossing the valley is ten chains wide and covered with thick willow but beyond the creek the surface of the country is rolling. A short distance above the confluence I crossed a narrow belt of fair timber consisting of spruce from eight to fifteen inches and jackpine and balsam from six to ten inches in diameter. There is some bad windfall in this vicinity. The river benches rise to one hundred feet.

The next exploration line ran in a southwesterly direction from section 13, township 71, range 2, where Moose portage ends. Two miles and a half below it is one of the worst rapids seen on Smoothstone river. It can, however, be avoided by packing over a portage half a mile long which passes across a flat covered with scrubby birch and spruce. The country through which Moose portage passes may be described as rolling. Near one of the lakes in the middle of the portage there is a patch of spruce from ten to eighteen inches in diameter, but the timber consists mostly of jackpine from six to twelve inches; poplar running up to ten inches cover large areas. North of the portage a forest fire was still burning through the second growth of trees found there. The more level and best wooded lands are generally near the lakes, around which the soil is fair, but I did not see any hay meadows as the valleys of all the streams connecting these lakes were everywhere covered with dense willow and alder. At half a mile above the point where Moose portage reaches Smoothstone river, the high benches, which from the first rapids were a prominent feature along its banks, gradually recede from the river, leaving long stretches that are covered with willow and swamps. There are many small islands in that part of the river.

The timber cruiser who explored townships 71 and part of 70, range 2, reports crossing, after leaving the river, a strip of land two miles wide and timbered with poplar and spruce; the country farther west he describes as rolling and covered with jackpine and small spruce. The same day I travelled nine miles by the river as far as the confluence of a large brook which flows from a southeasterly direction. Here I noticed a dog trail and as the ice on the river was unsafe, I decided to follow this trail over which I could make good progress. From Smoothstone river it runs S. 20° W. for four miles and crosses a flat country sometimes covered with short scrub. At many places it is open and grassy. It extends east beyond the third meridian; a few knolls only rise from this flat swampy expanse, one lies west of the trail and another one is close to the north shore of a lake, two miles long and one mile wide. The valley of the river is not more than two miles west of the trail and is defined by low ridges wooded with pine and poplar. After crossing the lake the general direction of the dog trail is south and west and the distance to Smoothstone river is four miles, most of it through spruce swamp and a few open bogs with narrow ridges across. When within

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one-third of a mile from where it again strikes the river it enters a belt of jackpine and poplar from four to six inches in diameter. I was quite surprised to find that at this point Smoothstone river was entirely free from ice. It is about three chains wide; its right bank is fifty feet high, but the other bank is low, grassy and covered with willow and the country back of it appears to be swampy. A branch of the trail which I had followed in going to Smoothstone river leaves the main trail at two miles and a half north of the small lake mentioned above. It runs almost east and intersects the third meridian at the corner of section 1, township 69. This dog-trail evidently ends at Partridge Coop lake. We then went to section 30, township 70, range 1 where we found a newly-built Indian hut, and as there was no one living in it we took possession for the night. This shack is on the right-hand side of the river, and stands in a flat where spruce and jackpine from four to eight inches grow. Smoothstone river here is six chains wide and for three miles north is free from rapids. There are grassy marshes along the left bank.

The country west of the river in township 70, is fairly high for a quarter of a mile or so, but this narrow strip of dry land comes to an end a few miles farther on where the swamp back of it comes to the river. The water in the numerous brooks which rise in these swamps tastes strongly of iron.

On Smoothstone river large water-powers could be developed.

General remarks.

During my surveys I saw very little land at present suitable for settlement along the third meridian and for a considerable distance west of it. The sections of country at present fit for agriculture are very sparsely distributed in this region. The arable land consists of clay loam and is generally found in proximity to some of the largest lakes and in the valleys of the principal streams. Hay lands are also very scarce through all this district. Whenever seen they were always submerged and in most cases would be hard to reclaim, being so little above the level of the lakes and streams. Moreover these grassy stretches are more in the form of bogs than regular hay meadows. The country improves to a certain extent west of Beaver river both in the quality of the soil and also the growth of timber, which is much better in size and quantity.

At places where the land has been tilled, the crops have proved satisfactory and have never been seriously damaged by summer frosts. The principal revenue of the country is still derived from the fur trade to which has been added in recent years the produce from the yearly increasing fishing industries. The I. C. Fish Co., which is the pioneer in this province, intends to establish new fisheries and in connection with this industry have this spring erected a saw-mill at Ile-a-la-Crosse settlement. They will now be able to manufacture their own boxes of which several thousands are required, and which up to the present date have had to be brought in by teams.

All the lakes in the district are well stocked with the best species of fish including

trout and whitefish. There are also quantities of pike, pickerel, carp, etc.

Water-power could be developed on Montreal river as the drop in the whole course of this stream is 350 feet, whilst at Montreal rapids which are about eight miles long the fall is 105 feet. Farther down stream at Mountain rapids the drop in two miles and a half is 40 feet.

Large game such as moose, caribou and deer, is plentiful. In one herd which I saw east of lac la Plonge I counted twenty-three head. As might naturally be surmised the predatory animals, such as timber-wolves infest this country. Of the furbearing animals, bears, lynx, marten, mink, coyotes, foxes and otter are often seen. The ubiqitous muskrat is still there in great numbers. Of beaver, traces only of their work were noticed on Tippo river.

No minerals were found but quarries of building stenes could be opened in the

granite ledges seen south of Besnard lake.

APPENDIX No. 49.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF J. B. SAINT CYR, D.L.S.

STADIA SURVEYS IN THE VICINITY OF RED DEER, ALBERTA.

My party was organized at Edmonton, and on May 14, 1913, I left for Gull lake the scene of my first work which consisted of the survey of this lake and of those in the surrounding townships.

At the south end of Gull lake which is situated in township 40, range 28 west of the fourth meridian a great number of cottages have lately been built. It is a fine summer resort, and hundreds of people from Edmonton, Red Deer, Lacombe, Ponoka and other laces spend a part of the summer there. The lake is deep, contains clear soft water, and is well stocked with pike and pickerel. Wiseville which is south of the lake is the principal village in that township. The greater part of the village is situated on section 22. All that country situated between the Blindman valley to the west of Gull lake and Lacombe and Ponoka to the east is good farming country. The surface is half prairie and half bush and is hilly and rolling. Oats are grown in that district in larger quantities than wheat. In the gardens all kinds of vegetables are grown successfully. The farmers also raise hogs and horses on a large scale.

After leaving the vicinity of Gull lake we travelled from township to township throughout the district lying east and southeast of Red Deer, traversing all the lakes which were large enough and deep enough to warrant it. During the season fifty-four townships were visited and investigated and hundreds of lakes were traversed.

In all the townships in which we worked the country is more or less open. Wheat is grown in larger quantities through the eastern part of this district than in the western part. In nearly every locality where I travelled during the summer of 1913, mixed farming was carried on by all the farmers. Every settler praises the country highly for its great agricultural possibilities. The fall was remarkably dry and mild, the sun shining almost every day for several weeks. The coldest period experienced in December was ten degrees below zero, for four or five days.

On January 6, 1914, I returned to Edmonton after eight months in the field having moved camp about fifty times and travelled over a thousand miles.

APPENDIX No. 50.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF B. H. SEGRE, D.L.S.

STADIA SURVEYS IN THE REGINA DISTRICT.

My work for the season of 1913 consisted of the investigation and traverse of lakes in townships north and west of Regina.

My first work was in township 17, range 22, west of the second meridian. This township is all gently undulating prairie and the lakes and marshes have either entirely dried up, or dry up in the fall of each year. The large lake formerly in section 17 of this township has completely dried up and now provides excellent grazing land for stock. To the west the country becomes more rolling towards Moosejaw creek, the valley of which is nearly 250 feet below the level of the surrounding area; west of this creek the prairie becomes less broken and no marshes were noticed.

Northerly towards township 20, range 22, the country becomes more and more rolling and there are many marshes and sloughs which contain only the surplus water of the spring and which dry up in autumn. Many alkaline lakes were found in this township, lying in valleys about fifty feet deep; these lakes are shallow and contain

strongly saline water, but they are fed by springs and will be permanent.

From this township I proceeded to township 18, range 24. I found that the majority of the lakes in the township had changed very little since the original survey. Rocky lake was about six feet deep in places and its water was slightly alkaline, the surrounding country is rolling prairie becoming more and more broken to the

west in range 25.

My next work was the survey of Buffalo Pound lake in townships 18, 19 and 20, ranges 25 and 26. This lake lies in a valley, the banks of which rise 300 feet above water level. The shores are marshy for the most part, and long reeds fringe them for a distance of from five to ten chains from the high-water mark; this feature is no doubt due to the shallowness of the lake, the greatest depth being eight feet. maximum depth is reached about ten chains from shore on both sides, thus revealing a very uniform bed in the centre of the lake. A small creek enters the lake at the north end, and this together with numerous springs constitute its source of supply. It is drained through Qu'Appelle river at the south end. The slopes of the valley are covered with a dense growth of poplar and willow scrub. An abundance of grass furnishes ample pasture for stock.

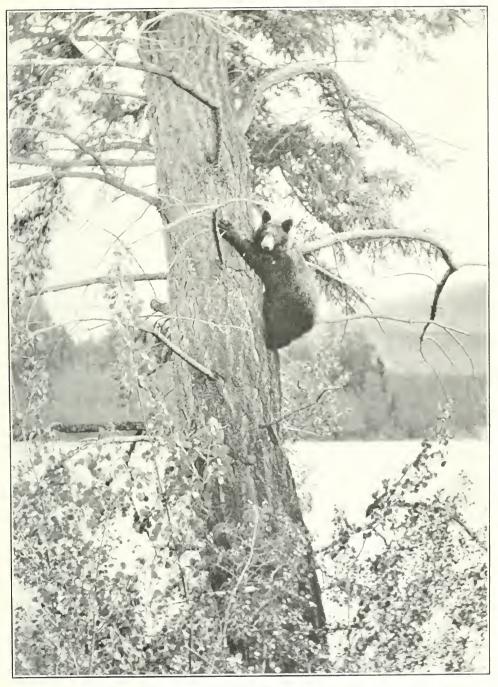
This lake seems to be the dividing line between two different types of country.

The land above the valley on the west side is gently undulating prairie with good sandy loam, free from stones, while that part lying on the east side of the lake is very hilly and rolling and the soil is freely intermixed with granite boulders, requiring more expense in carrying on farming operations.

This seeming disadvantage however, is more than offset by the fact that farmers living above the valley on the west side, find great difficulty in securing water. It can be obtained only at great depths and even then it is of very inferior quality. Those on the east side on the other hand get an abundance of good water near the surface.

The water of this lake is very alkaline which no doubt accounts for the fact that there are no fish in it, although many fish are caught in Moosejaw creek which joins Qu'Appelle river just east of the lake.

Having completed the traverse of Buffalo Pound lake, my next work consisted of the investigation of small lakes and marshes in township 21, range 26. The country



Bear in Jasper Park, Alberta.

Photo by H. Matheson, D.L. S.

This small black bear up a large Douglas fir tree, near lake Annette in Jasper Park, is waiting for his lunch. Labourers constructing roads near by used to eat their mid-day lunches near this tree and feed scraps to the bear, so that he became quite tame.

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around these lakes is very hilly prairie, and no doubt the lakes are formed from the surplus run-off of the surrounding area. No large creeks or springs were found which could be called a source of supply, yet the lakes seemed permanent and no change in the high water mark could be noticed.

From there we moved camp to township 22, range 27, and surveyed a lake near Aylesbury. The water of this lake is slightly alkaline and lies in a valley, the banks of which rise from 50 to 100 feet above water level. There are numerous small springs along the sides which constitute the source of supply, and a small creek at the south end apparently drains the lake. The greatest depth is about ten feet. There are no fish in this lake.

From this township I crossed the valley of Arm river and after making an investigation in township 26, range 27, I moved camp to township 26, range 25. Here my work consisted in traversing a large lake near the town of Stalwart. This lake is nothing more than a large marsh filled with alkaline water, three feet being its greatest depth; the greater portion of the lake is covered by reeds. A small creek enters from the northwest forming the only visible source of supply and another small creek drains it to the southwest; this ereek eventually enters an arm of Last Mountain lake. On account of the amount of weeds growing in this lake, it is the resort of a great number of ducks and other water-fowl, which nest along its banks. A number of marshes were also investigated and traversed in this township; they were all shallow and distinctly alkaline in taste. A few alkaline flats lie in the western part of this township, rendering many hundreds of acres useless for grain growing purposes. The country between this township and Last Mountain lake is gently rolling prairie; but west of this, the ground becomes more and more broken and covered by boulders, Very little road-building has been done in this township on account of the number of sloughs to be crossed. This hampers the farmer very much in the speedy transport of his grain to the railway.

We next moved camp to township 27, range 24, and investigated many small marshes in this township and also in township 28. There the country is not as hilly as is usual in this district and the majority of the marshes, having dried up, produce excellent hay. In many instances the former beds of marshes have been ploughed up and are producing grain.

Bullrush lake in township 28, range 25, was traversed from this camp. This lake resembles a large marsh, the greatest depth of water being three feet, and a thick growth of grass covering the entire bed. The water has receded in many cases and parts of the former bed are now being utilized for hay growing. There are unmistakable signs that this lake has dried up before, as old haystacks were seen in the centre of the area now covered by water, and the marks of the plough were noticed, the old furrows being now under water; the bed of the lake, however, being the natural receptacle for the run-off of a large area, is liable to flooding in wet years.

From this camp I commenced the survey of Last Mountain lake, the largest body of really fresh water in central Saskatehewan. The north end of this lake consists of three long arms, into which flow as many creeks, while along the shore numerous springs and creeks enter. These drain a very large area, and maintain the lake at an almost constant level. Soundings were taken in the north end amongst the many islands, and the greatest depth recorded was ten feet. Farther south, however, the depth increased, and from information obtained from the captain of the steamer which plies up and down the lake, I was led to believe that the greatest depth is near the southern end and is about one hundred and thirty feet.

There are numerous summer resorts along this lake, the most important being Regina beach and Saskatchewan beach, the former on the west shore, and the latter on the east shore, both served by the Canadian Pacific railway from Regina and Saskatoon. The lake provides excellent fishing during the summer; pike, piekerel and whitefish being eaught in abundance. A few fisherman make a living by summer fishing,

but in winter operations are carried on more extensively, about one hundred men being engaged in this occupation. The fish finds a ready market in Regina.

At the north end the shores of the lake are more or less marshy with low banks, but as we worked south along the west shore, the banks commenced to rise abruptly from the water's edge, in township 22. These banks became gradually steeper until township 21 was reached where the valley is about 250 feet deep and stretches back for a distance of from twenty to forty chains from the water's edge. Commencing in township 22 vegetation is to be found along the shores, which are for the most part sandy. Groves of a h and willow which extend to the water's edge, delayed traversing considerably in the summer; it was therefore found advisable to cease operations for the time being, when the north boundary of township 21, range 22, was reached. A return was made to the lake when the ice formed and the traverse of the west shore was completed, as well as the east shore south of township 25, range 24.

The largest body of water entering the lake is Arm river which forms a long estuary running nearly two miles from the main body of the lake. This lake is drained by a river which flows through a large marsh at the southeast end, finally joining Qu'Appelle river. During the traverse of this lake numerous investigations were carried on in the townships passed through, the majority being of shallow marshes and lakes, the water of which was alkaline, and the shores of which were covered with reeds and marsh grass. A few of these marshes have dried up and are producing hay, but the most of them contained water all through the past season. The country on the west side of Last Mountain lake is gently rolling prairie at the north end, and becomes more hilly and broken toward the south, township 21 being very rough and containing many small lakes. The water in these lakes was for the most part slightly alkaline, but wherever it was found to be not too salty, it was of great use to the farmers, providing drinking water for the stock in many districts where the obtaining of a large quantity of water is a serious problem.

After leaving the traverse of the west shore of Last Mountain lake, investigations were carried on in townships 20 and 21, range 21. A few small lakes were found which were shallow but evidently permanent. The marshes in these townships have dried up considerably, but being low spots in scrubby country are likely to hold the snow and contain water in early spring. The valley of Qu'Appelle river divides the topography of the country, the south side of the valley being gently undulating prairie, and the north side being rolling country covered by poplar and willow bluffs. In the river valley there is excellent pasture land, and it is an ideal spot for stock-raising.

Camp was next moved to township 23, range 19 where further investigations were carried on. This district is mostly rolling prairie with many shallow sloughs, quite a number of which have dried up and are now producing hay.

From there camp was moved to township 25, range 19 and once more rough rolling country was encountered.

A branch of Loon creek flows through the eastern part of this township and provides drainage for a large area. The valley of this creek is from fifty to seventy-five feet deep, and is covered with thick bluffs of poplar and willow in the southeastern cud of the township. There are also several marshes in the creek valley. Three lakes traversed in sections 22 and 27 were found to be permanent, they lie in a valley from twenty to thirty feet deep and apparently receive the drainage of a large area in the northeastern part of the township. Most of the small marshes investigated are now dry and are used for growing hay. A large lake in township 26, range 19, was traversed and found to be permanent but the marshes in this township have all dried up and produce hay.

Our next camp was in township 25, range 22. All the lakes examined in this township were strongly alkaline, and are drying up: in section 29, the greater part of the former bed of the lake is now dry and producing hay. The country is very rolling

in this township becoming more and more broken until Last mountain is reached in range 21, where the hills rise abruptly from 300 to 500 feet and are cut by deep valleys, which at present greatly impede traffic from the East. One large marsh at the northeast corner of this township lies at the base of Last mountain. This marsh does not exceed one and a half feet in depth, and is almost completely covered by a thick growth of reeds and marsh grass; however, it receives the drainage of a very large area, and will be permanent, although its shores may be subject to wide variations according to the season. To the south of this township many alkaline lakes were traversed, they were all shallow, but they will likely all be permanent. The country is rough rolling prairie, and there are no creeks to drain these lakes. A number of marshes were investigated in this township and also to the west; the majority appear to be drying up and are being used to produce hay.

From there, camp was again moved to Last Mountain lake in township 25, range 24, and the traverse of the east shore commenced by running south from the north boundary of the township. The shore line in the northern part of township 25 is marshy, but farther south it is for the most part sandy with banks rising from three to ten feet high from the water's edge. In township 23 the banks become steeper and more abrupt, until township 21 is reached where the valley is 250 feet deep and similar to the valley on the western shore; being covered by poplar and willow scrub and a good growth of grass affording good pasture for stock. This lake becomes gradually more shallow as the south end is reached, and at the point where the Canadian Pacific railway grade crosses it the maximum depth is three and a half feet. South of this grade there is a great change in the lake as the open water gives place to a large marsh covered by reeds and marsh grass with water one to three feet deep. The creek which drains the lake meanders through this marsh finally joining Qu'Appelle river at Craven. The land covered by the waters of the marsh is more or less uscless except for water-fowl, but a strip of low land about five chains wide and one foot above water level extend along both banks of the creek and may provide pasture. On completion of this work, I made a traverse of that part of the lake in section 30, township 28. range 23. I then returned to Regina and disbanded my party.

APPENDIX No. 51.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF F. V. SEIBERT, D.L.S.

SURVEY OF THE TWENTY-FIRST BASE LINE FROM THE FOURTH TO THE FIFTH MERIDAN.

To survey the twenty-first base line it was necessary to have supplies placed near the latitude of the line and west of the fourth meridian, yet close enough to the latter to be within easy reach of the starting point of the line. With this in view my assistant left Edmonton on February 12, 1913 to build a cache on Christina river near where the line would cross and to clear the old trails and cut new ones where necessary. His route led by way of Athabaska and Lac LaBiche settlements, thence over the wagon road to Heart lake, and from there northerly to Wappau lake over the sleigh trail used by Mr. G. McMillan, D.L.S. in placing supplies for the twentieth base. From Wappau lake he expected to go down May river to Christina river and then along this river to the latitude of the line. When he reached May river, however he found that the deep snow had kept the river from freezing over in many places, necessitating more cutting than he had expected. He therefore decided to build a cache at the northerly end of Wappau lake, return to Lac LaBiche to report and have the freight sent on to the cache, and then report to me at Edmonton. He arrived at Edmonton March 11.

The following day my party left for the work, going by the Canadian Northern railway to Athabaska and thence by teams and sleighs to Lac LaBiche. When we arrived there on March 20 we found that the deep snow with the heavy crust had retarded the forwarding of freight; the larger part of the supplies were still at Lac LaBiche and the remainder had been taken about twenty miles north of Heart lake where they had been left by the freighters when their teams became exhausted.

We left Lac LaBiche on March 21 with eight teams and ten of our best pack horses, leaving the remainder there. We took nearly all the camp supplies with us and before leaving we made arrangements for more teams to follow with the remainder and sufficient hay and oats to take us to our destination.

At noon March 24 we reached the cache made by the freighters on their first trip. Up to this point it was easy travelling as the trail was broken but from there on travelling was very slow and extremely hard on the horses, as their legs soon became seriously cut by the crust, and they showed signs of playing out. We procured four sets of double harness and one set of sleighs left by Mr. Blanchet, D.L.S. on the nine-teenth base line and made use of the flat sleigh we had with us. I also decided to relieve the horses to some extent by having my men break down the crust ahead of the teams. On March 28, we reached the cache built by Mr. Logan and after resting there one day, we proceeded down May river, cutting out portages where necessary. We reached Christina river on March 30.

Our supply of hay and oats was low, so I decided to return with one of my teams and all the hired teams to meet the teams coming in with more. We returned to Christina river on April 4, and my hired teams stayed with me one day more taking as about twelve miles down the river. From there I allowed them to return to Lac La-Biche. We then moved camp and supplies about twelve miles farther down the river to the crossing of the McMurray summer pack trail, getting everything there by April 15. We used the sleighs on the river for the last time on the 11th and then packed what was left over land.

In April 19 the packpoints we had left at Lac LaBiehe arrived and we at once started to pack to the latitude of our line cutting our trail as we went and following

the east bank of the Christina. We took only the necessary supplies and outfit, and made a cache of the remainder. When we were about four miles south of the latitude of the twenty-first base line we struck an old trail running easterly which was part of the trail running from Winefred lake to McMurry. We opened up this trail as far as Cowpar lake and from there cut trail easterly to the fourth meridian pack trail on Landels river. We reached the starting point of our line on May 3 and commenced our survey on the 5th.

The supplies we took with us to the meridian lasted until we ran the line as far as the summer pack trail between Lac LaBiche and McMurray, which we reached on June 1. We were then in touch with the cache we had made in April on Christina river, which was two days' travel by pack train south of the line. During our absence this cache had been broken into and about nine hundred pounds of supplies taken, as well as a quantity of clothing belonging to myself and men. Fortunately we had still enough supplies but my men were short of the necessary clothing.

Large areas of muskeg exist in the country traversed by the twenty-first base line between the fourth meridian and Athabaska river, but nearly all of this can be easily drained. The river valleys have in most cases good land. Beginning at the fourth meridian and going west good land is to be found along Landels and Winefred rivers as well as around Cowpar lake. At the latter place a few Indian families make their permanent home. Where the line crosses it Christina river has a low valley which extends either way for about twelve miles. In some places this valley is low and wet but it could be easily drained. The land close to the river is excellent, becoming lighter, however, the farther it is from the river. The strip of land between the Little Rocky mountains and the Christina is mostly of excellent quality.

The Little Rocky mountains in ranges 6 and 7 make a distinct break in the country. They rise rather abruptly from the rolling country bordering on the Christina to a plateau composed chiefly of muskeg and sandy rocky ridges. They are more pronounced to the north running off into low hills to the south. The same formation appears in ranges 12 and 13 with the drop towards the west instead of the east as in ranges 6 and 7. They are also more pronounced to the north and barely noticeable to the south. Ranges 13, 14 and 15 contain large areas of muskeg with ridges, running northerly which to a large extent prevent the drainage from taking its natural course westward. These ridges are very little higher than the muskegs which border them on the east, but they have a decided slope to the west and give the country the appearance of being composed of a series of plateaus with a general fall to the west.

House river in range 16 has a valley which is from three hundred to three hundred and fifty feet deep. The river can be navigated with canoes a greater part of its length. Patches of large spruce are still preserved in the valley but a much larger area has been destroyed by fire.

The strip of land between House and Athabaska rivers is mostly muskeg which could be very easily drained to the deep valleys on either side.

The Athabaska which is crossed by the line in range 17 has a valley from two to three miles wide and averaging about four hundred feet deep. Here also a great deal of large spruce has been destroyed by fire, but much still remains. A fire ranger with headquarters at Pelican portage patrols the river, working in conjunction with the fire patrol boat which has its headquarters at Athabaska, and much of the waste by fire will no doubt be prevented.

Drilling has been done at Pelican portage and gas has been found in each of the four wells drilled.

On the west side of the Athabaska muskeg extends for many miles westward. This muskeg extends north as far as the correction line and south to Pelican river which flows into the Athabaska from the west. On account of the very wet summer this muskeg was impassable; and it was therefore necessary to leave this part of the line till winter.

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Accordingly we left the line on September 29 and tracked up the river with a scow and cance, arriving at Athabaska on October 7 and at Edmonton on the 9th.

We left Edmonton again by the Canadian Northern railway for Athabaska on January 2, 1914 and reached there the same day. There we met four of my teams which I had sent overland by trail from Edmonton. We left Athabaska on the 5th, and following down Athabaska river, reached Pelican portage on the 10th. We rested the horses there a day, and then continued down the river reaching the crossing of the line in two days. In making the trip to this place we broke trail most of the way from Athabaska, but experienced no serious difficulty until we were within about ten miles of Pelican portage. From there we encountered rough ice most of the way to the line. At Pelican rapids the ice was in some places piled ten feet high, and it required considerable cutting to get a trail through it. With the party shead of the teams cutting down the ice the delay was slight. Two days cutting trail from the river took us up over the edge of the valley to the centre of range 18 where we had left the line in September.

We started the line on January 16, and made good progress with its production, reaching the fifth meridian on February 23.

We cached our main stock of supplies at the river and forwarded them along the line on bob-sleighs at the river using four teams from my pack outfit for the purpose.

The country from the banks of Athabaska river about the east boundary of range 18 to the east boundary of section 32, range 23, a distance of thirty-four miles, is mostly muskeg. To the south this muskeg extends to Pelican river which follows roughly the twentieth correction line, and to the north it extends beyond the twenty-first correction line, Muskeg creek in range 20 is too small to be used by canoes, and the only way to cross this country is over the frozen muskeg. The tamarack in some parts of the muskeg and the jackpine on some small islands of sandy land is large enough for railway ties, but ninety per cent of this area is covered with timber too small for use.

West of the east boundary of section 32, range 23, the character of the country changes entirely, the surface becoming rolling. Very little muskeg exists, and some good spruce and poplar is still preserved. There is not enough timber in any one place for a timber berth, but there is sufficient for the needs of settlers. The land is good.

The line crosses north Wabiskaw lake in ranges 25 and 26. South Wabiskaw lake is about four miles south of the line in ranges 24 and 25, and Sandy lake is situated in township 79, range 23. All of these lakes contain whitefish.

The settlement of Wabiskaw lies at the southeast corner of north Wabiskaw lake. To reach it there is a choice of two trails in winter and three in summer. One of the winter trails crosses from south Wabiskaw lake over Pelican mountains to Rock Island lake, then to Calling lake, and from there to a point on Athabaska river, twelve miles from Athabaska. Another branch of the same trail leads from Calling lake to a point on Athabaska river, called the "fish camp," about seventy miles up the river from Athabaska. This branch of the trail is not used much now. There are some bad hills going over the Pelican mountains, and another leaving Athabaska river. The trip from Athabaska to Wabiskaw by this trail can be made, with moderate loads and good weather, in five days. The other winter trail is by way of Sandy lake, Pelican lake, Pelican river, and Athabaska river to Athabaska. This is a very much longer route, but has the advantage of having only one hill, which is at Athabaska river. The regular winter freight rate from Athabaska to Wabiskaw is two and a half cents per pound. In summer there is a canoe route by way of Sandy lake, Pelican lake and river, and Athabaska river. Two pack trails can be used in summer to reach this post, one by way of Calling lake, and Rock Island lake, and the other by way of Sawridge on Lesser Slave river. The latter I am told is much the better trail and is cut out for wagons part of the way.

No indications of minerals were noticed during the season.

APPENDIX No. 52.

REPORT OF N. C. STEWART, D.L.S.

SURVEYS IN THE RAILWAY BELT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VANCOUVER, B. C., January 28, 1914.

E. DEVILLE, Esq., LL.D.,

Surveyor General,

Ottawa, Canada.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following report of my season's operations

in the railway belt in the province of British Columbia.

After organizing my party at Revelstoke I left for township 20, range 9, west of the sixth meridian where my first work was located. I arrived there on May 8 and pitched my first camp beside the new automobile road which was being constructed between Salmon Arm and Enderby. I surveyed the east boundaries of sections 4 and 9 and moved camp by wagon along the road to Enderby about six miles, then taking a branch road which leads around Sugarloaf mountain I was able to get my outfit to the southeast quarter of section 35, township 19, range 9. The read around the mountain was very rough and steep and I required two teams to haul my outfit over it. Several fine farms surround the mountain and others were being taken up on the bench land which extends northward from this mountain for nearly three miles. I surveyed the east boundaries of sections 2 and 11 and the north boundaries of sections 1 and 12, in township 20, range 9, thus opening all that bench land for settlement. The soil is generally a light sandy loam and very stony. A muskeg about eighty acres in extent, known locally as "Mara Meadows," was found in section 12: this will need considerable drainage before it will produce hay. Marketable timber was found in parts of sections 1, 12 and 13.

On May 28 we moved to Grindrod, the nearest railway station, and took train to Chase. The following day we crossed Little Shuswap lake on the Adams River Lumber company's launch and teams were hired to take the outfit to Adams lake which was reached rather late that night. The road between the two lakes is very steep in places ascending a mountain and then descending again although I believe the difference of level between the lakes is only 150 feet. On May 30 with the aid of a small steamer and a seow we arrived at section 28, township 25, range 12. All the land in this township north of Adams lake including four miles of the north limit of the railway belt was surveyed. I triangulated across the lake on the east boundaries of sections 28 and 21, traversed a few miles of the southeast shore of the lake and ran sufficient lines to survey all the land likely to be required for agricultural purposes in the township. While there we experienced very wet weather and several severe storms.

The next work was in township 24, range 13, west of the sixth meridian. Here I again triangulated Adams lake from a post found on the north boundary of section 27 to a point on the north boundary of section 26. The land in sections 35 and 26 and the northeast quarter of section 23 was surveyed. This part of the lake which is opposite to Agate bay (known locally as "Squam bay") is said to be the only part

of the lake free from ice in the winter.

My next move was across Adams lake to Pass creek and then by wagon road to section 1, township 25, range 14, west of the sixth meridian. There I ran the north boundary of the section which is also the north limit of the railway belt. This

line run along the side of an almost perpendicular mountain which rises about 2,500 feet above the valley. I also attempted to retrace the boundaries of the Homestake group of mineral claims which are located in this section, but most of the monuments of the original survey had disappeared.

Adams lake is more interesting from a scenic and geological than from a settler's standpoint, as there is very little agricultural land near it, its shores being generally perpendicular cliffs. The lake is subject to sudden and violent wind storms

making it dangerous for small boats and canoes.

The surveys in the vicinity of Adams lake were completed on July 17, and on July 19 camp was pitched beside Columbia river near the south boundary of section 14, township 23, range 18, west of the fifth meridian, a move of nearly 250 miles,

requiring eight changes of conveyances.

My work in this locality consisted of running the south limit of the railway belt from the Columbia valley over the Beaverfoot range, and across the Kootenay valley. The Beaverfoot mountains are very picturesque from a tourist point of view but they are not so inviting to a surveyor. I opened up an old hunting trail that ran along the mountains to the north of Cedar creek and extended this trail to the headwaters of that creek, but could go no farther on account of rock bluffs around which a trail could not be built. I had two camps on the western slope. From the second camp to the summit there was a very steep ascent of about 2,000 feet. I sent the pack train with provisions around into Kootenay valley by way of Vermilion pass, the trip taking five days on account of the distance and the number of trees fallen across the trail. Meanwhile we packed the remainder of the outfit over the summit and about 2,000 feet down the other side to the first creek. We also cut a trail out to the main one along Kootenay river, thus making connections with the pack train. During the work on the summit we had very wet weather with some snow, hail and fog.

Kootenay valley is nearly four miles wide where the south limit of the railway belt crosses it. The soil is gravelly in most places, but near the river clay was found. The western side of the valley is heavily timbered with spruce, but the lower benches are chiefly covered with a jackpine brulé. The eastern side is covered with fir, spruce

and iacknine.

Wild goats are very plentiful on the Beaverfoot mountains, while deer and moose were often seen along Kootenay river. Trout fishing was good in the river and in the lakes along its valley.

On August 30 we started for Leanchoil along a good trail which connects with a wagon road eleven miles from the Canadian Pacific railway. The scenery along

this trail was magnificent.

From Leanchoil we moved to township 23, range 2, west of the sixth meridian, where camp was pitched about five miles southeast of Revelstoke on September 1. The surveys here included the outlines of some timber berths and were very difficult to make owing to the long climb to work, the large size of the timber and the very wet weather. The remainder of the surveys in this township were traverses of four small islands in Columbia river and a lake on the north boundary of section 14.

From September 26 to November 20 surveys were made along the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway from Boulder to Craigellachie, the work consisting of surveying all land likely to be required for settlement and making ties to the new double

track survey of the railway.

From Craigellachie I went to Enderby and thence by wagon to township 18, range 8, west of the sixth meridian, where I completed the survey of timber berth No.

558. Eight inches of snow fell while we were in this township.

On November 27 we left for Enderby and the following day moved by wagon to Salmon river and camped in section 7, township 15, range 10. There was no snow on the ground in this township which was a welcome change from the country farther east. The work consisted of running the west boundaries of sections 6 and 7. All the country from Enderby to Salmon river and down the river to Shuswap lake is thickly settled, and all the farmers seem to be prosperous.

Section 17, township 21, range 10, west of the sixth meridian was next reached. The west and east boundaries of the section were surveyed and on December 10 we moved by wagons about ten miles into Skimikin valley and camped in the southeast quarter of section 18, township 21, range 11. The road from Tappen through this valley is in good condition; it is an old road and is therefore well known. A large bench containing some good land in section 7 on the south side of the valley was surveyed. The farmers in Skimikin valley are fairly prosperous, one of them having about 150 head of stock.

Owing to the snow and the short days I decided to disband the party, and on December 23 I left for Revelstoke arriving there the following day with my outfit.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

N. C. STEWART, D.L.S.

APPENDIX No. 53.

REPORT OF P. B. STREET, D.L.S.

SUBDIVISION IN NORTHERN MANITOBA.

WINNIPEG, MAN., May 20, 1914.

E. DEVILLE, Esq., LL.D., Surveyor General, Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following general report of my survey in northern Manitoba during the season of 1913-14.

I reached Pas on June 20, 1913, and tried for several days to hire sufficient labourers for my party. Owing to the demand for labour on the Hudson Bay railway, I was able to secure only one man at this place. I had brought in several men from the outside points and commenced work with them in township 53, range 27, west of the principal meridian, on June 27. As soon as the work was well under way, I went to Prince Albert to secure the remainder of my party.

Our first work was the partial subdivision of townships 53 and 54, ranges 26 and Pasquia river flows through these townships, emptying into Pasquia lake, a large shallow body of water, about twelve miles long and five miles wide with a maximum depth of about six feet at high water. The river leaves the lake again in township 56, range 26, and empties into Saskatchewan river. The Saskatchewan rises so high during June and July that the water is forced back up the Pasquia into Pasquia lake, which in turn overflows the surounding country, rendering it useless for agriculture. When the Saskatchewan is lowered, and this overflow is prevented, some very good farmlands can be easily reclaimed. We saw hundreds of acres of fine hay growing five and six feet high in this vicinity. Summer frosts seem to be unknown, September 8 being the first day on which frost was recorded. No timber of any value was seen in these townships. East of the Pasquia the ground is covered with deep moss, which holds back the water like a sponge and prevents drainage, but there is plenty of slope to insure natural drainage if this moss were removed. This vicinity will be most valuable as a mixed farming district when the land is thus reclaimed. During our operations in this vicinity, we moved our camps either by boat on the Pasquia, or by means of a push car on the Canadian Northern ralway which follows the same direction as the river.

On October 6, we moved north of Pas to make a partial subdivision of the townships along the Hudson Bay railway. This country is mostly swamp and muskeg, the ground being covered with a rank growth of moss, which frequently reaches a depth of six feet. Naturally drainage is impossible until the moss is removed. Ice can be found in July by removing a couple of feet of this moss, so that it is only natural to find that the spruce and tamarack which grow in these muskegs are very stunted. Occasionally patches of large spruce and tamarack are found. Gravel and rock ridges are common and are covered with spruce and jackpine. Two large lakes, Clearwater and Cormorant, lie northeast of Pas, and are nearly surrounded with rocky limestone ridges. The lands bordering on these lakes are mostly of a gravelly clay formation, covered with a very dense growth of spruce, jackpine, poplar and birch, ranging from three to ten inches in diameter. Very little of this wood is of any value for lumber but it makes a very attractive cordwood proposition. Unfortunately

in clearing the right of way for the Hudson Bay railway, fires were allowed to spread, which destroyed several square miles of good jackpine timber. A large area lying between the Hudson Bay railway and Moose lake appears to be a totally useless swamp. It is regularly overflowed by the Saskatchewan at high water, and in many places it is impossible to find the bottom with a long pole. It is very doubtful if this area can be reclaimed.

We subdivided lands adjoining the Hudson Bay railway from mile 15 to mile 56. The muskegs froze about October 20, and during the next two months, we made very good progress with our work, as the weather was not very cold and there was little snow to impede our movements. After December we had frequent snowfalls until the snow attained a depth of thirty inches by April. During February, we had the usual cold spell, the thermometer for three weeks hovering between 30 and 50 degrees below zero. The lowest temperature recorded was 53 degrees below zero. During this cold period our axes suffered considerably. The blades chipped off every time a dry tree was-encountered and the handles snapped in two nearly as fast as they could be replaced. Mounding on the gravel ridges was so tedious that many of the mounds were left until May. Fifty-four inches of ice formed on Clearwater lake prior to March 1.

Fishing in Clearwater, Cormorant and Moose lakes is carried on extensively every winter. Whitefish, trout, pickerel and jackfish are taken in large quantities and shipped from Pas. We saw several moose in this vicinity and a few caribou. Ptarmigan are very plentiful while the snow is on the ground, and, as might be expected, the numerous lakes around Pas are well stocked with geese and ducks of all varieties, affording excellent sport both in the spring and autumn.

The Hudson Bay railway is being built as rapidly as circumstances will allow. Crossing a muskeg country, as it does, it is very hard to get a good roadbed and the construction company have been very unfortunate in not finding suitable gravel pits for ballast. Gravel has had to be hauled for very long distances and the nature of the country requires an unusual amount of ballast to make a good road bed. The line has been well laid out with long tangents and easy curves, and when the road is finished, will be able to take eare of heavy traffic.

High winds are very prevalent in this district, both in summer and in winter. We found it useless to break snow-shoe trails through the deep snow, as they are almost invariably drifted full and obliterated in a few hours. Except on the big lakes, the snow never seems to get sufficient crust to make good snow-shoeing.

By May 1, the country was becoming so wet that I decided to discontinue work as soon as I completed the necessary surveys in township 58, range 23, where I was then working. I kept a sub-party busy most of the time erecting monuments which had been left during the winter, and on May 14, we had completed our work and moved back to Pas, where I paid off the party. After storing my outfit in Pas, I left for home on May 18.

I have the honour to be, Sir.

Your obedient servant.

P. B. STREET, D.L.S.

APPENDIX No. 54.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF A. G. STUART, D.L.S.

RETRACEMENT OF MERIDIAN AND BASE LINES IN MANITOBA AND SASKATCHEWAN.

My work during the past season consisted of the retracement of the second base line from the principal meridian to the second; the east boundary of range 31 west of the principal meridian from the international boundary to the seventh base line; the fifth, sixth and seventh base lines from the east boundary of range 31 west of the principal meridian to the second meridian; the third base line from the principal meridian east to the east boundary of range 7, and the east boundary of range 7 east of the principal meridian from the third base line to the fifth.

These retracements were made to serve as a working base from which to investigate and locate certain errors of previous surveys which were believed to exist.

Levels were taken in connection with the surveys and elevations were established in all the towns along the railways in the vicinity of the work. These levels can easily be reduced to mean sea-level datum and added to the great network of levels already taken over the country, which will some day be used for drainage, reclamations, railway location, highways and other engineering schemes.

Good roads were found almost everywhere in the vicinity of our work. The exceptions were the very rough wooded country in the Pembina mountains, near Swan lake, near Pelican lake and some swamp areas such as that in township 8, range 6, east of the principal meridian. One long stretch of well-graded road, runs from Beause-jour to the settlements southeast of lake Winnipeg, passing through a low portion of the country where much drainage has been necessary. This road has probably the heaviest traffic of any rural highway in the West and is of great benefit to the farmers.

The country passed over has a close network of railways making the city market easily available to all farmers.

Pembina mountains in the southern part of Manitoba are a series of hills and deep ravines, heavily wooded with poplar and oak of large and small diameter. There is very little rock, but there is an abundance of blue clay suitable for brick manufacture, and on account of the convenient transportation connections with the large cities, this will some day be of economic value.

At Swan, Pelican and Whitewater lakes, which are in deep ravines and are surrounded by woods, the people from the nereby cities and towns have found pleasant summer resorts.

In that part of southeastern Saskatchewan through which we worked the land is not quite as heavy and rich as in southern Manitoba, but the conditions under which the crops were raised this season seemed very favourable and the harvest was an abundant one, and was marketed early. In this district there are some very prosperous German settlements, such as Langenburg.

The country northeast of Winnipeg is settled by homesteaders from Galicia, who have cleared the land they cultivate of heavy spruce and poplar. Considerable drainage has been done and more will be necessary in order to develop this district to its full extent.

During the winter months large quantities of wood and ties are shipped from rail-way points south, affording a means of making ready money. The present winter, however, has been so mild with practically no snow, that this industry is almost at a standstill and this has been keenly felt in the local business centres.

The Canadian Northern Railway company has at present the right of way cut for a line extending along the southeast side of lake Winnipeg. This will help to a very marked degree in opening up this portion of the country.

APPENDIX No. 55.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF C. H. TAGGART, D.L.S.

SURVEYS IN THE KAMLOOPS DISTRICT OF THE RAILWAY BELT, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

On April 11, 1913, I left Ottawa for Kamloops, where I arrived on the 16th I immediately commenced the organization of my party, which was completed on the 21st. On the morning of the 22nd we started for our first work in townships 19,

ranges 14 and 15, and camp was pitched at the west end of Desdero lake.

The Kamloops to Okanagan wagon road runs through this township. At Holmwood post office in section 12, range 15, a branch road leads to the lands surveyed. Many fair pieces of agricultural land are to be found in this township. The settlers already located seem to be meeting with success; their chief crops being grain and hay, with some vegetables. Some good stock ranches are located along the Okanagan wagon road. It would seem that the farmers in this district would meet with greater success by introducing mixed farming on a larger scale, and making a specialty of hogs and poultry.

Our next work took us into township 17, range 13. It is expected by the residents there that the new Canadian Northern Pacific railway from Kamloops to Kelowna, on which it has been aumounced that construction is to commence this summer, will pass through this district. In anticipation of this fact a large portion of the land suitable for agriculture, has been purchased by a syndicate. The owners are doing little development work and seem to be holding the land simply for higher prices. On this account the district does not show much improvement. Much may be expected from it, however, with the advent of the railway and the breaking up of the large holdings into smaller farms.

Our next work was north of Kamloops lake, in townships 21, ranges 18, 19 and 20. Tranquille river flows through township 21, range 19, but its valley is very narrow and as a result no settlers have as yet located there. Two or three ranches are located higher up the valley, and there is some land under cultivation at the mouth of the river, on Kamloops lake. A new wagon road up Tranquille river is under construction; it follows the western slope of the valley, crossing to the east side in section 27. This road will give access to the country to the north in townships 22, ranges 20 and 21, and will aid very much in opening up this region. The soil on the bench lands on either side of the river, is rocky and dry and produces only a small quantity of grass.

The country in the vicinity of lac du Bois is suitable for dry farming. The soil is rich and areas of sufficient size for homesteading are to be found. A number of persons have already taken up land there and appear to be pleased with their prospects.

The road from Kamloops is rather difficult to travel at present but it is said to be the intention of the settlers to try to induce the Provincial Government to improve the old road where the present grades are suitable and make diversions where they are unsuit-

In July Tranquille river had a flow of 2.5 cubic feet per second. This water is all used in irrigating two ranches on Kamloops lake at the mouth of the stream.

Our next work was at Savona Ferry, at the west end of Kamloops lake. The main line of the Canadian Northern railway is under construction there and follows the north shore of Kamloops lake very closely. The construction of the railway along the lake shore was very expensive on account of the great amount of rock work, which had to be done. It was necessary to construct two tunnels.

A considerable area adjoining Savona Ferry has been subdivided into building lots, but so far as could be ascertained, there has not been a great demand for these lots. The district west of the mouth of Deadman river is being developed as a fruit growing area, and already many thriving apple orchards may be seen. This land is watered by an irrigation flume which takes water from Deadman river at a point about the middle of township 22, range 22.

We proceeded next to the Semlin valley in township 21, range 24. The valley is very fertile and capable, under irrigation, of producing hay, all kinds of grain and vegetables, and the hardier fruits. The land in this valley, part of which has been taken up since the early days, is at present held by large ranchers. The Hon. Charles Semlin ex-premier of British Columbia, is one of the largest holders. These ranchers have extensive grazing areas, in the Cariboo district, away to the north. Cattle are kept on these ranges during the growing season, and brought to the Semlin valley, to be wintered on the hay which has been put up for them during the summer. When they are in condition to be slaughtered, they are taken to Ashcroft.

We next completed the subdivision of township 21, range 25, which is high rolling range land, and practically uninhabited. It is mostly held under lease by stock owners. The Indian reserve in the middle of the township does not appear to be used by any one.

Our work continued westward into the valley of Hat creek. The best of the bottom lands of this valley have been taken up and used for cattle ranching for many years. On account of the advent of the Pacific and Great Eastern railway which passes within about ten or twelve miles of Hat Creek settlement, this valley is receiving a new impetus. Already a considerable number of additional homesteads have been taken up.

The closing weeks of the season were spent in making surveys near Thompson river in townships 18 and 19. The Canadian Northern Pacific railway follows closely the right bank of the river there. The grade is completed and ready to receive the steel. The railway parallels the old "Cariboo road," about which something of interest may be mentioned here.

This road is one of the original trunk roads of the province. It was built in the early sixties, for the purpose of furnishing a means of transport for the gold seekers who rushed from every corner of the earth, but chiefly from the gold fields of California, into the Cariboo country in the late fifties. The Cariboo road early became a regular route for passenger and mail stages. Later on an express company was formed, known as the British Columbia Express company, but which has always been known as the "B. X." This company operated until a few months ago, carrying His Majesty's mails from Asheroft to Fort George. These stages are still operated in much the same style as in days gone by. The vehicles are very picturesque. They are drawn by four or six spirited young horses, and make the distance in very quick time. Fresh relays of horses are put in every fifteen miles. Besides the main route to Fort George, express lines run to Lilloet, Barkerville and other points in the interior. During the summer the stage runs north only as far as Soda creek. From there to Fort George passengers and mail are carried by boat up Fraser river.

Within the last few months, however, this historic express company has practically ceased to exist. Last year the Government mail contract was captured by a newly organized company known as the Inland Express company. The original company is understood to have sold the new company all their outfit with the exception of the river boats.

The portion of the "Cariboo road" south from Ashcroft has been used but very little since the completion of the Canadian Pacific railway. As a result the road has been allowed to fall into disrepair and in many places it is now almost impassable. It will always be required as a local road however and it is not probable that it will be allowed to fall into disuse entirely.

The district in which our work was situated lies within what is known as the "Dry Belt" of British Columbia. This belt is very irregular in shape and extends from the west end of Shuswap lake westerly including the valley of Thompson river to its confluence with Fraser river. It extends a hundred miles or so north of Asheroft, and includes the Nicola and Okanagan districts to the south. In many places through the Kamloops district, farming can be carried on successfully without irrigation at altitudes varying from two thousand feet to twenty-five hundred feet and over. Of course, even at these altitudes crops are grown successfully only when the principles of dry farming are practised. A remarkable feature about the character of the soil in many localities is that the richer and more productive soils are found at the higher altitudes. In the district about Kamloops the soil at altitudes exceeding twenty-five hundred feet is mostly black loam similar to that found in the prairie provinces. In fact where sufficiently large areas are to be found wheat and other crops are grown as on the prairie and during the last two years when the rainfall has been more copious than usual, with equal success.

At altitudes between three thousand and thirty-five hundred feet summer frosts are of frequent occurrence so that the more tender fruits and garden crops cannot be grown with success. As an altitude of four thousand feet is reached frosts occur throughout the summer and the only dependable crops which can be grown are hay and oats, the latter having to be cut and made into hay before reaching maturity. The soil at these altitudes is usually fertile and the rainfall sufficient.

The country generally is ideal for stock raising and the climate is said to be particularly suitable for horses.

This year weather conditions in the dry belt of British Columbia were excellent for survey operations. Although probably more than the average amount of rain fell during the season it did not hinder our work materially. A considerable portion of the area covered was range land and partly open so that an unusually large area was surveyed.

APPENDIX No. 56.

REPORT OF C. M. WALKER, D.L.S.

MISCELLANEOUS SURVEYS AT BANFF.

Banff, Alta., January 28, 1914.

E. Deville, Esq., LL.D., Surveyor General, Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report, with reference to work done by may party during the season of 1913.

On May 12, I began my first work, the resurvey of the cemetery at Banff, Alberta, in the Rocky Mountains park. Only one section of the cemetery had been previously surveyed, though graves were to be found in the other sections, this necessitating considerable re-adjustment.

After the completion of the survey, I proceeded to lay out a cemetery in the vicinity of Bankhead on the eastern slope of Cascade mountain.

In the meantime, I had received instructions from the Department to work in conjunction with the Dominion Parks branch in the laying out and construction of roads, throughout the Rocky Mountains park.

The point at which both location and construction were begun this year, was about three and a half miles west of Banff, on the Banff Castle road. Several years ago, the road was constructed from Banff to this point, but was left in a very unfinished state. A repair gang was engaged on this portion of the road for a great part of the summer, and much work is still needed on it.

We began the final location of the road, from the point mentioned above, and continued westerly in the direction of Castle mountain. As, is to be expected, in a mountainous country, the ground surface is very much broken by ravines, ridges or rocky bluffs, thus making almost constant change in the direction of the road necessary in order that low grades might be maintained. Tangents are necessarily limited to very short distances. The measurements were all taken on the proposed centre line, and stations were placed every on hundred feet and sometimes oftener, as in case of curves where the centre line was staked, every twenty or twenty-five feet; the beginnings and ends of the curves were also marked on the ground. The profile of the centre line was then run and plotted, and the grades having been determined upon, stakes were driven marking the cut and fill. Cross-section stakes were also placed where necessary. Sheets or working sketches of the grade were made and supplied to each foreman of the several gangs employed on the construction.

Having completed the final location of the road from Banff to Castle mountain, a distance of about twenty miles, I next ran a traverse and levels over a right of way which was partially cleared several years ago, from Castle mountain to the boundary between Alberta and British Columbia, in the Vermilion pass. From this point the British Columbia Government have been constructing the road down through the Vermilion pass, to join the road running from Golden to Steele, near Windermere, in the upper Columbia valley. When this road is completed, probably two years hence, there will be thrown open to the tourist, one of the finest scenic routes on the continent.

We next moved to Field, British Columbia, in order to make some small miscellaneous surveys including the laying out of a cemetery. I also traversed the road leading from Field to Emerald lake, while in the neighbourhood.

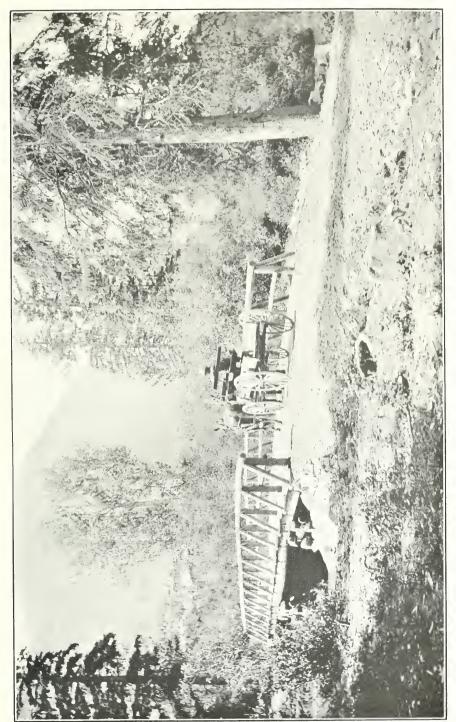


Photo by H. Matheson, D.L.S.

This bridge crosses Micro river about a mile southwest of Jasper and was constructed by the Dominion Parks Branch. The road was made during the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway and afterwards improved by the Dominion Government. Goat mountain is seen in the distance Bridge across Miette River near Jasper, Alberta.

25b-1915-p. 216.



This road about seven miles in length, was found to be in very good condition, and it leads to one of the beauty spots in Yoho park, that is, Emerald lake. One view alone of this beautiful lake hidden away at the back of Mount Burgess, surely repays the tourist for the time spent in reaching it.

Our next move was made to Glacier, British Columbia, to do some miscellaneous work in connection with roads. The only wagon road leading out of Glacier, is the one in the direction of Nakimu caves, which are about seven miles distant. The road is somewhat steep for carriages, and has, therefore, been constructed on the southern and western slopes of Mt. Cheops. At present the road does not go right to the caves but has stopped about one-half mile therefrom.

Only two of the caves are open to the public as yet, but surveys were being carried on this summer with a view to opening up the largest of them by means of a tunnel, from the outside, thus making it accessible to visitors at all times of the year. I'p to the present time the largest cave just referred to has been accessible only when the stream which runs through it is very low and even then, there has been considerable risk attached. These caves constitute the most interesting spot for the sightseer.

Having traversed the road to the caves and completed the survey of a small parcel of land for private leasehold close to Glacier station, we returned to Castle mountain, Alberta, and began the final location survey of the auto road on the north side of Bow river, from Castle to Laggan, a distance of about eighteen miles. The country is timbered throughout the length of the proposed road, with small jackpine, spruce and scattered fir. As a general rule, however, the timber is so small that it is difficult to obtain proper timbering for the necessary culverts and wooden bridges along the road. Splendid views of the mountains are to be obtained throughout the entire route.

Just at the time when I was completing the location survey of this road I was requested by the Commissioner of Parks, to also make a road survey on the south side of the Bow, from Laggan to Castle in order that a comparison of the two routes could be made as to desirability and respective cost. Accordingly, as soon as I had reached Laggan on the north side, I began the survey of the route on the south side of the Bow, from Laggan back to Castle.

I received instructions from the Department at this time, that Mr. T. H. Mawson, the noted landscape and civic design artist, was proceeding to Banff, in order to make plans for the beautifying of Banff and vicinity, and that the Department wished me to make any surveys which Mr. Mawson might desire for the obtaining of necessary information.

On interviewing him I was informed that ten-foot contours were necessary and that they were needed at once, over an area of about six hundred acres in the villa lot section, on the south side of Bow river at Banff. Consequently about November 1, I was compelled to organize a second party to carry on the work in this connection. This party was kept busy for one month. On the completion of the survey of the road from Laggan to Castle on the south of the Bow, I moved the party to Banff, where we were engaged in making various surveys in the villa lot section. I then made a survey of the new golf course enlarging the old one sufficiently to make the grounds suitable for an eighteen link course.

A small parcel of land was also surveyed in section 29, township 25, range 12, west of the fifth meridian for purposes of picnic grounds, to be reached by a motor launch, from Banff.

Throughout the whole season, it was necessary to keep in constant touch with the construction work, on the various roads for the purpose of setting bridge levels, grades, etc.

Having completed the work for which I had received instructions I disbanded my party for the season on December 16, storing the outfit at Banff.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

APPENDIX No. 57.

ABSTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF B. W. WAUGH, D.L.S.

MERIDIAN AND BASE LINE SURVEY IN NORTHERN MANITOBA.

My work during the season of 1913-14 consisted of the survey of part of the principal meridian from townships 73 to 80 inclusive and parts of the twentieth and twenty-first base lines.

The party having been organized, and the necessary outfit obtained, we left Selkirk for Warren's landing on May 24, 1913, one-half of the party on the S.S. Mikado and the remainder on the S.S. Wolverine. The southern end of lake Winnipeg was then completely free of ice, but towards the northern end we encountered large cakes of rotten ise miles in extent. From Warren's landing we travelled to Norway House on the tug Highlander, and from there by canoe down Nelson river to Cross portage, and thence to Landing lake where our work commenced.

On June 11 work was started on the principal meridian at the northeast corner of section 24, township 72 and continued steadily until August 22 when the northeast corner of section 13, township 80 was reached. During this time we had succeeded in getting only a small portion of our supplies down Nelson river from Norway House, the Hudson's Bay company, on whom we were depending for our transportation, having difficulty in obtaining the necessary help from the Indians. It was deemed advisable, therefore, on account of the short season then left for navigation, that we freight our own winter supplies by canoe, and consequently we left camp for Norway House on August 26, arriving there on September 6. The canoes were loaded and started for Split lake on the following Monday. I took advantage of this opportunity to go to Selkirk to purchase dogs for the winter work.

By this time McMillan Bros, had completed a transportation route from Whiskey Jack portage, between Playgreen lake and Cross lake, to Shoal falls on the Nelson, about eight miles below Cross lake, and then were engaged in laying a pole track from there to the southwest end of Sipiwesk lake. This afforded us great assistance in our transportation, as we were able to get the remainder of our supplies to Whiskey Jack by the tug Highlander, across this portage by McMillan Bros', teams and thence to Shoal falls by means of their barge. From Shoal falls our canoes took their next load of supplies to Partridge Crop lake on the twentieth base-line, where I left one man to mind cache and fish for dog-feed. The remainder of our supplies, with the exception of the dog-biseuit, we succeeded in getting across McMillan's pole track to Sipiwesk lake and from there to Split lake by our own canoes, where we were frozen in on October 19, small sluggish creeks having frozen over as early as October 12. It then became necessary for us to build hand sleighs to move our supplies and camp equipment to the end of the meridian in township 80, and work was commenced on the line again on November 10. On the 11th the twenty-first base line east of the principal meridian was turned off and produced to the end of range 9 by January 21, 1914. We then moved to the twentieth base line completing the seven ranges east of the meridian on March 9 and the three ranges west of the meridian on March 27.

During the summer canoes and man-packing were our means of transportation while in the winter dogs were used.

This summer it is the intention of McMillan Bros. to put a launch and a barge on Sipiwesk lake to run from the north end of their pole track on this lake to Manitou rapids. This will afford the best means of transport to Manitou rapids until the Hudson Bay railway is completed to that place.

General description of the country.

In crossing Landing lake, in which the northeast corner of township 72, range 1, falls, the meridian passes from a country in which rock outeroppings is the prominent feature into a elay belt; this continues as far north as township 80, the rock becoming gradually less frequent. The clay belt is rolling, with swampy valleys, and the soil is clay and clay loam. In most eases the swampy valleys would be quite easily drained into the different rivers and lakes. The hills and ridges become higher to the northward, until in township 80 they reach a height of about two hundred feet. The ridges and valleys lie in a northeasterly and southwesterly direction.

Along the twenty-first base line the clay belt continues but the country is more level east of Burntwood river and is, although fairly dry, much more swampy than that previously passed. In ranges S and 9 the country becomes more of the muskeg variety and to the east, south and southwest of these ranges it appears to be almost

continuous muskeg with occasional jackpine ridges.

The twentieth base line to the east in range 1 passes through Partridge Crop lake and the remainder of the line passes through country with a good clay loam soil. The country is rolling with some muskeg of considerable extent. In range 7 on the east side of the Nelson the country becomes more swampy, and farther east appears to drop into the regular muskeg country.

Westward from the principal meridian on the twentieth base line the rock more nearly approaches the surface and in some cases bald rocks appear. The country consists of long ridges running in a northeasterly and southwesterly direction with broad

deep valleys intervening.

Description of the principal lakes and rivers.

In section 1, township 73, range 1, the meridian crosses Landing lake, a long narrow body of water about three-quarters of a mile wide and thirty miles long. The

lake is very deep and whitefish are plentiful.

Wintering lake, crossing townships 73, 74 and 75, range 2, west, Partridge Crop lake along the twentieth base line, Natawahunan lake in township 78, range 3, east and Armstrong lake in township 78, range 4, east are all well stocked with fish, the principal variety of value being whitefish. The species caught in these lakes, although inferior to the lake Winnipeg whitefish, are of good quality and no doubt, in the near future when the transportation in this country is benefited by the Hudson Bay railway, fishing stations will be established there. Small patches of timber consisting of spruce from six to ten inches in diameter, are found on some of the points on the shores of these lakes. Landing lake, Wintering lake, Partridge Crop lake and Armstrong lake and river appear to lie on rock contact depressions; the only indications of mineral however are seen in pegmatite veins which cut the granite containing pyrite, muscovite, some amber mica, chalcopyrite and molybdenum in small quantities. Some quartz veins were observed on Natawahuan lake, but in nearly all cases were found barren. A number of discovery claims have been "staked" in these places.

In section 12, township 80 the meridian crosses Burntwood river, and this river is again crossed three times by the twenty-first base line in ranges 2 and 3. Its banks are clay about fifty feet high, with occasional rock outcroppings. On the lower portion there are only three falls, the river being mostly wide and the current slow but the

upper part has many rapids.

Odei river, crossing the twenty-first base line in ranges 1 and 2, east is a tributary of Bruntwood river, and is most remarkable for the straightness of the fifteen miles nearest its mouth. Its banks are from one hundred to two hundred feet high on the lower part and very low and swampy in the upper part. Over a stretch of three miles in section 2, township 81, range 1 and sections 35, 36 and 25, township 80, range 1,

there is a drop of nearly one hundred feet affording good water-power but the lower part of this river is free from rapids. Whitefish and sturgeon are to be found in this river.

In range 5 the twenty-first base line crosses Witchai lake, a large shallow L-shaped body of water in which whitefish are plentiful. This lake as well as Natawahunan and Partridge Crop lakes are merely enlarged oprtions of Grass river which empties into Split lake. That portion of Grass river between Natawahunan lake and Split lake is very shallow and contains many rapids, making it a very poor canoe route.

Split lake which is an enlargement of Nelson river is a large body of water about twenty miles long and from ten to fifteen miles wide. It has a very uneven rocky shore line making many long narrow bays, and contains many islands, hence in some places the current is strong causing heavy seas in certain winds. The whitefish in this lake are small and not plentiful.

The winter trail from Split lake to Norway House runs along this river to Natawahunan lake where it turns to the south, going overland to Landing lake and thence over Cross portage to Sipiwesk lake. Another route is to go up Grass river through Partridge Crop lake to Wintering lake, and thence by way of Thicket portage, Landing lake and Fiddle river to Sipiwesk lake.

The proposed line of the Hudson Bay railway crosses the meridian in township 74, and the twentieth base line in range 3, east of the principal meridian. Along this railway line McMillan Bros, have a winter road cut as far north as mile 290.

No timber or minerals of value were found except those already mentioned. The timber throughout the country is invariably small spruce, jackpine and poplar on the ridges, and small spruce, tamarack and birch in the valleys.

Whitefish are plentiful in most of the larger lakes and rivers, and in Grass, Odei

and Nelson rivers sturgeon are to be found.

In the fall during freeze-up caribou pass through the country around Split lake in herds, and it is a common occurrence to hear of one man shooting as many as thirty in one day. The Indians depend largely on these caribou for their winter supply of meat for themselves and their dogs. Moose are plentiful in Natawahunan lake district and a few bears are to be found there. Foxes are the chief fur-bearing animals of the district but mink, bob-cat, wolves and others are also plentiful.

The summer in this country appears to be very short, the snow leaving about the latter part of April and coming again in October. Last summer was very wet and cold and during August we had several frosts. Towards the end of the winter the snow became very deep, being from three to three and a half feet. The winters are extremely cold, the average minimum temperature often being about forty degrees below zero for a period of four to six weeks.

APPENDIX No. 58.

RESULTS OF MAGNETIC OBSERVATIONS.

TABLE I. DECLINATION OBSERVATIONS.

Place.	Township.	Range.	Meridian.	Date.	Declination.	Observer.
20 00 S 33 3 3 3 3 3 20 00 S 33 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	10 10 10 10 10 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	6 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	E. pr	Oct. 4, 13 Dec. 27, 13 July 6, 13 " 6, 13 " 6, 13 " 6, 13 " 6, 13 " 20, 13 " 20, 13 " 20, 13 " 20, 13 " 21, 13 " 25, 13 " 27, 13 June 11, 13 " 12, 13 " 17, 13 " 19, 13 " 17, 13 " 19, 13 " 17, 13 " 19, 13 " 21, 13 " 17, 13 " 19, 13 " 21, 13 Aug. 16, 13 " 23, 13 " 27, 13 June 27, 13 " 27, 13 " 27, 13 " 27, 13 " 27, 13 " 27, 13 " 27, 13 " 29, 13 " 29, 13 " 29, 13 " 29, 13 " 29, 13 " 29, 13 " 29, 13 " 29, 13 " 29, 13 " 29, 13 " 29, 13 " 27, 13 June 18, 13 " 27, 13 " 27, 13 June 18, 13 " 27, 13 " 27, 13 June 18, 13 " 27, 13 " 27, 13 " 27, 13 June 18, 13 " 27, 13 " 28, 13 " 28, 13 " 28, 13 " 28, 13 " 29, 13 " 29, 13 " 29, 13 " 29, 13 " 29, 13 " 29,	9 29 7 30 79 11 05.2 06.8 02.8 09.7 9 28.1 10.1 22.1 32.6 6 05.7 5 51.6 6 09.1 13 16 15 30.9 35.8 30.9 35.8 38.7 42.8 12.59 13.38.8 42.8 14.08.9 15.30.9 35.8 38.7 42.8 16.1 17.31.6 18.8 38.7 42.8 19.2 20.1 20.1 20.1 30.9	C. F. Aylsworth. G. A. Bennett. W. J. Deans. G. H. Herriot. G. F. Aylsworth. G. F. Aylsworth. G. F. Aylsworth. G. H. Herriot. G. H. Herriot. W. J. Deans. G. H. Herriot. W. J. Deans.

RESULTS OF MAGNETIC OBSERVATIONS—Continued.

Place.	Townshin	Range.	Meridian.	Date.	Declination	Observer.
27:40 W	77777777777777777777777777777777777777	3 5 3 5 3 5 3 5 3 55	Pr	July 10, 13 Sept. 5, 13 " 6, 13 " 10, 13 Aug. 20, 13 " 29, 13 Sept. 1, 13 Aug. 25, 13 " 12, 13 Feb. 28, 13 Mar. 2, 13 July 28, 13 Sept. 14, 13 Feb. 22, 13 " 21, 13 July 28, 13 Feb. 16, 13 " 21, 13 " 21, 13 July 1, 13 Oct. 1, 13 " 18, 13 Oct. 1, 13 " 18, 13 July 1, 13 Oct. 1, 13 " 18, 13 July 1, 13 July 1, 13 July 1, 13 July 1, 13 July 15, 13 July 21, 13 July 21, 13 July 21, 13 July 30, 12 Nov. 15, 13 July 30, 12 Nov. 28, 13 July 30, 12 July 10, 13 July 10	14 32 8 14 2 9 15 32 7 7 31 3 36 8 28 2 9 5 16 08 6 04 9 18 20 8 13 20 8 13 20 8 13 20 9 10 14 1 13 11 6 15 16 52 7 13 49 3 15 15 14 52 6 15 15 15 14 15 16 49 0 16 49 0 17 10 12 11 11 3 18 11 13 11 3 18 12 1 6 18 13 11 3 18 14 49 5 18 13 11 3 18 14 49 5 18 13 11 3 18 14 49 5 18 13 11 3 18 14 19 5 18 15 11 9 19 10 19 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	G. H. Herriot. "" C. F. Aylsworth. C. F. Aylsworth. "" W. J. Deans. "" G. H. Herriot. W. J. Deans. "" O. Rolfson. G. H. Herriot. O. Rolfson. G. H. Herriot. O. Rolfson. G. H. Herriot. O. Rolfson. G. H. Herriot. O. Rolfson. G. H. Herriot. O. Rolfson. O. Rolfson.

RESULTS OF MAGNETIC OBSERVATIONS—Continued.

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Plac	ter.	Township.	Range.	Meridian.	Date.	Declination.	Observer.
At NE cor. sec. 75:00 S 76:00 S 77:70 W	2. 36 15. 3 13. 13. 25 35. 35. 35. 35. 31. 31. 31. 32. 33. 32. 33. 34. 34. 32. 33. 33. 33. 33. 33. 33. 33. 33. 33	60 60 60 60 61 68 68 60 64 40 60 61 64 40 40 40 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60	15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 1	Pr	June 25, 12 Jan. 13, 13 " 14, 13 June 27, 12 Feb. 14, 13 " 17, 13 Feb. 17, 13 " 17, 13 Dec. 25, 13 " 26, 13 Feb. 25, 13 " 25, 13 Mar. 5, 13 Sept. 12, 13 Mar. 10, 13 " 10, 13 Feb. 25, 13 " 25, 13 " 25, 13 " 25, 13 " 25, 13 Feb. 13, 13 Feb. 13, 13 Feb. 13, 13 " 14, 13 Mar. 10, 13 " 10, 13 Feb. 5, 13 " 8, 13 " 8, 13 Mar. 14, 13 Oct. 1, 13 Oct. 1, 13 Nov. 22, 13	15 35 0 51 8 17 03 9 16 44 4 10 9 1 41 8 43 8 43 8 17 42 2 16 55 0 48 1 27 28 6 28 1 20 15 0 18 16 8 16 44 6 17 45 4 46 0 18 11 2 11 8	T. H. Plunkett. W. J. Deans. T. H. Plunkett. O. Rolfson. O. Rolfson. G. H Herriot. O. Rolfson. G. H. Herriot. O. Rolfson. T. H. Plunkett O. Rolfson. T. H. Plunkett O. Rolfson. O. Rolfson.
30.00 ENW " 8.00 ENW " 8.00 ENW " 8.00 EWit. M-ma cor. sec. 33 79.00 ENE. cor. sec 16.67 W 60.03 W 60.03 W 60.00 W 18.65 E 14.00 E 14.10 E 11.41 E 60.20 W 16.00 N 53.00 E 11.00 E 18.30 W	30 rked 7.78 N. NE. 33 33 33 33 32 33 31 18 32 33 33 33 33 31 18 32 33 32 32 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31	1 17 17 17 17 40 60 60 60 40 40 44 44 44 44 44 60 60 60 60 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 21 21 21 21 21 22 22 22 22 22 23 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24	11	Nov. 22, 13 June 12, 13 12, 13 12, 13 12, 13 12, 13 13, 12, 13 Mar. 21, 13 23, 13 June 20, 13 Jan. 24, 13 27, 13 27, 13 Mar. 21, 13 22, 13 30, 13 30, 13 31, 13 Mar. 17, 13 30, 13 31, 13 Mar. 17, 13 18, 13 19, 13 10, 14, 13 11, 13 12, 13 13, 13 14, 13 15, 13 16, 13 17, 13 18, 13 19, 13	14 51 6 52 2 55 9 53 1 19 31 5 15 2 2 18 44 8 8 46 1 15 48 2 17 23 1 11 9 07 3 18 17 1 17 7 16 01 2 20 06 3 17 29 3 17 29 3 17 58 6 17 52 6 16 56 6 6 18 06 7 16 40 3 18 17 07 9 10 3 18 4	W. J. Deans. G. A. Pennett. "" T. H. Plunkett. O. Rolfson. G. A. Bennett. T. H. Plunkett. "" O. Rolfson G. A. Bennett. T. H. Plunkett. "" O. Rolfson. T. H. Plunkett. "" O. Rolfson. T. H. Plunkett. O. Rolfson. W. J. Deans. O. Rolfson. W. J. Deans. O. Rolfson. W. J. Deans. O. Rolfson.

RESULTS OF MAGNETIC OBSERVATIONS—Continued.

Place	Township.	Range.	Meridian.	Date.	Declination.	Observer.
At	57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57	25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2	Pr	" 10, '13 " 8, '13 Mar. 9, '13 Jau. 27, '13 " 28, '13 Feb. 3, '13 " 10, '13 " 12, '13 " 13, '13 " 18, '13 " 19, '13 " 21, '13 " 21, '13 " 22, '13 " 28, '13 Mar. 1, '13 " 28, '13 Mar. 1, '13 " 12, '13 " 18, '13 " 21, '13 " 18, '13 " 19, '13 " 18, '13 " 19, '13 " 18, '13 " 19,	19 19 52 5 17 52 5 2 38 4 19 09 8 17 55 6 20 58 4 19 50 6 20 58 4 29 5 18 07 7 15 43 5 16 58 9 21 32 5 18 50 2 19 56 5 17 59 7 18 50 2 19 03 7 18 50 2 19 03 7 19 01 1 20 16 2 16 01 4 19 19 7 20 33 1 19 7 0 56 7 20 36 9 19 42 2 20 19 3	T. H. Plunkett. E. W. Berry. "" E. W. Berry. "" O. Rolfson. E. W. Berry. "" O. Rolfson. T. H. Plunkett. "" R. C. Purser.
10 · 00 W. 13 · 00 NNE cor. sec. 18, Sta. 16, Lake traverse. 20 · 00 NNE cor. sec. 4 28 · 00 S.	25 11 10 10 19 45 45 45 45 7 7 7 20 148	4 66 88 88 88 9 9 9 9 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	7 24, 13 13, 13 13, 13 14, 13 14, 13 16, 13 14, 13 15 16, 13 17 16	18 04·1 39·5 03·5 04·6 19 23·7 20 16 7 36 9 37·8 36 9 28·8 18 04·9 17 45·3 45·6 18 11·7 11·6 19 02·6 37·3 52·2 20 08·0 19 27·2	G. A. Bennett. C. F. Miles. G. A. Bennet. W. J. Deans.

RESULTS OF MAGNETIC OBSERVATIONS—Continued.

Place.	Township.	Range.	Meridian	D	ate.	Declination.	Observer.
70 00 NSE cor. sec. 26	48 48 48 48 18 26 33 33 33 33 33	10 10 10 10 11 11 11 11 11 11	2 2 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Dec.	17, '13 20, '13 21, '13 22, '13 13, '13 15, '13 2, '13 3, '13 4, '13 8, '13	57.8 20.33.0 19.58.0 56.9 18.08.9 05.7 44.0 47.1 48.4 49.1 18.47.6	W. J. Deans. " R. C. Purser. " " " R. C. Purser.
11, Lake traverse 150 N. 4 '00 WSE cor. sec. 1, Sta. 4, Lake traverse 9 '30 ENE cor. sec. 8 M At	33 33 20 47 42 43 40 7 7 23 24 4 4 5 5 7 7 2 5 5 6 6 6 20 21 22 22 23 24 44 45 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	11 12 14 16 18 18 19 19 20 20 20 21 21 21 21 21 21 22 22 22 22	2123223232322323232323232322322322322322	Oct. Sept. Nov. Sept. Nov. Sept. Aug. May Dec. Nov. Dec. Nov. July "" "" June	10, '13 12, '13 10, '13 26, '13 66, '13 13, '13 13, '13 23, '13 11, '13 25, '13 26, '13 11, '13 31, '13 27, '13 31, '1	17 55 8 20 10 0 18 24 9 19 23 9 35 5 5 17 67 0 10 3 18 02 3 17 56 0 18 36 3 03 6 17 45 1 57 0 46 5 18 07 9 19 1 16 0 32 6 45 7 52 4 40 3 38 3 19 59 0 19 47 2 21 17 9 16 8 19 47 2 21 17 9 16 8 17 45 1 18 4 20 09 2 10 6 10 7 4 03 0 20 05 5 19 40 1 25 8 48 8 20 20 3 21 3 24 5 45 7 46 5 19 47 2 21 17 9 21 17 9 22 10 6 23 26 0 24 4 25 27 4 26 27 4 27 27 4 28 28 29 20 3 28 28 29 3 21 3 24 5 45 7 45 8 46 8 27 20 9 28 20 3 29 20 3 21 3 24 5 45 7 45 8 46 8 20 20 3 21 3 24 5 45 7 46 8 27 20 9 28 20 3 29 20 3 21 3 24 5 45 6 45 7 46 8 27 20 9 28 20 9 29 20 9 20 3 8 48 8 20 20 3 21 17 9 40 10 6 40 10 6 4	G. A. Bennett. R. C. Purser. G. A. Bennett. R. Neelands. C. Rinfret. B. H. Segre. C. Rinfret. "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" ""

RESULTS OF MAGNETIC OBSERVATIONS—Continued.

Place.	Township.	Range.	Meridian.	D	ate.	Declination.	Observer.
37.00 SNE cor. sec. 11	18 23 24 25 25 27 27 28 39 40 41 42 44	24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 2	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	July Aug. July Oct. July	24, '13 5, '13 25, '13 15, '13 17, '13 31, '13 6, '13 21, '13 27, '13 5, '13 27, '13 13, 13 13, 13	49 54 3 20 30 9 07 2 19 57 0 20 02 5	B. H. Segre. "" R. C. Purser. B. H. Segre. R. Neelands. R. Neelands. C. Rinfret.
27 00 N 22 00 WNE. cor. sec. 8	19 26 39 40 41 4 4 5 5	25 25 25 25 25 26 26 26 26 26	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	June Aug. June June	2, '13 16, '13 2, '13 27, '13 7, '13 1, '13 4, '13 2, '13 3, '13 21, '13	18 08 1 10 14 17 57 3 53 1 18 26 9	B. H. Segre. R. Neelands. "C. Rinfret. """ """
10·00 N 14·00 WNE. cor. sec. 4 At "10 At "32 At "10 6·50 E'- "33 At Sta. 141, sec. 26 At Sta. 5, Traverse lake Johnston. At Sta. 14, Traverse lake No. 3 40·00 SNE cor. sec. 10 At Sta. 75, sec. 15 At Sta. 2A, sec. 10. At Sta. 2, sec. 23 At Sta. 2A, sec. 23 At Sta. 2A, sec. 23	20 40 22 25 25 6 12 46 46 46 3 4 14	27 27 28 28 28 28 29 29 29 29	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	July, Aug. July Dec. July " Dec. " July " Nov.	15, '13 7, '13 5, '13 4, '15 12, '13 1, '13 3, '12 27, '13 29, '13 24, '13 16, '13 8, '13 10, '13 17, '13 19, '13	20 11:7 21:6 26:1 19:33:4 20:26:8 19:35:2 31:5 24:01:7 25:13:9 19:28:3 21:3 46:5 45:4	B. H. Segre. R. Neelands. B. H. Segre. R. C. Purser. B. H. Segre. C. Rinfret. R. Neelands. C. Rinfret. " W. J. Deans. C. Rinfret.
At Sta. 60, sec. 24	3 3 16 16 18 18 15 15 15 15 16 16 16 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	30 30 30 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 3 3	July "Oct. May	7, '13 23, '13 25, '13 25, '13 31, '13 26, '13 26, '13 5, '13 29, '13	58.6 20.47.4 43.5 32.9 27.2 41.4 39.5 37.0 35.5	G. A. Bennett.
36:00 S	166 166 577 166 166 177 188 188 181 181	3 3 3 3 3 3	3 32 32 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33	Dec.	19, '13 24, '13 15, '13 11, '13 11, '13 1, '13 4, '13 5, '13 28, '13 27, '13	24 3 18 2 23 33 37 7 21 14 1 12 5 17 5 21 1 25 1 12 5 20 55 5	E. W. Hubbell. C. E. Johnston

RESULTS OF MAGNETIC OBSERVATIONS—Continued.

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Place.	Township.	Range.	Meridian.	Date.	Declination.	Observer,
40 00 NNE. cor. sec. 3. 40 00 S " 12. " 13. " 14. " 19. At " 12. " 10. " 1	21 21 21 21 21 21 21 30 30	333333334444444444455555555555555555555	の T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T	Oct., 6, '13 " 7, '13 " 11, '13 " 12, '13 " 14, '13 " 15, '13 " 19, '13 May 30, '13 July 3, '13 July 17, '13 " 20, '13 Sept. 30, '13 July 17, '13 " 19, '13 " 20, '13 Sept. 30, '13 July 17, '13 " 19, '13 " 20, '13 " 19, '13 " 20, '13 " 19, '13 " 19, '13 " 19, '13 " 21, '13 July 17, '13 " 19, '13 " 21, '13 July 17, '13 " 21, '13 July 17, '13 " 22, '13 " 24, '13 " 10, '13 " 12, '13 " 24, '13 Nov. 27, '13 Oct. 30, '13 June 9, '13 " 24, '13 Nov. 20, '13 Dec. 8, '13 June 26, '13 " 17, '13 Dec. 6, '13 " 17, '13 Dec. 7, '13 Oct. 24, '13 Dec. 3, '13 June 26, '13 " 29, '13 Oct. 24, '13 " 29, '13 Oct. 24, '13 Nov. 1, '13 " 22, '13 Nov. 1, '13 Nov. 1, '13 Nov. 1, '13 " 2, '13 Nov. 1, '13 Nov. 1, '13 Nov. 1, '13 " 2, '13 Nov. 1, '13 Nov. 1, '13 " 2, '13	36.9 36.7 36.8 34.9 51.4 36.2 21.13.3 15.7 18.3 18.9 21.16.1 06.0 09.9 32.5 20.40.0 09.9 32.5 20.40.0 11.2.3 10.6 14.6 13.0 14.4 13.8 06.8 09.2 07.3 16.1 17.0 14.4 30.8 13.0 16.2 13.7 16.3 17.0 14.4 20.22.4 20.42.0 21.33.4 22.39.9 20.27.5 20.40.0 21.33.4 22.34.6 38.5 45.9 31.0 40.9 20.27.5 20.40.0 21.58.0 22.34.6 38.5 45.9 31.0 40.9 20.27.5 21.33.4 21.35.2 22.34.6 38.5 45.9 31.0 40.9 20.27.5 21.33.4 21.35.2 22.34.6 38.5 45.9 31.0 40.9 20.27.5 21.33.4 21.35.2 22.34.6 38.5 45.9 31.0 40.9 20.27.5 21.37.7 56.8 22.13.7 56.8 23.85.5 45.9 31.0 40.9 20.27.5 21.35.7 21.35.2 22.13.7 23.46.6 38.55.8 40.9 20.27.5 21.35.2 21.35.2 21.35.2 21.35.2 21.35.2 21.35.2 22.13.7 23.5 24.0 25.0 26.0 27.9 27.9 28.0 29.0 29.0 20.0	C. E. Johnston. R. C. Purser. C. E. Johnston. E. W. Hubbell. G. A. Bennett. C. E. Johnston. G. A. Bennett. R. C. Purser. P. R. A. Belanger. E. W. Hubbell. C. E. Johnston. G. A. Bennett. R. C. Purser. C. E. Johnston.

RESULTS OF MAGNETIC OBSERVATIONS—Continued.

Place.	Township.	Range.	Meredian.	Date.	Declination.	Observer.
At NE. cor. sec. 8	27 27 28 28	9 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	" 4, '13 " 3, '13 " 8, '13 " 10, '13 " 12, '13 " 16, '13 " 2, '13	22 12:0	C. E. Johnston
At NE. cor. sec. 30 At Sta. 3 trav. of Lake A, 13 00 E. 11 00 NNE. cor. sec. 34 11 50 SN. E. cor. sec. 34 11 50 SN. E. cor. sec. 34 11 50 SN. E. cor. sec. 33 24 00 S 10 At NE cor. sec. 7 40 0 N 1 5 35 00 N 1 9 At NE cor. sec. 16 40 00 S 1 17 At \(\frac{1}{2}\) sec. cor. N by sec. 24 At NE cor. sec. 10 At NE cor. sec. 10 At NE cor. sec. 10 At \(\frac{1}{2}\) sec. cor. N by sec. 24 At \(\frac{1}{2}\) sec. sec. 10 32 10 \(\frac{1}{2}\) sec. sec. 10 40 \(\frac{1}{2}\) sec. sec. 10 32 10 \(\frac{1}{2}\) sec. sec. 10 32 10 \(\frac{1}{2}\) sec. sec. 10 32 32 32 44 \(\frac{1}{2}\) sec. sec. 10 35 \(\frac{1}{2}\) sec. sec. 10 36 \(\frac{1}{2}\) sec. sec. 20 46 \(\frac{1}{2}\) sec. sec. 20 47 \(\frac{1}{2}\) sec. sec. 20 48 \(\frac{1}{2}\) sec. sec. 20 49 \(\frac{1}{2}\) sec. sec. 20 40 \(\frac{1}{2}\) sec. sec. 20 40 \(\frac{1}{2}\) sec. sec. 20 40 \(\frac{1}{2}\) sec. sec. 20 41 \(\frac{1}{2}\) sec. sec. 20 42 \(\frac{1}{2}\) sec. sec. 20 44 \(\frac{1}{2}\) sec. sec. 20 45 \(\frac{1}{2}\) sec. sec. 27 At \(\frac{1}{2}\) sec. sec. 27 40 \(\frac{1}{2}\) sec. sec. 27 41 \(\frac{1}{2}\) sec. sec. 27 42 \(\frac{1}{2}\) sec. sec. 27 44 \(\frac{1}\)	55 55 56 29 30 31 34 35 53 54 36 36 36 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 31 32 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68	12 12 12 12 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 14 14 14 14 14 15 15 15 15 16 16 16 16 16 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	න ගින ^{න ත} නු	May 26, '13 Sept. 30, '13 Nov. 12, '13 " 3, '13 Nov. 22, '13 Sept. 29, '13 " 27, '13 " 23, '13 Nov. 14, '13 Nov. 17, '13 " 23, '13 Nov. 17, '13 " 23, '13 Nov. 19, '13 " 21, '13 Oct. 26, '13 " 25, '13 Oct. 26, '13 " 25, '13 Oct. 16, '13 Apr. 8, '13 Oct. 16, '13 Apr. 7, '13 Aug. 17, '13 Aug. 17, '13 Aug. 17, '13 Sept. 20, '13 Sept. 20, '13 Cot. 16, '13 Apr. 7, '13 Apr. 7, '13 Sept. 20, '13 Sept. 20, '13 Sept. 20, '13 Aug. 17, '13 Sept. 14, '15 Jan. 25, '13 " 26, '13 " 27, '13 May 21, '13 Sept. 14, '15 Sept. 14, '15 " 27, '13 May 21, '13 Sept. 14, '15 " 27, '13 May 21, '13 Sept. 14, '15 " 27, '13 May 21, '13 Sept. 14, '15 " 27, '13 May 31, '13 Aug. 31, '13	21 46·5 24 45·0 28·3 25 30·8 22 40·5 21 34·8 22 41·2 27·6 23 46·9 25 08·1 49·3 23 40·9 26·8 23 34·2 25·8 21 48·0 22 49·6 23 43·3 44·5 45·6 23 43·3 44·5 45·6 23 43·3 44·5 45·6 6 23 34·7 21 59·6 23 34·7 21 59·6 23 34·7 21 59·6 23 34·7 21 59·6 23 34·7 21 59·6 23 34·7 21 59·6 23 34·7 21 59·6 23 34·7 21 59·6 23 34·7 21 59·6 23 34·7 24 57·2 24 57·2 24 57·2 24 57·2 25 01·4	R. C. Purser. E. P. Bowman. P. R. A. Belanger. P. R. A. Belanger. E. P. Bowman. "" F. P. Bowman. "" G. A. Bennett. E. P. Bowman. "" A. Saint Cyr. G. A. Bennett. E. P. Bowman. P. R. A. Belanger. G. A. Bennett. E. P. Bowman.
18:00 S.	35 35 37 38 68 68 28	18 18 18 18 18 18 19 19	n n n n n n n n	Aug. 31, 13 June 18, 11 " 26, 11 " 12, 13 June 6, 11 Jan. 31, 11 Feb. 5, 11 Sept. 11, 11 " 12, 11	3 22 15·4 23 49·4 24 25·9 3 28 38·7 25 04·9 3 26 14·1 3 22 29·6	A. Saint Cyr. E. P. Bowman.

RESULTS OF MAGNETIC OBSERVATIONS—Continued.

Place.	Township.	Range.	Meridan	Date.	Declination.	Observer.
15.00 SNE, cor. sec. 5	13	19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 21 21 21 21 21 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22		Sept. 12, '13 " 3, '13 Aug. 27, '13 July 7, '13 July 16, '13 " 18, '13 Aug. 28, '13 Aug. 10, '13 Feb. 6, '13 " 9, '13 Sept. 8, '13 Sept. 6, '13 Aug. 22, '13 July 12, '13 July 12, '13 July 20, '13 July 23, '13 July 23, '13 July 23, '13 July 24, '13 July 28, '13 July 19, '13 Sept. 6, '13 Aug. 20, '13 Aug. 15, '13 Nov. 14, '13 Sept. 6, '13 Aug. 15, '13 Nov. 27, '13 July 19, '13 Feb. 25, '13 Feb. 22, '13 Feb. 21, '13 Dec. 15, '13 Dec. 17, '13 Nov. 29, '13	22 59°3 8 23 45°6 21 19°3 8 23 45°6 21 19°3 34°2 23 19°5 21 59°1 23 51°4 27 26°0 15°8 08°0 18°6 21 05°1 21 10°6 22 57°0 53°8 33°6 38.8 47°1 46°9 50°1 33°3 24 29°4 25 32°0 02 29°0 03 3 50°7 35°1 24 18°1 25 53°1 26 00 05°7 21 55°1 22 18°6 11°3 05°7 21 55°1 22 18°6 11°3 05°7 22 18°6 11°3	E. P. Bowman. R. C. Purser. E. P. Bowman. A. Saint Cyr. E. P. Bowman. A. Saint Cyr. G. C. Cowper. E. P. Bowman. P. R. A. Belanger. A. Saint Cyr. G. C. Cowper. E. P. Bowman.
At Sta 3, traverse of lake in sec. 7, R. 21 28 33 S., 1 71ENE cor. sec. 12. 40 00 SNE cor. sec. 21. 20 00 SNE cor. sec. 19 42 00 SÈ sec. cor. E. by sec. 15. 40 00 WNE cor. sec. 34. 40 00 WNE cor. sec. 34. 33 50 WNE cor. sec. 31. 33 50 WNE cor. sec. 31. 33 50 WNE cor. sec. 31. At Sta. 36, traverse Crane lake, sec. 5. At. Sta. 31, traverse Crane lake, sec. 6. At Sta. 4, traverse Lake 1, sec. 36. At NE cor. sec. 17. At NE cor. sec. 11	47 47 61 62 68 68 68 68 13 13	22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 23 23 2	න භා	Dec. 5, '13 Dec. 9, '13 July 15, '13 Mar. 1, '13 Mar. 2, '13 Mar. 4, '13 Mar. 4, '13 Mar. 1, '13 Nov. 1, '13 Nov. 26, '13 Aug. 10, '13 July 9, '13	43 4 24 47 6 25 20 7 35 1 26 56 3 26 57 9 41 7 45 0 28 6 22 34 4 39 9 - 16 3 23 59 9	P. R. A. Belanger. A. Saint Cyr. G. C. Cowper. R. C. Purser. P. R. A. Belanger.

RESULTS OF MAGNETIC OBSERVATIONS—Continued.

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Place.	Township.	Range.	Meridian.	Date.	Declination.	Observer.
At NE cor. sec. 24	62 63 68 68 68 13	23 23 23 23 23 24	20 20 20 20 20	July 21, '13 July 30, '13 Mar. 4, '13 Mar. 5, '13 Mar. 5, '13 Oct. 30. '13	$\begin{array}{c} \circ & '\\ 44.5\\ 46.1\\ 26.35.5\\ 37.9\\ 58.2\\ 22.20.0\\ \end{array}$	P. R. A. Bélanger. A. Saint Cyr. G. C. Cowper.
sec. 20 At NE cor. sec. 12 73 '00 WNE cor. sec. 36 At NE. cor. sec. 8 At NE cor. sec. 8 At NE cor. sec. 22 10 '00 E 21 40 '00 W 31 35 '50 W 34 35 '00 W 31 At \cr. Cor. S. by sec. 2 50 '27 ENE. cor. sec. 35 50 '46 S 35 4t ''' 29 48 ''' 31 At ''' 29 48 ''' 31 At ''' 22 57 '69N 11 79 '80 N 11 11 4t ''' 22 At Sta. 7, Traverse lake, No. 2,	6 7 7	24 24 24 25 25 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	Oct. 18, '13 Oct. 20, '13 April 3, '13 Oct. 17, '13 Oct. 15, '13 " 16, '13 Sept. 26, '13 " 16, '13 " 16, '13 " 16, '13 " 26, '13 " 26, '13 " 27, '13 " 27, '13 April 5, '13 July 3, '13 July 3, '13 July 24, '13 July 4, '13 July 25, '13 July 27, '13 Sept. 9, '13	23:39:3 25:50:4 22:38:5 23:11:1 09:0 22:23:9 21:25:6 26:10:0 16:8 09:3 27:0 31:8 24:8 24:7 21:4 20:9 56:5 23:54:0 41:2 22:34:1 25:5 04:2 18:8 21:17:3 53:2 51:0	R. C. Purser. A. Saint Cyr. G. C. Cowper. R. C. Purser. G. C. Cowper. A. Saint Cyr. "" "" R. C. Purser. A. M. Narraway. "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "
sec. 34 2·90 S. NE cor. sec. 36. 56·92 W " 33 27·07 W " 31 At " 5. 6·24 W " 32 40·00 W " 35 24·00 E " 35 19·00 N " 32 34·00 E " 32 8·00 N " 20 40·00 N " 22 At ½ cor. E. by sec. 26 At NE cor. sec. 1 25·46 W " 33 22·12 N " 34 15·00 E " 21 40·50 E " 34 15·00 E " 31 30·00 E " 31 30·00 W " 33 30·00 W " 32 50·00 S " 26 40·00 S " 26	68 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84	4 4 4 5 5 5	के दी दी की को के की दी दी ही ही को के की दी की	11, '18	27 20·6 6 29 54·0 8 20 73·6 8 22 18·0 9 20·7 8 21 30·5 1 30·5 2 20·3 3 36·1 3 33·9 2 20·9 8 22 38·4 2 20·9 8 22 38·4 8 22 16·5 09·0 8 22 10·5 09·3 1 20·9 8 22 26·1 2 26·1 2 26·6	G. C. Cowper. A. Saint Cyr. G. H. Blanchet. J. B. McFarlane. G. C. Cowper. G. H. Blanchet. J. B. McFarlaue. A. M. Narraway. G. C. Cowper. G. H. Blanchet. A. M. Narraway. G. C. Cowper. G. H. Blanchet. A. M. Narraway. "" G. C. Cowper. G. H. Blanchet. A. M. Narraway. "" G. C. Cowper. G. H. Blanchet. A. M. Narraway.

RESULTS OF MAGNETIC OBSERVATIONS—Continued.

Place.	Township.	Range.	Meridian.	Date.	Declination.	Observer,
10:00 NNE. cor. sec. 22 76:60 N " 27	. 6 8 8 8 8 8 17 7 196 84 92 92 92 92 92 121 21 18 19 92 92 12 18 18 19 92 92 92 92 92 92 92 92 92 92 92 92 92	55555555555555555555555555555555555555	4 4 4 4 4 4 4	July 21, '13 " 21, '13 May 25, '13 " 30, '13 June 1, '13 Sept. 11, '13 Sept. 11, '13 June 7, '13 " 10, '13 " 10, '13 " 11, '13 July 7, '13 May 13, '13 June 21, '13 " 24, '13 Aug. 18, '13 June 21, '13 " 24, '13 Aug. 21, '13 " 26, '13 " 27, '13 Sept. 1, '13 Aug. 1, '13 Aug. 1, '13 " 25, '13 Aug. 18, '13 Aug. 18, '13 July 2, '13 Aug. 18, '13 " 26, '13 " 13, '13 July 9, '13 Nov. 26, '13 " 13, '13 July 9, '13 Nov. 26, '13 " 13, '13 Aug. 16, '13 " 14, '13 " 4, '13 " 4, '13 " 4, '13 " 4, '13 " 4, '13 " 4, '13 " 4, '13 " 4, '13 " 4, '13 " 4, '13 " 4, '13 " 4, '13 " 4, '13 " 4, '13 " 4, '13 " 26, '13 " 11, '14 " 11, '13 " 14, '13 " 14, '13 " 21, '13 " 24, '13 " 24, '13 " 28, '13 Oct. 31, '13 Aug. 25, '13	33 0 33 0 47 0 42 0 43 0 42 0 43 7 44 1 54 2 52 47 5 52 49 0 49 0 49 0 43 7 22 19 7 18 7 44 1 54 2 43 43 3 46 0 29 47 5 31 10 2 30 00 3 04 8 22 27 2 09 0 01 2 21 59 3 22 55 4 52 3 43 11 8 22 55 4 52 3 43 3 46 3 29 47 5 51 1 26 32 1 27 5 31 10 2 32 00 9 01 2 21 59 3 22 55 4 52 3 31 18 8 22 27 2 09 0 01 2 21 59 3 22 55 4 52 3 31 18 8 22 55 3 23 11 8 25 51 1 26 32 1 29 35 7 30 32 2 29 35 7 30 32 2 29 35 7 30 32 2 29 35 7 30 32 2 29 35 7 30 32 2 31 18 8 22 59 3 31 19 8 22 36 9 42 26 9 42 27 14 9 42 14 9 43 15 3 44 19 9 45 17 9 46 17 9 47 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	A. M. Narraway. G. C. Cowper. G. A. Bennett. J. B. McFarlane. G. H. Blanchet. J. B. McFarlane. G. H. Blanchet. J. B. McFarlane. G. C. Cowper. G. H. Blanchet. J. B. McFarlane. G. C. Cowper. G. A. Blanchet. J. B. McFarlane. G. H. Blanchet. J. B. McFarlane. G. A. Bennett. A. M. Narraway. G. W. Coltham. G. H. Blanchet. J. B. McFarlane. G. A. Bennett. A. M. Narraway. G. A. Bennett. "" "" G. W. Coltham. "" "" "" G. W. Coltham. "" "" "" "" G. W. Coltham. "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" ""

RESULTS OF MAGNETIC OBSERVATIONS—Continued.

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Place.	Township.	Range.	Meridian.	Date.	Declination.	Observer.
65 '42 W. NE. cor. sec. 35. 20 '00 W. " 31. At " 36. At SE. " 1. 23 '00 W.NE cor. sec. 34. 62 '36 N. " 13. 38 '00 N. " 4 7 '00 N. " 4 At " 11. At Sta. 6, Lake Alice, sec. 9. 50 '00 SN. E. cor. sec. 5. At Sta. 225, Birch lake, sec. 34. At Sta. 8, Lake 3, sec. 19. At Sta. 4, Lake 6, sec. 19. 10 '00 N. NE cor. sec. 5. 40 '00 W. " 34. 15 '00 W. " 34. 38 '60 W. " 34. 38 '60 W. " 34. 38 '60 W. " 32. 4 '00 S. " 10. 20 '00 E. " 33. At Sta. 18, Lake Thomas. 17 '00 N. NE cor. sec. 8. At Sta. A, Lake No. 2 50 '00 N. NE cor. sec. 8. At Sta. 18, Lake Thomas. 17 '00 N. NE cor. sec. 8. At Sta. 18, Lake No. 1 64 '00 S. " 17. At Sta. 7, Birch lake. At Sta. 77, Birch lake. At Sta. 9, Lake No. 1 84 Sta. 1, Lake A, sec. 11 84 Sta. 4, Traverse. Indian lake, sec. 9 At Sta. 3, Lake A, Sec. 13 14 '00 S. NE cor. sec. 16. 45 '20 W. NE cor. sec. 16. 45 '20 W. Sec. or. sec. 17. 10 '00 N. Sec. or. sec. 18 At Sta. 4, Traverse. Indian lake, sec. 9 At SE cor. sec. 2 9 '00 W. SE cor. sec. 5 5 '00 F. " 4 3 '84 N. " 3 At NE cor. sec. 2 60 '00 S. " 10 At NE cor. sec. 2 60 '00 S. " 25 At NE cor. sec. 2 60 '00 S. NE cor. sec. 19 At NE cor. sec. 22 60 '00 S. NE cor. sec. 27 At " 4 At NE cor. sec. 27 At " 4 At NE cor. sec. 27 At " 10 Sec	926 188 199 221 221 490 500 551 22 247 488 449 499 500 550 552 247 488 449 499 500 550 552 247 488 449 499 500 550 552 552 455 51 552 553 352 999 344 355 366 367 377 386 366 377 377 386 366 377 377 377 386 366 377 377 377 377 377 377 377 377 37	10 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1	44-444444444444444444444444444444444444	July 18, '13 July 31, '13 July 31, '13 " 13, '13 Nov. 3, '13 " 3, '13 " 7, '13 Sept. 30, '15 Oct. 13, '13 Aug. 27, '13 July 22, '13 Aug. 27, '13 July 22, '13 Aug. 1, '13 Dec. 29, '13 Nov. 14, '13 " 12, '13 " 17, '13 Sept. 29, '13 Nov. 7, '13 " 17, '13 Sept. 29, '13 Nov. 7, '13 " 17, '13 July 22, '13 June 11, '13 July 5, '13 " 17, '13 July 5, '13 " 17, '13 July 5, '13 " 15, '13 July 22, '13 Sept. 18, '13 July 30, '13 " 15, '13 " 29, '13 Nov. 1, '13 " 15, '13 " 15, '13 " 15, '13 " 29, '13 Nov. 8, '13 " 10, '13 Sept. 24, '13 " 11, '13 " 3, '13 Nov. 8, '13 " 10, '13 " 10, '13 Sept. 24, '13 " 11, '13 " 12, '13 " 13, '13 Nov. 10, '13 " 13, '13 Nov. 11, '13 " 31, '13 Nov. 11, '13	28 30 · 4 23 44 · 3 24 45 · 7 23 23 .4 22 15 · 5 23 27 · 1 29 · 8 29 · 9 · 4 26 18 · 6 14 · 8 25 59 · 2 26 15 · 8 22 · 5 20 · 8 30 00 · 8 29 41 · 5 39 · 7 46 · 0 23 18 · 4 18 · 2 26 02 · 7 11 · 8 15 · 9 07 · 3 10 · 8 21 · 3 10 · 8 21 · 3 24 · 4 20 · 5 29 43 · 1 22 38 · 2 26 13 · 3 24 · 4 20 · 5 24 40 · 4 30 · 4 30 · 4 30 · 4 30 · 4 30 · 4 30 · 4 30 · 4 30 · 4 30 · 4 30 · 4 30 · 4 30 · 4 30 · 4 30 · 4 30 · 4 30 · 4 30 · 6 55 · 6 25 18 · 3 24 · 40 · 4 30 · 4 30 · 4 30 · 4 30 · 4 30 · 6 55 · 6 25 18 · 3 26 · 6 27 · 7 28 · 6 29 · 7 29 · 7 20 · 7 20 · 7 21 · 7 22 · 7 23 · 7 24 · 7 25 · 7 26 · 7 27 28 · 6 29 · 7 29 · 7 20 · 7 20 · 7 20 · 7 20 · 7 21 · 7 22 · 7 23 · 7 24 · 7 25 · 7 26 · 7 27 28 · 6 29 · 7 29 · 7 20 · 7 20 · 7 20 · 7 20 · 7 20 · 7 21 · 7 22 · 7 23 · 7 24 · 7 25 · 7 26 · 7 27 28 · 7 29 · 7 29 · 7 20 · 7 20 · 7 20 · 7 20 · 7 21 · 7 22 · 7 23 · 7 24 · 7 25 · 7 26 · 7 27 28 · 6 29 · 7 29 · 7 20	J. B. McFarlane. G. A. Bennett. A. M. Narraway G. W. Coltham G. H. Blanchet J. B. McFarlane A. M. Narraway G. W. Coltham G. H. Blanchet G. C. Cowper G. W. Coltham J. B. Saint Cyr G. A. Bennett J. B. Saint Cyr G. A. Bennett J. B. Saint Cyr G. A. Bennett

RESULTS OF MAGNETIC OBSERVATIONS—Continued.

Place.	Township.	Range.	Meridian.	Date.	Declination	Observer.
At NE. cor. sec. 11. 41 '00 S " 10 60 '00 N " 22. 10 '00 N " 22. 10 '00 NNE cor. sec. 15. 20 '00 S " 28. At ½ sec. cor. W. by sec. 7. At NE cor. sec. 8	38 38 73 73 73 37 38 38 34 34 38 35 35 36 36 36 36 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37	19 19 19 19 20 20 20 20 20 21 21 21 21 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 23 23 23 23 24 24 24 24 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	***************************************	Oct. 25, " 25, Nov. 25, " 25, " 28, Aug. 28, " 36, Sept. 6, " 12, Aug. 23, Sept. 5, Dec. 2, " 5, " 2, Aug. 11, " 13, " 16, Dec. 8, " 11, June 24, Aug. 3, July 31, June 29, Aug. 4, July 29, Aug. 4, July 29, " 5,	13 10 5 5 13 29 06 5 13 28 57.5 13 28 57.5 13 28 57.5 13 24 57.6 13 24 55.0 13 24 55.0 13 24 55.0 13 24 21.0 13 24 58.5 13 24 58.5 13 25 24.4 13 33.1 13 33.1 13 23.5 13 13.1 13 13.1 13 13.1 13 13.1 13 13.1 13 13.1 13 13.1 13 13.1 13 14.6 13 14.6 13 14.6 13 19.0 13 23.7 13 23.6 13 24.0 23 36.4 1	J. B. Saint Cyr. C. F. Miles C. F. Miles C. F. Miles J. B. Saint Cyr. G. H. Blanchet R. C. Purser J. B. Saint Cyr. G. A. Bennett J. B. Saint Cyr.
At " " 32. 40 00 SNE cor. sec. 34 39 00 E " 23. 8 00 N‡ sec. cor. N. by sec. 23. 24 00 " E. " 6. 43 00 WNE cor. sec. 29. 10 00 N. " 33. At NE cor. sec. 2. At NE cor. sec. 8. 40 00 WE. by sec. 22 on lake shore. 55 20 SNE cor. sec. 28. 17 00 N. " " 22. 13 00 W" " 26.	39 39 39 39 39 36 36 40 41 42 1	27 27 27 27 27 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 29 29	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	July 23, 21, 28, May 23,	13	G. A. Bennett. J. B. Saint Cyr. "" "" "" "" G. A. Bennett.

RESULTS OF MAGNETIC OBSERVATIONS—Continued.

Place.	Township.	Range.	Meridian.	D:	ate.	Declination.	Observer.
Base Line between lots 39 and 40	$\frac{a}{a}$	a a	4 4	Nov.	2, '11 20, '11 20, '11	26 11·1 25 40·1 40·5	H. S. Day.
38.00 E. Base Line where it crosses N. by lot 8	a b	а b	4	June	19, '11	28 59 6	"
At intersection of Base Line with N. by lot 8	b	b	4	11	24, '11	01.2	.,
At intersection of Base Line with N. by	b	· b	4	July	5, '11	29 03 6	11
lot 14 At Station 1, Trav. N. of N. by lot 7, 60 00 W. of Base Line	c	c	4	11	95 '11	31 18.2	11
Base Line between lots 18 and 19	c	c c	4	Aug.	8, '11 12, '11 28, '11	$\frac{19.8}{25 \cdot 3}$	n n
20.00 W. Base Line on N. by. of set-	d	d	4	4.1	28, '11	29 52 5	l)
tlement	$\begin{array}{c c} d \\ e \end{array}$	$\begin{vmatrix} d \\ e \end{vmatrix}$	4 4		13, '11 29, '11	30.53:0	11
At NW cor, lot 5	e f	$\begin{array}{c} e \\ f \end{array}$	4	Oct. Aug.	4, '11 22, '12	33 17·4	E. A. Neville.
side Slave river	f	f	4	11			11
4 00 NWSW cor. lot 1	$ \begin{array}{c c} f \\ f \\ f \\ f \\ f \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{ c c }\hline f \\ f \\ f \end{array}$	4	Sept.	27, '12 31, '12 5, '12 6, '12	13.1	11
At SW cor, lot 49	f	f	4	11	0, 14	02 20 4	11
40.00 NSW " 60	f	$\begin{cases} f \\ f \\ f \end{cases}$	4	31	10, '12 11, '12	33 20 9	11
At I.P. 62 63 on Base Line	g	g	4	July	7, '12 9, '12	32 39·1 33 36·3	11
At NW " 22	g	g	4	11	10, 42 24, 12	12.1	11
At SW " 62 At NW " 39 12 00 ENE cor. sec. 35	30	1	5	Aug. May	9, 42 10, 42 24, 12 4, 12 24, 13	09·7 26 14·6	J. B. Saint Cyr.
10 · 00 N	41 42	1 1	5	June	6. 13	25 31 5	11
At \(\frac{1}{4}\) cor. E. by. sec. 32	10	1 3	5 5	Aug.	11, '13 7, '13 22, '13	26 41·0 22 53·3	M. P. Bridgland.
At NE. cor. sec. 13	10 10	3	5	11	22, 13	24 07·6 06·2	11
At 11 6	10	3	5	July	22, '13 22, '13 4, '13	8 01·2 26 06·5	11
At ‡ cor. E. by. sec. 7	11	3	5 5	11	4, '13 5, '13	22 57 4	11
At 1 cor. E. by. sec. 6	11	3	5 5	11	5, '13 5, '13	07.0	11 12
At 19	11 11	3	5 5	11	5, 113	45·9 11·3	11
At ¼ cor. E. by. sec. 6 At NE cor. sec. 7 At " 19 At ¼ cor. E. by. sec. 19. At " 18. 10 '00 SNE cor. sec. 7.	11 17	3	5 5	June	5, '18 5, '18 5, '18 5, '18 7, '18 8, '19	21 48·1 25 14·8	S. L. Evans.
0.50 N n 9	17	3	5 5	11	8, 11 8, 11	3 13·5 08·2	M. D. Deideland
At NE cor. sec. 24	9	4	5 5	Aug.	10 719	3 24 02:4	M. P. Bridgland.
At " 34 At " 34	. 1 9	4	5 5	11	14, '13 14, '13 10, '13 10, '13	3 06·5 3 09·2	11
At NE cor, sec 33	9	4	5 5	11	10, 13	23 58·6 59·5	11 -
At 11 34	. 9	4	5 5	11	23, 13	3 07.4	11
At 23	. 9	4	5) 11	24, '13	3 02.2	11

a Chipewyan Settlement. b Pelican Settlement. c Grand Rapids Settlement. d McMurray Settlement. e McKay Settlement. f Fort Smith Settlement. g Smith Landing Settlement.

RESULTS OF MAGNETIC OBSERVATIONS—Continued.

Place,	Township.	Range.	Meridan.	Date.	Declination.	Observer.
At NE, cor, sec, 23. At	9 9 9 9 10 100 166 167 177 177 177 177 177 188 188 189 199 199 20 23 23 104 104 104 104 104 104 104 104 104 104	18	8 4 4 8 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	Aug. 24, '13 " 24, '13 " 24, '13 " 23, '13 Aug. 7, '13 " 17, '13 " 16, '13 " 16, '13 " 16, '13 " 27, '13 Aug. 3, '13 " 27, '13 Aug. 3, '13 " 26, '13 " 26, '13 " 26, '13 " 26, '13 " 26, '13 " 26, '13 " 15, '13 " 26, '13 " 15, '13 " 15, '13 " 15, '13 " 15, '13 " 15, '13 " 15, '13 " 15, '13 " 15, '13 " 15, '13 " 15, '13 " 15, '13 " 15, '13 " 15, '13 " 15, '13 " 16, '13 " 17, '13 " 18, '13 " 18, '13 " 18, '13 " 18, '13 " 18, '13 " 18, '13 " 18, '13 " 18, '13 " 18, '13 " 18, '13 " 18, '13 " 18, '13 " 18, '13 " 18, '13 " 19, '13 " 11, '13 " 12, '13 " 13, '13 " 14, '13 " 14, '13 " 17, '13 " 18, '13 " 18, '13 " 19, '13 " 19, '13 " 21, '13 " 22, '13 " 23, '13 " 24, '13 " 24, '13 Aug. 1, '13	47:4	M. P. Bridgland. "" S. L. Evans. G. A. Bennett. S. L. Evans. M. P. Bridgland. S. L. Evans. J. R. Akins. "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "
42·10 E " 35	92 92 96 96	18 18 18 18 18	5 5 5 5 5	June 5, '13 June 5, '13 6, '13 May 31, '13	30 · 2 30 · 40 · 0 31 · 15 · 2 32 · 27 · 0 31 · 24 · 7	J. A. Fletcher.

RESULTS OF MAGNETIC OBSERVATIONS—Continued.

					1		
	Place.	Township.	Range.	Meridian.	Date.	Declination.	Observer.
26:00 NNE. (54:47 N 2:00 N 31:36 N 4:50 SNE c 80:00 W 10:83 W 48:00 N 8:80 N 8:00 S 50:00 S 41:00 S 50:00 S 41:00 S 42:14 W 15:00 ENE 4:00 W 21:2 ENE 4:00 W 21:25 W 79:20 W 20:82 W 21:25 W 79:20 W 20:82 W 21:25 W 79:20 W 20:83 W 38:88 W 50:13 W 3:91 W 59:50 W 46:82 W 53:83 N 60:00 E 60:00 N 15:00 N 15:00 N 15:00 N 15:00 S 50:00 S	cor. sec. 36	9799910001000100010001000100010001000100	18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	444444444444444444444444444444444444444	June 4, '13 " 19, '13 " 24, '13 June 30, '13 " 12, '13 " 12, '13 " 12, '13 " 12, '13 " 12, '13 " 12, '13 " 12, '13 " 12, '13 " 13, '13 " 25, '13 " 15, '13 " 15, '13 " 15, '13 " 15, '13 " 15, '13 " 15, '13 June 10, '13 June 10, '13 June 10, '13 June 11, '13 June 17, '13 June 22, '13 Sept. 24, '13 June 27, '12 " 7, '12 " 7, '12 " 19, '13 June 27, '12 " 19, '13 June 29, '12 " 19, '13 June 20, '12 " 27, '12 " 27, '12 " 27, '12 " 27, '12 " 27, '12 " 27, '12 " 28, '12 " 28, '13 " 28, '13 " 28, '13 " 29, '1	31 38·2 32 37·6 32 40·6 54·5 57·0 33 02·3 34 41·6 32 29·9 34 50·1 33 44·9 32 11·2 33 9·3 48·3 30·6 32 49·9 34·3 33 13·6 32 49·9 34·3 30·6 33 54·7 39·1 51·2 18·3 49·5 53 55·7 30·6 31 28·6 32 30·6 32 30·6 33 27·7 39·1 50·1 30 55·7 50·1 5	J. A. Fletcher. J. R. Akins. J. A. Fletcher. J. R. Akins. J. A. Fletcher. A. L. McNaughton. J. R. Akins. J. A. Fletcher. J. R. Akins.

RESULTS OF MAGNETIC OBSERVATIONS—Continued.

Pla	ce.	Township.	Range.	Meridian.	Date.	Declination.	Observer,
12:32 SNE. cor. se 37:00 S	25	85 70 79 85 79 80 85	234444557777782222211111122222222333333333333344444444	555555555555556666666666666666666666666	Nov. 23, '13	27 · 8 27 · 57 · 2 31 · 21 · 2 42 · 6 23 · 8 27 · 47 · 2 53 · 6 47 · 9 29 · 0 27 · 53 · 6 47 · 9 30 · 3 26 · 2 24 · 4 30 · 7 37 · 0 25 · 49 · 3 27 · 3 30 · 5 29 · 6 00 · 2 26 · 2 27 · 3 30 · 5 29 · 6 00 · 2 26 · 3 27 · 3 30 · 5 29 · 7 31 · 8 29 · 7 31 · 8 39 · 7 31 · 8 31 · 8 32 · 7 33 · 8 34 · 7 39 · 9 34 · 8 35 · 7 36 · 8 27 · 30 · 9 38 · 9 39 · 7 31 · 8 39 · 7 31 · 8 31 · 8 32 · 7 33 · 9 34 · 8 35 · 7 36 · 9 37 · 0 38 · 9 38 · 9 39 · 7 31 · 8 31 · 8 32 · 7 32 · 7 32 · 7 33 · 9 34 · 8 35 · 7 36 · 9 37 · 9 38 · 9	L. E. Fontaine. A. L. McNaughton. L. E. Fontaine. C. A. Grassie. "" N. C. Stewart. "" L. E. Fontaine. N. C. Stewart. "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" ""

RESULTS OF MAGNETIC OBSERVATIONS—Continued.

Place. 2						
36,56 N. NE. cor. sec. 21	Place.	Township. Range.	Meridian.	Date.		Observer.
15 26	23 · 00 W 25	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	666666666666666666666666666666666666666	" 16, '13. " 17, '13. " 11, '13. " 12, '13. June 4, '13. " 13, '13. " 17, '13. " 24, '13. " 11, '13. " 10, '13 " 11, '13. " 10, '13 " 11, '13. Apr. 30, '13. " 11, '13. Apr. 30, '13. " 14, '13. June 27, '13. June 27, '13. June 27, '13. June 27, '13. " 16, '13. " 17, '13. " 15, '13. " 26, '13. " 26, '13. " 27, '13. " 27, '13. " 13, '13. June 16, '13. " 14, '13. " 17, '13. " 17, '13.	31 18.0 26 29.2 20.3 25 39.2 57.9 26 36.1 25 44.0 48.6 25 27.5 44.5 37.8 26 42.0 39.1 50.2 9 02.6 47.7 25 39.8 26 41.6 27 48.3 26 31.6 27 35.7 24 10.6 25 32.1 24 10.6 25 47.4 28 22.1 24 10.6 25 47.4 27 30.1 30.7 31.6 24 54.6 25 52.1 46.4 24.5 40.6 24.5 24.5 54.6 25 52.1 26 40.6 24.5 54.6 25 52.1 26<	N. C. Stewart. L. E. Fontaine. N. C. Stewart. C. H. Taggart. C. H. Taggart. J. A. Calder. C. H. Taggart. J. A. Calder. J. A. Lighthall. A. E. Hunter. J. A. Calder.

RESULTS OF MAGNETIC OBSERVATIONS—Continued.

part and the same						
Place. *	Township.	Range.	Meridian.	Date.	Declination.	Observer.
20 00 ENE. cor. sec. 33 At "7. 40 00 W\frac{1}{2} sec. cor. E. by sec 35. 40 00 SNE. cor. sec. 22 40 00 SNE. cor. sec. 22 40 00 S 10. 20 00 W\frac{1}{2} sec. cor. E. by sec. 33. At NE cor. sec. 22 20 00 S 17. 40 00 E 131. 20 00 E 131. 20 00 E 131. 20 00 E 133. At SE cor. Lot. 2 At 13. 20 00 E 133. At SE cor. Lot. 2 At 22. At 20 00 SNE cor. sec. 22. 67 00 S 22. 45 00 W 127. 45 00 W 127. 45 00 W 127. 45 00 W 127. 45 49 W. 134. At NE cor. sec. 28. At NW cor. of Yale I. R. 8. At NE cor. sec. 21. 25 00 WNE cor. sec. 21. 25 00 WNE cor. sec. 21. 25 00 WNE cor. sec. 21. 35 00 E NW cor SW \frac{1}{4} sec. 27. 25 00 WNE cor. sec. 16. 36 00 W 10 27. 37 00 WNE cor. sec. 28. At NW cor. of Yale I. R. 8. At NE cor. sec. 21. 35 00 E NW cor SW \frac{1}{4} sec. 27. 35 00 W 127. 35 00	21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 2		666666666666666666666666666666666666666	Sept. 9, 13. Oct. 31, 13. Aug. 15, 13. 19, 13. 21, 13. 22, 13. Sept. 4, 13. 17, 13. 18, 122, 13. 19, 13. 19, 13. 10, 13. 11, 13. 11, 13. 11, 13. 11, 13. 11, 13. 12, 13. 13, 13. 14, 13. 14, 13. 15, 13. 16, 13. 17, 13. 18, 13. 19, 13. 19, 13. 11, 13. 11, 13. 11, 13. 12, 13. 13, 13. 14, 13. 14, 13. 15, 13. 16, 13. 17, 13. 18, 13. 19, 13. 19, 13. 11, 13. 11, 13. 11, 13. 12, 13. 13, 13. 14, 13. 15, 13. 16, 13. 17, 13. 18, 13. 19, 13. 19, 13. 11, 13. 11, 13. 12, 13. 13, 13. 14, 13. 15, 13. 16, 13. 17, 13. 18, 13. 19, 13. 19, 13. 11, 13. 11, 13. 12, 13. 13, 13. 14, 13. 15, 13. 16, 13. 17, 13. 18, 13. 19, 13. 19, 13. 19, 13. 11, 13. 11, 13. 12, 13. 13, 13. 14, 13. 15, 13. 16, 13. 17, 13. 18, 13. 19,	26 36 4 21 5 38 2 25 15 8 4 25 18 4 26 4 34 57 6 36 6 6 14 9 25 15 8 4 25 15 8 14 2 25 15 8 14 2 25 27 6 36 6 6 14 9 25 15 8 14 2 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2	C. H. Taggart. C. H. Taggart. W. J. Johnston.

RESULTS OF MAGNETIC OBSERVATIONS—Continued.

Place.	Township.	Range.	Meridan.	Date.	Declination.	Observer.
50·00 SNE. cor. sec. 1 20·00 W.	88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88	26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 2	666666666666666666666666666666666666666	June 15, '13 " 17, '13 July 1, '13 " 4, '13 " 10, '13 Aug 9, '13 Aug. 11, '13 July 11, '13 " 12, '13 " 14, '13 " 14, '13 " 15, '13 " 16, '13 " 20, '13 " 23, '13 Sept. 11, '13 " 25, '13 " 25, '13 " 25, '13 " 27, '13 " 25, '13 " 27, '13 " 15, '13 " 17, '13 " 29, '13 " 11, '13 " 30, '13 Oct. 1, '13 " 17, '13 " 18, '13 " 17, '13 " 18, '13 " 17, '13 " 18, '13 " 19, '13 " 10, '13 Nov. 1, '13 " 20, '13 " 17, '13 " 18, '13 " 17, '13 " 18, '13 " 19, '13 " 19, '13 " 20, '13 " 11, '13 " 12, '13 Aug. 13, '13 Dec. 12, '13 Nov. 6, '13 Oct. 28, '13 Nov. 1, '13 Nov. 1, '13 Sept. 5, '13 " 20, '13 " 12, '13 June 28, '13 June 28, '13 Sept. 5, '13 " 10, '13 June 28, '13 June 28, '13 Sept. 5, '13 " 10, '13 June 24, '13 June 24, '13 July 24, '13 July 24, '13	24 51 2 25 59 0 31 1 26 15 7 21 5 59 0 31 1 1 26 15 7 21 5 18 1 26 13 9 21 9 10 4 16 3 35 35 3 07 02 6 00 09 9 07 9 12 3 07 0 04 0 07 8 05 4 14 1 14 6 20 0 25 2 23 8 31 4 26 17 8 23 6 07 8 23 6 25 2 24 1 25 54 4 26 17 5 25 55 0 25 40 7 27 13 0 25 45 4 26 11 5 08 6 25 55 5 09 4 18 7 27 13 0 25 45 4 26 11 5 08 6 25 32 2 25 40 7 27 13 0 25 45 4 26 11 5 08 6 25 32 2 25 07 3 26 40 8 27 13 0 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 2	A. E. Hunter. The state of the
40°25 S " 13	13 13	27	6	14, '13 11 21, '13	25 40·1 26 19·5	11

RESULTS OF MAGNETIC OBSERVATIONS—Continued.

Place.	Township.	Range.	Meridiam.	Date.	Declination.	Observer.
15:00 NSE	13 13 13 14 14 14 14 14 14 14	27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27	6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	Aug. 16, 11 Nov. 3, 18 n 5, 11 May 30, 18 June 10, 16 n 19, 17 n 21, 18 n 17, 18 Dec. 1, 18 n 3, 17	36·5 3 22·8 50·7 3 26 13·7 3 21·0 6 02·9 8 25 02 8 3 26 27·0	A. V. Chase.
10 00 W. NE cor. Lytton I.R. No. 3. 10 00 W. 11 10 S.NE	12 19 19 21 22 22 22 23 39 39	27 28	6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 8 8 8 8 8	Oct. 1, '15 " 1, '16 " 1, '16 " 1, '16 " 1, '16 " 1, '16 " 1, '16 " 1, '16 " 1, '16 " 1, '18 " 1, '18 " 1, '18 " 1, '18 " 29, '18 Nov. 14, '18 Oct. 20, '13 " 22, '13 Sept. 30, '13 " 25, '13 Oct. 19, '13 " 20, '13 " 20, '13 " 20, '13 " 20, '13 " 21, '13 Oct. 19, '13 " 20, '13 " 21, '13 Oct. 28, '12 " 30, '13 " 8, '13 Oct. 28, '12 " 30, '13 " 8, '13 " 8, '13 Sept. 26, '13 Oct. 5, '13 June 17, '13 Sept. 19, '13 Sept. 19, '13 July 3, '13 " 8, '13 " 8, '13 " 8, '13 " 8, '13 " 8, '13 " 8, '13 " 9, '13 " 10 " 10 " 11 " 11 " 12 " 13 " 29, '13 " 29, '13 " 30 " 30 " 30 " 30 " 30 " 30 " 30 " 3	8	J. A. Calder. C. H. Taggart. R. B. McKay. W. J. Johnston. A. V. Chase. J. A. Calder. R. B. McKay. A. Lighthall. R. B. McKay.

RESULTS OF MAGNETIC OBSERVATIONS—Continued.

Table II.—Inclination and Total Intensity.

Instrument.		F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F
()hserver		R. C. Purser T " G. A. Bennett. T Blair Gray G. A. Bennett Blair Gray T. Wight T G. A. Bennett E. J. Wight T G. A. Bennett G. A. Bennett G. A. Bennett F. J. Wight T Blair Gray G. A. Bennett E. J. Wight T F. J. Wight T
FENSITY.	Value.	0.63537 0.63540 0.63540 0.63540 0.63540 0.63138 0.63138 0.63739 0.63739 0.63734 0.63734 0.63734 0.63734 0.63734 0.63734 0.63734 0.63735 0.63735 0.6273
Total Intensity	L.MT.	14.5
ATION,	Value.	2
INCLINATION,	L M.T.	11.1
Date	Lanc	Nov. 17, 138 June 14, 139 June 14, 133 July 23, 133 July 24, 133 Ju
	Mer.	THE THE THE THE THE TOTAL STREET STRE
	Rge.	65688888888888888888888888888888888888
	Tb.	92228888888888888888888888888888888888
STATION.	Distance in Chains from Nearest Post.	37.00 W., 25.00 N.—NE cor. 1 sec. 23. 30.00 NE.—NE. cor. sec. 5 30.00 NE.—NE. cor. sec. 8 12.00 S.—NE cor. sec. 8 15.00 E.— 6 20.00 S.— 8 15.00 E.— 6 20.00 N.— 11 12.00 N.— 12.00 N.— 13 12.00 N.— 14 12.00 N.— 15.00 E.— 18 12.00 N.— 18 12.00 N.— 19 10.00 S.— 19 10.00 S.— 1

E. J. Wight T. S. 62. G. A. Bennett T. S. 61. Blair Gray T. S. 61. E. J. Wight T. S. 62. E. J. Wight T. S. 62. Blair Gray T. S. 61. E. J. Wight T. S. 61. G. A. Bennett T. S. 61. Blair Gray T. S. 61. G. A. Bennett T. S. 61. Blair Gray T. S. 62. Blair Gray T. S. 62.
0.02830 0.02830 0.02830 0.02718 0.0271
2
2 1 3 2 3 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
8
Sept. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
\$388887777779588885777779588885448885448885448888888888
45.00 N., 8.00 W.—SE cor. sec. 15. 25.00 W., 15.00 S.—NE cor. sec. 21. 26.00 W., 15.00 S.—NE cor. sec. 21. 27.00 W., 15.00 S.—NE cor. sec. 21. 28.00 S.—NE cor. sec. 21. 29.00 S.—NE cor. sec. 21. 20.00 S.—NE cor. sec. 21. 20.00 S.—NE cor. sec. 9. 21.00 S.—NE cor. sec. 14. 22.00 S.—NE cor. sec. 14. 23.00 S.—NE cor. sec. 21. 24.00 S.—NE cor. sec. 21. 25.00 S.—NE cor. sec. 21. 26.00 S.—NE cor. sec. 22. 27.00 S.—NE cor. sec. 23. 27.00 S.—NE cor. sec. 23. 28.00 S.—NE cor. sec. 24. 29.00 S.—NE cor. sec. 25. 20.00 S.—NE cor. sec. 25. 20.00 S.—NE cor. sec. 26. 20.00 S.—NE cor. sec. 27. 20.00 S.—NE c

RESULTS OF MAGNETIC OBSERVATIONS.—Concluded,
Table II.—Inclination and Total Intensity.

NTATION.					[ACLINATION.	rion.	TOTAL INTENSITY.	PENSITY.		·	
Distance in Chains from Nearest Post.	Tp.	Rge.	Mer.	Date.	L. M. T.	Value.	L. M. T.	Value.	Observer,	Instrument	
20.00 NWNE cor. sec. 10 10.00 S " " 6 80.00 S., 15.00WNF cor. sec. 24 30.00 SWNF cor. sec. 9 30.00 S. " " 11 55.00 S " 29 60.00 S.E" 29 5-00 SW\$M. E by. sec. 35	0.00 % w w w w w w w w w w w w w w w w w w	16 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	संस्कृत के के के के के के के के	Oct. 15, 13. Sept. 28, 113. Aug. 16, 113. Aug. 8, 13. Aug. 8, 13. Sept. 24, 13. Oct. 2, 13. Sept. 25, 13.	13.4—15.6 15.4—17.0 15.4—17.0 13.5—17.7 14.6—16.3 14.4—16.2 14.4—16.2	74 +0.1 76 09.1 76 09.1 74 22.1 73 22.3 75 52.2 74 52.	14.1—14.9 15.9—16.4 14.2—14.7 15.3—15.7 16.6—17.2 16.6—17.2 17.9—18.5 15.1—15.7 15.1—15.7 15.1—15.7	0 61450 0 61187 0 6177 0 61731 0 61331 0 61335 0 61363 0 61366 0 61360	G. A. Bennett T. S. 61. Blair (tray	7. S. 62. S. 62. S. 61.	

APPENDIX No. 59.

RESULTS OF WATCH TRIALS.

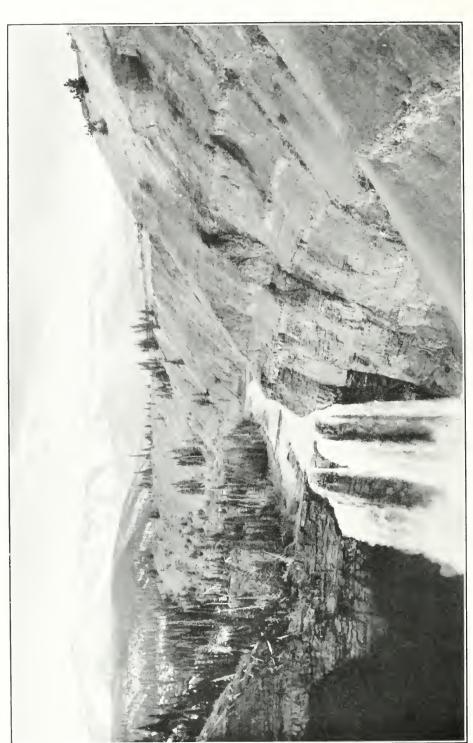
SESSION	NAL PA	PER				
	Total Marks 0-1000.		687.0 631.0 577.5 576.8 547.1	527 12 501 16 501 16 474 1 453 0	######################################	381.9 377.7 354.7 301.7 281.5
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Falls on Sheep River near Rocky Mountain House, Alberta. Taken by L. C. Tilt, B.Sc.F., Forestry Branch.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DOMINION OF CANADA

HON. W. J. ROCHE, Minister; W. W. CORY, Deputy Minister.

Irrigation Branch.

E. F. DRAKE, Superintendent.

REPORT

OF

Progress of Stream Measurements

(HYDROMETRIC SURVEYS)

FOR

THE CALENDAR YEAR 1914

PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

F. H. PETERS, M. Can. Soc. C.E.,

COMMISSIONER OF IRRIGATION.

BY

P. M. SAUDER, M. Can. Soc. C.E., Chief Hydrometric Engineer,
Assisted by G. H. WHYTE and G. R. ELLIOTT, B.A.Sc., A.M. Can. Soc. C.E.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY J. de L. TACHE, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY



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To Field Marshal, His Royal Highness Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., etc., etc., etc., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS:

The undersigned has the honour to lay before Your Royal Highness the report of the Progress of Stream Measurements for the year 1914.

Respectfully submitted,

W. J. ROCHE,
Minister of the Interior.

OTTAWA, August 14, 1915.



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Ottawa, August 14, 1915.

The Honourable W. J. ROCHE, M.D., Minister of the Interior.

SIR:-

I have the honour to submit the report of Stream Measurements for the year 1914, and to recommend that it be published as the sixth of a series of progress reports.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

W. W. CORY,

Deputy Minister of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Irrigation Branch,
Ottawa, August 14, 1915.

W. W. Cory, Esq., C.M.G., Deputy Minister of the Interior.

SIR:-

I submit herewith the report of Stream Measurements for the year 1914, submitted by F. H. Peters, C.E., Commissioner of Irrigation, and would recommend that it be published.

Respectfully submitted,

E. F. DRAKE, Superintendent of Irrigation.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
IRRIGATION OFFICE,
CALGARY, ALBERTA, July 30, 1915.

E. F. Drake, Esq.,

Superintendent of Irrigation,
Department of the Interior,
Ottawa, Canada.

Sir:-

I have the honour to transmit herewith the manuscript of the Report of the Progress of Stream Measurements for the calendar year 1914. This report has been prepared, under my direction, by P. M. Sauder, M. Can. Soc. C.E., Chief Hydrometric Engineer, G. H. Whyte, and G. R. Elliott, B. A. Sc.

I beg to recommend that it be published as the sixth of the series of Reports of Progress

of Stream Measurements.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. H. PETERS,
Commissioner of Irrigation.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
IRRIGATION OFFICE,
CALGARY, ALBERTA, July 29, 1915.

F. H. Peters, Esq., M. Can. Soc. C.E.,

Commissioner of Irrigation,

Department of the Interior,

Calgary, Alberta.

Sir:-

I beg to submit herewith the manuscript of the Report of Progress of Stream Measurements

for the calendar year 1914.

Owing to the fact that much of my time has begutaken by other duties, most of the work of preparing this report has fallen to my assistants, G. H. Whyte and G. R. Elliott, B.A. Sc. The report gives a brief outline of the methods of obtaining and compiling the data contained therein, but owing to the want of space and time, many of the details had to be omitted. There is given in tabulated form all the records of stream flow during 1914.

I beg to recommend that this report be published as the sixth of the series of Reports of

Progress of Stream Measurements.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
P. M. SAUDER,
Chief Hydrometric Engineer.





ERRATUM

The following table should be used instead of the monthly discharge summary on page 401.

Monthly Discharge of Jones Creek at Stearns' Ranch, for 1914.

(Drainage area 5 square miles.)

	1	DISCHARGE IN SECOND-FEET.			Run-Off.		
Month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per Square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.	
April. May. June. July. August.	2.30 2.50 0.51	2.10 0.88 0.34 0.00	6.930 1.77 1.12 0.126	1.380 0.354 0.224 0.025	1.54 0.41 0.25 0.03	412 109 67 8	
SeptemberOctober							

⁽a) Creek dry.

REPORT

OF

PROGRESS OF STREAM MEASUREMENTS FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1914.

By P. M. SAUDER, G. H. WHYTE, and G. R. ELLIOTT.

INTRODUCTION.

SCOPE OF WORK.

The chief features of the stream measurement work are the collection of data relating to the flow of surface waters and a study of the conditions affecting this flow. Information is also collected concerning river profiles, the duration and magnitude of floods, irrigation,

water-power, storage, seepage, etc., which may be of use in hydrometric studies.

This information is obtained by a series of observations at regular gauging stations which are established at suitable points. The selection of sites for these gauging stations and their maintenance depend largely upon the physical features and needs of the locality. If water is to be used for irrigation purposes the summer flow receives special attention; where it is required for power purposes, it becomes necessary to determine the minimum flow; if water is to be stored, information is obtained regarding the maximum flow. In all eases the duration of the different stages of the streams is recorded. Throughout the country gauging stations are maintained for general statistical purposes, to show the conditions existing through long periods. They are also used as primary stations, and their records in connection with short series of measurements will serve as bases for estimating the flow at other points in the drainage basin.

During the open water season of 1914, records were taken at one hundred and seventy-four-(174) regular gauging stations on various streams in Alberta and Saskatchewan, and at sixtyfive (65) regular gauging stations on irrigation ditches and canals. Winter records, which are so valuable for power investigations and municipal water supplies, received special attention, and records were secured on almost all the important streams in the two provinces throughout

the year.

ORGANIZATION.

The methods of carrying on the investigations were similar to those of previous years. Local residents were engaged to observe the gauge heights at regular stations. These observations were recorded in a book supplied by the department, and at the end of each week the observer copied the week's records on a postal card which was forwarded to the Calgary office

by the first convenient mail.

District hydrometric engineers made regular visits to the gauging stations, usually once in every three weeks. On these visits they examined the observers' records, made discharge measurements, and collected such information and data as would be of use in making estimates of the daily flow at the station. The results of the discharge measurements and all data collected were forwarded as soon as possible after being completed to the Calgary office, where all reports are copied on regular forms and filed.

During the winter no records were taken at a number of the gauging stations, which made it possible to reduce the field staff and have each engineer spend some time in the office and assist in the final computations and estimates of run-off. As far as possible, the same engineer that did the field work made or checked the office computations, so as to eliminate any chance

of error through lack of knowledge of the conditions at the gauging station.

Gauge height-area, gauge height-mean velocity, and gauge height-discharge curves were plotted and rating tables constructed. Tables of discharge measurements, daily gauge

height and discharge, and monthly discharge were also compiled. These records have been collected and are embodied in this, the Sixth Annual Report of Progress of Stream Measure-

The organization during 1914 was also similar to the previous year, and the staff consisted of the chief hydrometric engineer, two assistant engineers, one recorder, one computer,

and one clerk in the office, and thirteen assistant engineers in the field.

During 1914 the territory was divided for administrative purposes into eleven districts, viz., Banff, Calgary, Macleod, Cardston, Milk River, Western Cypress Hills, Eastern Cypress Hills, Wood Mountain, Saskatoon, Edmonton and Athabaska. In each district there was one engineer, who while in the field employed temporary assistance and was equipped with the necessary gauging and surveying instruments. In Banff, Calgary, Macleod, Saskatoon, Edmonton and Athabaska districts, the engineers travelled by train and hired livery, and stopped at hotels and stopping houses; while in the other districts they were supplied with a team, democrat and camping outfit. One engineer was employed in an investigation of seepage and other losses in irrigation canals. The thirteenth engineer was employed at rating current meters, gauging the streams at Calgary, and other extra work. During the early spring, two of the irrigation inspecting engineers assisted in collecting records of the early spring run-off in the Cypress hills. An extra assistant engineer was employed during the winter of 1913-14 to make a special study of the winter flow of the North Saskatchewan River at Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.

BANEE DISTRICT

This district included the following regular gauging stations:

THIS GIRLLON HIGHGOR THE LONG TO SERVER BOTH	88		
Stream	Location	Date Es	tablished
Bath Creek	NE. 32-28-16-5	April	9, 1913
Bow River	SE. 28-28-16-5a	July	18, 1910
Bow River	SE. 35-25-12-5	May	25, 1909
Bow River	NW. 32-24-8-5	March	10, 1912
Cascade River	SE. 19-26-11-5	August	16, 1911
Forty-mile Creek	SW. 2-26-12-5	July	31, 1912
Ghost River	NE. 23-26-6-5	August	17, 1911
Jumpingpound Creek	SE. 30-24-4-5	May	7, 1908
Kananaskis River	SW. 34-24-8-5b	August	31, 1911
Louise Creek	NE. 20-28-16-5	July	5, 1913
Pipestone River	SW. 27-28-16-5	August	31, 1911
Spray River	NW. 25-25-12-5	July	15, 1910
Spray River	SE. 31-22-10-5	July	23, 1914
Spray Lakes overflow	SW. 32-22-10-5	July	24, 1914

Records have been obtained throughout the year on all the above stations excepting those on Bath Creek, Spray River (at Spray Lake), Spray Lake overflow and Jumpingpound Creek; observers were not available in the first three cases, and it was not desired to maintain the last station during the winter months.

Miscellaneous gaugings were made of Beaupré Creek (NE. 15-26-5-5), Big Hill Creek (SW. 10-26-4-5), Bow River (SW. 32-26-14-5), Grand Valley Creek (SW. 24-26-5-5), Healy Creek (SW. 29-25-12-5), Horse Creek (NE. 8-26-4-5), Spencer Creek (SE. 18-26-5-5), Vermillion Creek (SW. 32-26-14-5), Whiteman Creek (NW. 24-24-11-5), and tail-race of the Lake Louise power house.

By means of the storage facilities which the Calgary Power and Transmission Company now has, it can and usually does keep the flow of Bow River at their power plants uniform all winter and prevents the sudden very low flows that used to occur previously under natural

conditions.

As much data as possible was collected on the flow of Spray River near the Spray Lakes, and it is expected that this information will be of value in connection with the proposed storage

reservoirs at Spray Lakes.
H. C. Ritchie, A.M. Can. Soc. C.E., was in charge of the field work in this district, and the

final computations were made by G. R. Elliott, A. Člement, and H. C. Ritchie.

CALGARY DISTRICT.

This district included the following regular gauging stations:

Stream	Location	Date Est	ablished
Bow River	NE. 32-21-25-4d NE. 2-12-30-3	August Sept. May July	, 1909

a This station was originally located on NE. 28-28-16-5, but was moved to its present position on August 31, 1911.
 b This station was originally located on NW. 33-24-8-5, but was moved to its present position on May 13, 1913.
 c This station was originally located on Sec. 13-21-19-4, but was moved to its present position in May, 1913. d This station was originally located on Sec. 31-21-25-4, but was moved to its present position in May, 1913.

Stream	Location	Date Es	tablished
E. B. Canadian Pacific Railway Company Canal	SE. 3-21-18-4	June	6, 1914
N. B. Canadian Pacific Railway Company Canal.	NW. 3-21-18-4	June	6, 1914
Elbow River	NW. 12-23-5-5	Sept.	29, 1914
Findlay & McDougal Ditch	SW. 31-18-29-4	June	17, 1911
Fish Creck	SW. 26-22-3-5	May	13, 1907
Highwood River	SE. 20-18-2-5	July	27, 1912
Highwood River	NW. 6-19-28-1	May	28, 1908
Highwood River	NW. 17-20-28-4	Oct.	3, 1911
Little Bow Ditch	SW. 6-19-28-4	Aug.	1, 1910
Maekay Creek	NW. 26-11-1-4	July	29, 1909
Pekisko Creek	NW. 8-17-2-5	Oct.	6, 1911
Ross Creek	NW. 31-11-2-4	July	28, 1909
Sevenpersons River	NE. 30-12-5-4	April	27, 1910
Sheep River	NW. 22-20-29-4	May	25, 1908
N.B. Sheep River	SW. 12-21-3-5	May	22, 1908
S.B. Sheep River	SW. 17-20-2-5	May	23, 1908
South Saskatchewan River.	NW. 31-12-5-4	May	31, 1911
Stimson Creek	NW. 2-17-2-5a	Oct.	6, 1911

Miscellaneous gaugings were made of the North and South Branches of Fish Creek near Priddis, Lineham's spillway at High River, Pine Creek near De Winton, Tongueflag Creek near High River, and several springs.

It will be noted that this district did not include the Bow and Elbow Rivers at Calgary,

and Nose Creek and Canadian Pacific Railway Company Canal near Calgary, but included instead several streams at and east of Medicine Hat, Alberta. Only a few records were obtained at the upper station on Bow River in this district. The new station on the Elbow River was established for the purpose of collecting better data on the possibilities of developing a water power and municipal water supply a few miles above that point.

The Calgary winter district included only Bow River near Bassano, Highwood River and

Little Bow Ditch at High River, and Elbow River of the above list. The South Saskatchewan

River at Medicine Hat was included in the Maclood district during the winter months.

J. S. Tempest, A.M. Can. Soc. C.E., H. S. Kerby, B.A.Sc., and R. J. McGuinness were in charge of this district for various periods, and H. S. Kerby made the final computations for the annual report.

MACLEOD DISTRICT.

This district included the following regular gauging stations:

Stream	Location	Date Es	tablished
Belly River Canyon Creek Castle (Southfork) River Cow Creek Crowsnest River Crowsnest River Crowsnest River McGillivray Creek Mill Creek Mosquito Creek Muddypound Creek Nanton Creek Oldman River Oldman River Pincher Creek St. Mary River Todd Creek	NW. 1-9-22-4 NE. 14-6-2-5 SW. 2-7-1-5 NE. 14-8-2-5 SW. 12-8-5-5 NE. 36-7-4-5 NE. 26-7-2-5 SE. 7-8-4-5 SW. 18-6-1-5 NE. 30-16-28-4 SW. 27-11-28-4 SE. 19-16-28-4b NE. 34-7-1-5 NW. 10-9-26-4 SW. 23-6-30-4 NE. 26-7-22-4 SW. 19-8-1-5	Date Es August July August May July Sept. July August July August July August Sept. July August Cot. August	31, 1911 6, 1910 5, 1909 26, 1910 28, 1910 28, 1910 7, 1907 23, 1913 7, 1910 1, 1908 3, 1908 15, 1908 12, 1910 13, 1906 13, 1911 3, 1909
Trout Creek	SE. 33-11-28-4 SE. 26-9-26-4	July July	7, 1911 1, 1909

Miscellaneous gaugings were made of Allison Creek (SW. 11-S-5-5), Bellevue Creek (NE. 29-7-3-5), Blairmore Creek (SE. 3-8-4-5), Connelly Creek (SE. 36-7-2-5), Dago Creek (NW. 17-13-2-5), Drum Creek (NW. 18-7-3-5) Ernst Creek (NW. 26-10-3-5), Fortier Springs (SE. 17-7-1-5), Gold Creek (SE. 30-7-3-5), Jim Creek (NE. 6-15-1-5), Lyon Creek (near Blairmore),

a This station was originally located on the SE. 14-17-2-5, but was moved to its present position on July 4th. b This station was originally located on NW. 20-16-28-4, but was moved to its present location in Sept. 1913.

Nez-Perce Creek (SE. 17-8-4-5), Playle Creek (SW. 32-11-1-5), Summit Creek (SW. 12-8-6-5),

York Creek (NW. 34-7-4-5), and several other spring creeks and springs.

As this district has been organized for several years and there have been no extensive developments of the water resources, no changes of any account were made during the past year. Records of the flow of Oldman River have, however, become very valuable in connection with the investigation of the proposed scheme to irrigate a large tract of land lying between Little Bow River and Oldman River.

Winter records were taken of Belly River, Castle River, Crowsnest River (three stations), Oldman River (two stations), St. Mary River and Summit Creek (miscellaneous); Belly and St. Mary Rivers being included in the Cardston district during the wilter months.

E. W. W. Hughes and F. R. Burfield, A.M.I.C.E., were in charge of field work in this district for short periods until May, when J. E. Caughey, B.Sc., was placed in charge for the balance of the year. The final computations were made by J. E. Caughey, W. E. G. Hall, and O. H. Hoover.

CARDSTON DISTRICT.

This district included the following regular gauging stations:

Stream	Location	Date Es	tablished
Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company Canal	SE. 21-2-24-4	July	26, 1910
Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company Canal	NW. 28-4-23-4	May	1, 1914
Belly River	NE. 5-2-28-4	Nov.	1, 1911
Belly River	SE. 21-6-25-4	May	27, 1909
Boundary Creek	NW. 20-1-26-4	June	18, 1913
Christianson Ditch	SE. 12-3-28-4	Sept.	14, 1911
Crooked Creek	SW. 22-2-29-4	Sept.	15, 1909
Fidler Brothers Ditch	SE. 19-1-26-4	Sept.	13. 1911
Lee Creek	NW. 10-3-25-4	June	28, 1909
Lee Creek	SE. 27-2-26-4	May	5, 1913
Mami Creek	SE. 19-2-27-4	August	13, 1909
N. B. Milk River	NE. 11-1-23-4a	July	21, 1909
N. B. Milk River	NE. 18-2-20-4	July	17, 1909
	fSW. 29-37 N. 9 W.P.M.	April	23, 1913
S. B. Milk River	Montana, U.S.A.	Apm	25, 1515
Pinepound Creek	NE. 29-4-23-4	April	30, 1914
Pothole Creek	NE. 1-6-22-4	April	28, 1914
Pothole Creek	NW. 10-5-22-4	April	27, 1914
Rolph Creek	SE. 21-2-24-4	May	17, 1911
St. Mary River	NW. 25-1-25-4	By A.R	I. Co. in
V		1905	
Waterton River	NE. 8-2-29-4	Aug.	26, 1908

As more satisfactory records can be obtained on Lee Creek, at the upper station, the lower

station at Cardston was abandoned on July 13, 1914.

In 1912 an arrangement was made with the United States Geological Survey by which regular gauging stations on St. Mary and Milk Rivers would be maintained jointly, each bearing half the cost of construction and maintenance. The upper stations on St. Mary River and the North Branch of Milk River were therefore re-located at better sites, and a new station was established on the South Branch of Milk River in the state of Montana. These stations were equipped with automatic recording gauges early in 1913, which have been used since then.

Miscellaneous gaugings were made of North and South Branches of Belly River (Montana), Berta Creek (Waterton Lakes), Blakiston Brook (NE. 30-1-29-4), Cottonwood Creek (20-2-29-4), Drywood River (NW. 18-4-29-4), Hellroaring Creek (Waterfon Lakes), Oil Creek (SW. 23-1-30-4), Pine Creek (NW. 21-3-29-4), and St. Mary River (SW. 23-3-25-4), J. N.

West's Ditch and Yarrow Creek (144-29-4).
Winter records were taken of Belly River (two stations), Lee Creek, North Branch of

Milk River, St. Mary River, and Waterton River.

J. E. Degnan was in charge of the field work in this district until March, and O. H. Hoover, The final computations for the annual report were made B.A.Sc., for the balance of the year. by O. H. Hoover and J. E. Degnan.

MILK RIVER DISTRICT.

This district included the following regular gauging stations:

Stream		Location	Date Established
	West Ditch		April 30, 1914 April 27, 1912
Etzikom Coulee		SW. 3-7-19-4	April 16, 1914

a This station was originally located on NE. 13-1-23-4, but was moved to its present position on May 1, 1913.

Stream	Location	Date Est	ablished
Hooper and Huckvale South Ditch.	NE. 22-4-6-4		2, 1912
Hooper and Huckvale North Ditch.	SW. 27-1-6-1	March	7, 1914
Manyberries Creek	SW. 27-1-6-1a	June	17, 1910
Milk River	NE. 21-2-16-4	May	18.1909
	SW, 35-1-13-4	August	-2, 1909
Milk River		August	5, 1909
Milk River	NE. 6-37 N-9 E.P.M. Montana, U.S.A.b	August	7, 1909
N.B. Milk River	SW. 19-2-18-4	July	15, 1909
S.B. Milk River	NW. 31-1-18-4	July	14, 1909

It was impossible to secure an observer for the gauge on the North Branch of Milk River on the SW. \(\frac{1}{4}\) Sec. 19, Tp. 2, Rge. 18, W. 4th Mer., but discharge measurements were made at every opportunity.

The gauging station in the State of Montana is maintained jointly with the United States Geological Survey. It was equipped with an automatic gauge early in the summer of 1913.

Miscellaneous gaugings were made of Beargulch Creek (Sec. 19-2-9-4), Canal Creek (Sec. 6-4-6-4), Deadhorse Coulee (Sec. 4-2-11-4), Deer Creek (NE. 26, S.W. 36, and SW. 15-1-12-4), Halfbreed Creek (Sec. 28-2-10-4), Irrigation Creek (SW. 36-5-7-4), Kennedy Creek (Sec. 3-1-5-4), Ketchum Creek (4-6-4), Mackie Creek (Sec. 19-2-18-4), Miners Coulee (Sec. 11-2-11-4), and Police Coulee (Sec. 35-1-13-4).

Winter records were taken only at the regular gauging station on Milk River on the NE. 4 Sec. 21, Tp. 2, Rge. 16, W. 4th Mer., which was included in the Cardston district during the

winter months.

J. E. Degnan was in charge of field work in this district and made the final computations for the annual report. During the early spring run-off, H. W. Rowley, B.Sc., made numerous gaugings on Manyberries Creek and the other streams in Pakowki Lake drainage basin.

WESTERN CYPRESS HILLS.

This district included the following regular gau	ging stations:		
Stream	Location	Date Es	tablished
Adams North Ditch	NE. 10-9-27-3	May	22, 1914
Adams South Ditch	NE. 10-9-27-3	May	22, 1914
Anderson Ditch	SW, 23-6-3-4	Sept.	23, 1911
Battle Creek	NE. 33-5-29-3	June	3, 1909
Battle Creek	NW. 33-5-27-3c	July	5, 1910
Battle Creek	NE. 3-3-27-3	May	11, 1910
Bullshead Creek	NW. 15-9-5-4	Oct.	9, 1911
Cheeseman West Ditch	SW. 12-8-29-3	June	24, 1911
Cheeseman East Ditch	SW. 12-8-29-3	June	24, 1911
Gaff Ditch	SW. 25-5-29-3	July	11, 1911
Gap Creek	SE. 4-10-27-3	April	25, 1909
Gap Creek	NE. 31-11-26-3	May	3, 1910
Gilchrist Bros. Ditch	SW. 11-5-27-3	Oct.	16, 1911
Grosventre Creek	SE. 27-9-4-4	Oct.	10, 1911
Lindner Ditch.	NW. 10-6-29-3	July	26, 1910
Lodge Creek	NW. 10-6-3-4	July	22, 1909
Lodge Creek	NE. 25-3-1-4d	August	31, 1912
Lodge Creek	SE. 12-1-29-3	August	13, 1909
E.B. Lodge Creek	SE. 1-7-3-4	Oct.	17, 1911
E.B. Mackay Creek	NW. 36-10-1-4	Oct.	13, 1911
W. B. Mackay Creek	NE. 27-10-1-4e	Oet.	12, 1911
Maple Creek	NE. 16-11-26-3	May	9, 1908
Maple Creek	SE. 28-11-26-3	May	4, 1910
Marshall & Gaff Ditch	NE. 33-5-29-3	July	11, 1911
McKinnon Ditch	NW. 20-4-26-3	Oct.	20, 1911
McShane Creek	SW. 3-10-27-3	April	23, 1909
Middle Creek	SW. 35-5-1-4	June	21, 1910
Middle Creek	SW. 30-5-29-3	July	20, 1909
Middle Creek	NE. 4-2-29-3	June	13, 1910
Oxarart Creek	NE. 20-6-27-3	June	15, 1909
Polloek East Ditch	SW. 17-9-27-3	May	19, 1914
Pollock West Ditch	SW. 17-9-27-3	May	19, 1914

a This station was originally located on SE, 3-5-6-4, but was moved to its present position on May 2, 1912

b This station was originally located on SE. 3-1-5-4, but was moved to its present position in the spring of 1913.

This station was originally located on the SW. 2-6-28-3, but was moved to its present position on May 29, 1912.

This station was originally located on the SW. 23-10-2-4, but was moved to its present position on September 20, 1912.

e This station was originally located on the NE. 36-3-1-4, but was moved to its present position on April 29, 1914.

5 GEORGE V A. 1915

Stream	Location	Date Est	ablished
Richardson Ditch	SE. 2-5-27-3	Oct.	14, 1911
Ross Creek	SE. 32-9-3-4a	Oct.	11, 1911
Sage Creek	NE. 9-1-2-4	August	10, 1909
Sixmile Creek	SW. 6-7-28-3b	July	22, 1909
Spangler Ditch	SW. 6-7-28-3	July	10, 1911
Starks & Burton Ditch	SE. 17-11-5-4	Oct.	9, 1911
Stirling & Nash Ditch	SE. 22-3-27-3	July	11, 1911
Tennile Creek	SE. 4-6-29-3	July	21, 1909
White Ditch	SW. 1-9-27-3	June	15, 1911
Wilson Ditch	NE. 34-5-28-3	June	21, 1911
Wood & Anderson Ditch	NE. 21-7-29-3	June	20, 1914
	SE. 22-7-29-3	June	20, 1914
Wood & Anderson West Ditch	NE. 22-7-29-3	June	20, 1914

At all these stations, with the exception of Sage Creek, some records were obtained, but on a number of the ditches not sufficient data was obtained to enable any computations of daily flow being made.

Miscellaneous gaugings were made of Adams Springs (NW. 32-5-1-4), Battle Creek (Sec. 28-5-28-3), Fourmile Coulee (NW. 14-8-29-3), Gap Creek (NE. 20-8-27-3), Link's Spring (NW. 32-5-1-4), Maple Creek (Sec. 8-10-26-3), and on several other creeks and springs.

No winter records were taken on any of the streams in this district during 1914.

A special effort was made to obtain full information of the spring run-off of this district during 1914, and the district was divided into three sections with an engineer in each. H. D. St. A. Smith (Grad. R.M.C.), was in charge of the Willow Creek section, H. R. Carscallen, B.A.Sc., in charge of the Tenmile section, and R. J. Srigley in charge of the section north of the Cypress Hills, west of Maple Creek. From April to the end of the season H. W. Rowley, B.Sc., was in charge of the whole district, and during the fall also acted as Water-master on Battle Creek, where, due to the low discharge, several questions of water rights came up. Mr. Rowley also made the final computations for the annual report.

The year 1914 was one of the driest on record, and the whole of this district suffered from lack of moisture. Most of the streams dried up for the greater part of their courses, and there was generally a lack of water for domestic and irrigation purposes. Apparently the only solution to a serious problem is the construction of reservoirs to retain the spring run-off until

later in the year, when it is of most value.

During 1914, steel was laid on the Weyburn-Lethbridge Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway as far west as the interprovincial boundary, and when this line is in operation it will make the district more accessible, and probably make it advisable to re-adjust the Eastern and Western Cypress Hills districts.

EASTERN CYPRESS HILLS.

This district included the following regular gauging stations:

Stream	Location	Date Est	tablished
Axton Ditch	NE. 26-7-21-3	July	26, 1913
Barroby Ditch	NE. 33-6-23-3	August	12, 1913
Bear Creek	SE. 18-11-23-3	June	22, 1908
E.B. Bear Creek	SE. 21-10-23-3	August	18, 1909
W.B. Bear Creek	SW. 32-10-23-3	Sept.	16, 1909
Belanger Creek	SW. 30-6-25-3	March	31, 1912
Beveridge Ditch	NW. 18-10-24-3	June	27, 1914
Bolingbroke Ditch	NE. 7-7-22-3	August	11, 1913
Bone Creek	NW. 34-8-22-3	July	2, 1908
Braniff Ditch	SE. 30-11-23-3	June	22, 1911
Bridge Creek	SE. 33-10-22-3	April	8, 1911
Bridge Creek	NW. 12-11-22-3	July	29, 1909
Clark & Thompson Ditch	NE. 5-7-21-3	July	19, 1913
F. Cross Ditch	NW. 15-7-22-3	Sept.	9, 1911
A. M. Cross Ditch	SE. 5-8-22-3	August	14, 1913
Cumberland Ditch	SW. 17-11-24-3	June	27, 1914
Davis Creek	NE. 29-6-25-3	May	24, 1909
Dimmock Bros. Ditch	SE. 16-11-21-3	Sept.	2, 1914
Drury Ditch	NW. 19-6-25-3	Sept.	2, 1914
Fairwell Creek	NW. 30-6-24-3	June	10, 1909
Fauquier Ditch	NE. 30-10-25-3	June	8, 1914
Fearon Ditch	SW. 6-11-24-3	June	25, 1912
Frenchman River	NW. 16-6-24-3	July	10, 1912

a This station was originally located on the NW. 24-9-3-4, but was moved to its present position on May 15, 1914, b This station was originally located on the NW. 29-7-28-3, but was moved to its present position on July 4, 1911.

Stream	Location	Date Est	ablished
Frenchman River	NE. 23-6-23-3	July	9, 1912
Frenchman River	SE. 31-6-21-3a	July	31, 1908
N.B. Frenchman River	NE. 16-7-22-3	July	25, 1908
Hammond Ditch	SW. 16-10-25-3	June	13, 1912
Hawkin Ditch.	SE, 26-9-20-3	July	9, 1913
Hay Creek	SW, 29-10-25-3	July	4, 1910
Ifay Creek	NE. 30-10-25-3	April	22, 1909
Jones Creek	SE. 20-8-20-3	May	15, 1912
Kearney Bros. Ditch	SE. 19-8-23-3	Sept.	6, 1913
Lonepine Creek	NW. 27-7-26-3	July	17, 1909
Mann Ditch	NW. 32-10-22-3	July	1, 1913
E. B. McCarthy, Bertram & Salt Ditch	NW. 29-11-23-3	June	15, 1914
W. B. McCarthy, Bertram & Salt Ditch	NW. 29-11-23-3	June	15, 1914
Moorhead Ditch	SE. 25-10-25-3	June.	10, 1911
Morrison Bros. Ditch	SW. 26-6-21-3	August	22, 1911
Needham Bros. Ditch	SW. 30-11-23-3	June	22, 1911
Parker North Ditch	SW. 4-9-20-3	July	15, 1913
Parker South Ditch	SW. 4-9-20-3	July	15, 1913
Pollock East Ditch	NW. 22-7-21-3	August	10, 1911
Pollock West Ditch	NW. 22-7-21-3	August	10, 1911
Piapot Creek	NE. 18-11-24-3b	June	17, 1908
Rose Creek	NE. 26-7-22-3	May	1, 1911
Skull Creek	NE. 29-10-22-3	April	8, 1911
Skull Creek	NW. 10-11-22-3	June	29, 1908
Stearns Ditch	NW. 20-8-20-3	July	16, 1913
Stearns Ditch.	SW. 20-8-20-3	July	16, 1913
Stearns Ditch	SW. 17-8-20-3	July	16, 1913
Strong & Day Ditch	NE. 25-6-22-3c	July	31, 1908
Sucker Creek	NW. 24-6-26-3	May	26, 1909
Swiftcurrent Creek	SW. 22-7-21-3	May	18, 1909
Swiftcurrent Creek		June	15, 1910
Swiftcurrent Creek	NW. 17-10-19-3	May	27, 1910

Miscellaneous gaugings were made on Blacktail Creek (30-6-23-3), Calf Creek (SE. 5-8-22-3), Concrete Coulee (11-7-23-3), Cypress Lake overflow. Doyle Coulee (17-7-23-3), Frenchman River (26-6-21-3), Petrified Coulee (30-6-23-3), Saunders Springs, near Maple Creek, and several other streams and springs.

Artificial controls were constructed in Frenchman River at SE. 31-6-21-3 and NE. 23-6-23-3, late in the fall, and should improve the results at these points. A number of permanent weirs were placed on the smaller streams of the district, and it is the intention to continue the

use of these devices in the future, as very satisfactory results were obtained.

The Weyburn-Lethbridge Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway has been completed through the southern part of the district, and will materially assist the development of this territory, and no doubt result in many changes in our work in this district in the future.

The only winter records obtained in this district during 1914 were on Saunders Springs,

near Maple Creek.

The year 1914 was noted for its small precipitation throughout this district, and thus the

streams were all very low during the year.

The early spring run-off was obtained by two engineers in this district, M. H. French covering the stations south of Cypress Hills and H. O. Brown those north of the hills. F. R. Steinberger was in charge of the whole district from April to August; E. W. W. Hughes took charge for the balance of the season and made the final computations for the annual report.

WOOD MOUNTAIN DISTRICT.

This district included the following regular gauging stations:

Stream	Location		Date Est	tablished
Bate Creek Bigbreed Creek.	SE 15-2-11-3		March	16, 1914 30, 1914
Bowrey Ditch	From Rock Creek (Montana)	}	April	30, 1914
Frenchman River	NW. 3-2-11-3		March	28, 1914

a This station was originally located on the NE. 31-6-21-3, but was moved to its present location on August 21, 1914. b This station was originally located on the SW. 17-11-24-3, but was moved to its present location on May 13,

This station was originally located on Sec. 36-6-22-3, but was moved to its present location on April 17, 1911. No. $25c-2\frac{1}{2}$

5 GEORGE V. A. 1915:

Stream	Location	Date Est	tablished
Frenchman River.	SE. 27-5-16-3	April	10, 1914
Horse Creek	Near Barnard	(Montana)May	1, 1914
Littlebreed Creek	NW. 11-2-11-3	March	31, 1914
McEachran Creek	Near Barnard	(Montana)May	1, 1914
Mule Creek	SW. 33-5-17-3	April	15, 1914
Rock Creek	Near Barnard	(Montana)April	30, 1914
Snake Creek	SW. 16-4-13-3	April	17, 1914

Miscellaneous gaugings were made of a few small spring creeks and coulees.

This district was established to obtain records of the flow of the Frenchman River and tributaries near the international boundary in connection with the investigations of boundary waters and proposed storage reservoirs. In order to get suitable sites, a few of the stations had to be established in the State of Montana. In connection with the establishment of these stations, cables were erected at three points, viz.: Frenchman River (two stations) and Snake Creek.

E. W. W. Hughes was in charge of the field work in this district, established the stations and made the final computations for the annual report. From August to November he also had charge of the field work in the Eastern Cypress Hills district, as well as the Wood Mountain district.

SASKATOON DISTRICT.

This district included the following regular gauging stations:

Stream	Location	Date Est	ablished
Battle River	NW. 25-43-17-3	May	23, 1914
Battle River	SE. 19-43-16-3	June	17, 1911
Bridge Creek	SE. 23-13-19-3	March	29, 1911
Long Creek	SE. 10-2-8-2	June	22, 1911
Moose Mountain Creek	NE. 15-3-2-2	Sept.	4, 1913
Moosejaw Creek	NE. 24-11-19-2	June	21, 1911
Moosejaw Creek	NW. 16-16-26-2	April	7, 1910
Notukeu Creek	NW. 10-11-10-3	August	7, 1914
Qu'Appelle River	NW. 33-19-21-2	May	12, 1911
North Saskatchewan River	SW. 33 and NE. 29-43- 16-3	May	16, 1911
North Saskatchewan River	River Lot No. 76, Prince Albert Settlement	Oet.	2, 1911
South Saskatchewan River	SW. 28-36-5-3	May	27, 1911
Souris River	NE. 11-2-8-2	June	23, 1911
Souris River	NE. 36-2-1-2	June	26, 1911
Souris River	SW. 6-4-26-1	July	20, 1911
Swiftcurrent Creek	SW. 12-15-14-3	April	30, 1910
Swiftcurrent Creek	NW. 18-15-13-3	May	5, 1913

The station on Notukeu Creek was established to determine the quantity of water available in that locality for domestic and municipal purposes. The ones on Swiftcurrent Creek are maintained for the same purpose, and to make it possible to get accurate records a concrete control and weir were constructed in this stream at the gauge on the SW. ¼ Sec. 12. Tp. 15, Rge. 14, W. 3rd Mer., late in the fall of 1914.

Miscellaneous gaugings were made of Souris River at Weyburn, Little Red River at Prince Albert, Springs near Gull Lake, and elsewhere.

Winter records were obtained at all the regular stations in this district, excepting the upper station on Battle River, Moose Mountain Creek, the upper station on Moosejaw Creek, and the two lower stations on Souris River. The stations west of Moosejaw were included in the Macleod district during the winter of 1914-15.

As intimated elsewhere, a special study was made of the flow of the North Saskatchewan River at Prince Albert during the winter of 1913-14, by W. H. Storey. The gauge was read and recorded three times each day and the discharge was measured three times each week. Besides providing the data required by the Water Power Branch, these records are very valuable on account of their great accuracy for testing the different methods of determining the discharge of an ice-covered stream. A special report on this work was written by Mr. G. H. Whyte, and is attached to this report as an appendix.

F. R. Steinberger, B.E., was in charge of the district except from April to September, when W. H. Storey was in charge. Mr. Storey also made the final computations for the annual report.

EDMONTON DISTRICT.

This district included the following regular gauging stations:

Stream	Location	Date Es	tablished
Athabaska River Battle River Clearwater River. Pigeon Creek. Red Deer River North Saskatchewan River. North Saskatchewan River. Sturgeon River.	SE. 20-66-22-4 SW. 4-43-25-4 SE. 16-39-7-5 SE. 15-46-28-4 SE. 20-38-27-4 NW. 33-52-24-4 NE. 21-39-7-5 NW. 28-55-22-4	Feb. May June August Dec. May June Dec.	23, 1913 7, 1913
Sturgeon River	Bet. River Lots 27 and 52 St. Albert Settlemen	$\left(\int \Lambda \mathrm{pr} \ 1\right)$	23, 1913

Miscellaneous gaugings were made of Blindman River (NW, 15-39-27-4), Brazeau River (19-45-10-5), Buck Creek (SE. 23-47-6-5), Lesser Slave River (Mirror Landing), Nordegg River (SE. 24-45-10-5), and North Saskatchewan River (26-45-9-5 and NW. 2-49-7-5).

A cable and boat station was established on the Athabaska River at Athabaska so that continuous records could be obtained. Cable stations were also established on the North Saskatchewan and Clearwater Rivers at Rocky Mountain House.

All the stations in this district were maintained throughout the winter. Those on the Red Deer, North Saskatchewan and Clearwater Rivers were included in the Calgary district. Miscellaneous gaugings of Buck Creek, Brazeau River, Nordegg River, North Saskatchewan River (near mouth of Brazeau River), and Pigeon Creek were also made in February

and March by J. S. Tempest, who was in charge of the Calgary district at that time. P. H. Daniells, B.Sc., was in charge of the Edmonton district, except from May to October,

when J. M. Paul, B.A., B.E., was in charge. Mr. Paul made the final computations for the annual report.

ATHABASKA DISTRICT.

This district included the following regular gauging stations:

Stream	Location	Date Est	ablished
Athabaska River Lobstiek River Maligne River MeLeod River Miette River Pembina River Rocky River Sturgeon River Sturgeon River	NW. 15-45-1-6 NE. 30-53-7-5 SW. 1-46-1-6 NW. 3-54-16-5 SW. 9-45-1-6 SW. 20-53-7-5 NW. 13-48-28-5 SW. 14-54-5-5	March July June May August Dee.	4, 1913 11, 1913
Sturgeon River		April	22, 1914

Miscellaneous gaugings were made of Athabaska River (NE. 5-51-25-5), Edson River (SE. 16-54-16-5), Embarras River (SW. 5-52-18-5), Fiddle Creek (near Miette Hot Springs), MeLeod River (NW. 3-54-16-5), Maligne River (near Jasper), Prairie Creek (NE. 5-51-25-5), Snaring River (NW. 33-46-1-6), Sundance Creek (NW. 4-53-18-5), Stony River (near Hawes), North Saskatchewan River (NW. 2-49-7-5), and Wolf Creek (SW. 3-54-16-5).

Cable stations were constructed on the Pembina and Maligne Rivers during the year, and

the ferry cable on the McLeod River used for gauging.

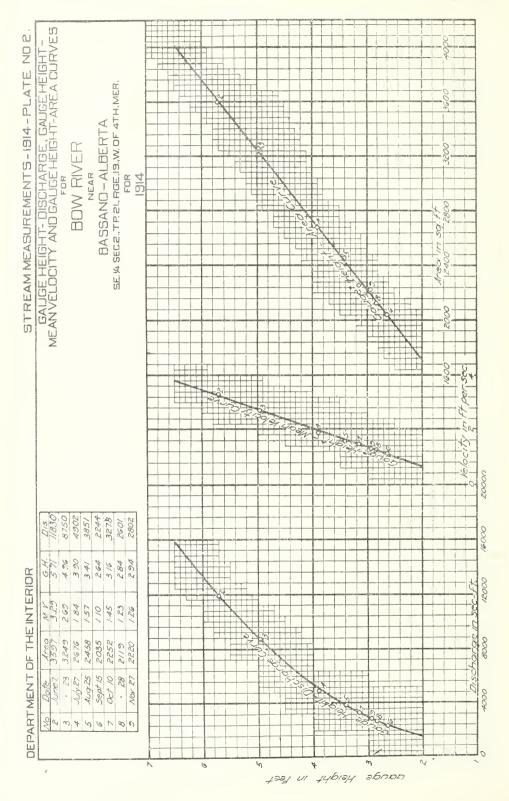
All the above regular and most of the miscellaneous gauging stations were maintained throughout the winter, and were included in the Edmonton district. Due to the fact that the country is not well settled, it is very hard to obtain observers at most points, and thus impossible to maintain regular gauging stations everywhere they are desired.

P. H. Daniells, B.Se., was in charge of the field work during the year and also made the

fina computations for the annual report.

INVESTIGATION OF ABSORPTION LOSSES IN CANALS.

During 1914 the investigations which were commenced in 1913, to determine the absorption and seepage losses in eanals, were continued by R. J. McGuinness, who spent the whole of the irrigation season on this work on the canals of the Western Section of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's irrigation tract near Calgary, and the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company's irrigation tract near Lethbridge. In this work we received the assistance of the officials of the above companies, and in all 256 measurements were made. The



records obtained are given later in the report, and in addition to the work of measuring the flow of the canals the temperatures of the waters were also obtained. This work is being continued and should produce some valuable data in a year or two.

CURRENT-METER RATING STATION.

The rating station was kept in operation from early in April until the end of November. During this period all the current-meters used in the field were rated at least once, and most of

them twice, while a few used on special work were rated three times.

During the season seventy-five current-meters were rated, forty-one for this branch. cleven for the British Columbia Hydrographic Survey, five for the British Columbia Government, twelve for the Manitoba Hydrographic Survey, four for the Department of Public Works of Canada, and two for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Each meter was rated in the condition it was received and, with few exceptions, again after being cleaned, adjusted and fitted with a new bearing. Rating tables were prepared for each rating of a meter and blueprints made, which are sent out with the instrument, while the originals are filed for reference in the office.

In addition to the regular work a few experiments on rating meters were carried out. These gave results which will be of assistance in future rating and field work. It is the intention,

however, to make further and more extensive investigations before publishing the results.

R. J. Srigley was in charge of the work. He was assisted by Captain Clifford, D.S.O.. until he left with the first Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force in August. For the balance of the season Mr. Srigley rated the current meters without help.

BENCH-MARKS.

When the stream measurement work was first started, the gauges were usually referred to bench-marks on wooden stakes or stumps of trees. These were easily shifted or destroyed, and were not satisfactory. In 1911 an iron bench-mark was adopted by this branch, and now almost all the gauges are either referred to bench-marks on concrete piers or other permanent structures, or to one of these iron bench-marks. Whenever an opportunity is afforded, these are tied to the Canadian Pacific Railway or Dominion Government levels, to determine their elevation above sea level, and they are therefore also a convenient reference for local levelling operations.

Descriptions of the iron bench-marks are given in the Report of the Progress of Stream

Measurements for 1911 and 1912.

OFFICE WORK.

As above intimated, the reports of the gauge height observers and the hydrometric engineers are transmitted to the office by mail. These are copied on office forms and filed in a cabinet, which is carefully indexed, and where they can be referred to at any time without trouble. As the engineers complete their computations, the results are entered on convenient forms

and filed in the same cabinet.

A cabinet made up of four styles of drawers is used for filing the records. The top section is used for filing the gauge height books of the observers and the current meter notes of the engineers. The gauge height books and current meter notes are filed alphabetically, according to the names of the streams. The next section contains the postal eards sent in by the observers, and these are also filed alphabetically according to the names of the streams. The third section is made up of map drawers, and contains the gauge height-area, gauge height-mean velocity and gauge height-discharge curves, and plotted cross-sections which are filed alphabetically, according to the names of the streams. The same section contains the maps showing the outlines of the drainage basins, filed numerically according to the number of the sectional sheet. The rating curves for the current meters are also filed in this section numerically. according to the office numbers of the meters. The bottom section of the cabinet consists of letter-size pockets, alphabetically arranged for each gauging station. The tables of gauge heights, discharge measurements, daily gauge height and discharge, monthly discharge, a description of the station, and memos of any changes are filed in these pockets. The different rating tables for each meter are also filed numerically in this section, and another drawer contains the daily and monthly reports of the meteorological service.

The copying and filing of the reports of the gauge height observers and the engineers is entrusted to the office recorder. While doing this he carefully examines all records to see that there are no errors, and where there are doubtful or impossible records it is his duty to have the data corrected or ascertain the cause of the unusual condition. He also makes out the

pay list for the observers and conducts the correspondence relating to the records.
All computations are checked before being used or published. For this reason, as far as possible, men with some technical education, or students in science, are engaged as helpers. The gaugings are computed by the helper and his work is checked by the engineer. In some instances, where there is a great deal of driving and camping out, the engineer cannot secure a helper who can compute discharges, and in that case he computes the discharges himself, and his computations are checked in the office.

Gaugings of the flow under ice are usually made by using the multiple point method, and vertical velocity curves have to be plotted to determine the mean velocity in the vertical.

The computation by this method is long and tedious and cannot be done by the engineer in the field. There are therefore a great many computations to be made in the office, and the services of a computer are required.

During the year 1914, G. H. Nettleton filled the position of office recorder, and J. B. Gray

that of office computer.

The results of the discharge measurements are plotted on cross-section paper by one of the assistant engineers as soon as they are received in the office, and thus a very close check is kept on the records, and errors can be detected at once and in most cases can be rectified. At the same time the records are kept up to date, and demands for provisional estimates can be met at an early date. Important changes in the flow are also detected at once, and instructions are issued without delay to the field men to obtain further gaugings. The first and second assistants to the chief engineer supervise the office and field work by constantly checking and inspecting it, and also do considerable work in the preparation of the annual and special reports.

P. M. Sauder, M. Can. Soc. C.E., occupies the position of chief hydrometric engineer, and G. H. Whyte and G. R. Elliott, B.A.Sc., A.M. Can. Soc. C.E., are respectively the first and

second assistants.

CONVENTIONS AND CONFERENCES.

In January, G. H. Whyte attended a conference of the Western District Engineers of the Water Resources Branch of the United States Geological Survey, held at Boise, Idaho. As particulars of this conference were given in the report for 1913, no further space will be given

to it here.

On February 20th and 21st, the second annual conference of the hydrometric engineers of this office was held at Calgary, with all but two members of the staff present. A good deal of interest was taken in this, and a number of valuable suggestions made and papers given. It is hoped that we will be able to hold such conferences each year in future, as they enable the men to discuss the different features of the work and to obtain a better idea of the way the office and field work is carried on.

In October, P. M. Sauder and G. R. Elliott attended the International Irrigation Congress held at Calgary. This congress was very successful, but as complete printed reports of it will

soon be available no further space will be given to it here.

It is unfortunate that it was not possible to send a representative to the conference of the District Engineers of the Water Resources Branch of the United States Geological Survey, held at Washington, D.C., in December, as this conference is always a great success. Copies of the papers read at this conference have, however, been received, and are very valuable and interesting.

FUTURE WORK.

During 1915, a special effort is being made to again obtain the total spring run-off of the main streams in the Cypress Hills and of Milk River drainage basin. The records obtained in 1914 on these streams are of especial value, and no doubt those of 1915 will be just as valuable, and it may not be found necessary to do early spring work in 1916, although it would be advisable.

The special work in the Wood Mountain district is to be continued during 1915, and will be of value in connection with the International Waterways' Treaty.

The investigations of absorption losses in irrigation canals will be continued during 1915,

and will be extended to include other problems in connection with irrigation work.

Parties will be placed on the headwaters of the North Saskatchewan River and in the Peace River district, where scarcely any data regarding the run-off has been collected. In both these districts there are water power sites and records of the flow are required to determine the possibilities. Ordinary transportation facilities are not available in either district. The engineer on the headwaters of the North Saskatchewan River will therefore have to use pack ponies, and the one in Peace River district will probably use boats or canoes.

DEFINITIONS.

The volume of water flowing in a stream is known as run-off or discharge. In expressing it various units are used, depending upon the kind of work for which the data is needed. Those used in this report are "second-feet," "acre-feet," "run-off per square mile" and "run-off in depth in inches" and may be defined as follows:

"Second-foot" is an abbreviation for cubic foot per second, and is the body of water flowing

in a stream one foot wide and one foot deep at the rate of one foot per second.

The "acre-foot" is the unit capacity used in connection with storage for irrigation work and is equivalent to 43,560 cubic feet. It is the quantity required to cover an acre to a depth of one foot.

The expression "second-feet per square mile" means the average number of cubic feet of water flowing each second from every square mile of drainage area on the assumption that the run-off is uniformly distributed.

"Depth in inches" means the depth of water in inches that would have covered the drainage area, uniformly distributed, if all the water could have accumulated on the surface. This quantity is used for comparing run-off with rainfall, which quantity is usually given in depth in inches.

It should be noticed that " acre-feet " and " depth in inches " represent the actual quantities of water which are produced during the periods in question, while "second-feet," on the

contrary, is merely a rate of flow per second.

EXPLANATION AND USE OF TABLES.

The data obtained and the estimates made therefrom have been compiled in tabulated form, and for each regular gauging station are given, as far as available, the following data:-

1. Description of station.

List of discharge measurements.

Table of daily gauge heights and discharges. Table of monthly discharges and run-off.

The description of stations gives such general information about the locality and equipment as would enable the reader to find and use the station. It also gives, as far as possible, complete history of all the changes that have occurred since the station was established and that might affect the records in any way.

The list of discharge measurements gives the results of all the discharge measurements that have been made at or in the vicinity of the gauging station or have been used in completing the records for the gauging station. It gives the date on which the measurement was made, the name of the engineer, the width and area of cross-section, the mean velocity of the current, the

gauge height and the discharge in second-feet.

The table of daily gauge heights and discharges given in this report is a combination of two tables kept in the office of the survey, namely, the table of daily gauge heights and the station rating table. The table of daily gauge heights gives the daily fluctuations of the surface of the water above the zero of the gauge, as reported by the observer. During high water, two observations of the gauge were made at some stations, and the gauge height given in the table is the mean of the observation for the day. Where automatic gauges are maintained the records given are the mean stage for the day. The discharge measurements and gauge heights are the base data from which the other tables are computed. The table of daily discharges is the discharge in second-feet, corresponding to the stage of the stream, as given by the station rating table.

In the table of monthly discharge the column headed "maximum" gives the mean flow for the day when the mean gauge height was highest. As the gauge height is the mean for the day, there might have been short periods when the water level and the corresponding discharge were higher than given in this column. Likewise, in the column "minimum," the quantity given is the mean flow for the day when the mean gauge height was lowest. The column headed "mean" is the average flow for each second during the month. The computations for the quantities in the remaining columns have been based upon this mean. The drainage area for each gauging station was marked off on the sectional maps of the department and the area taken off with a planimeter. In many districts, information regarding topographical features is very incomplete, and the computed areas are only approximate. As the surveys of the department are extended and completed, these computations will be checked and, if necessary, corrected.

CONVENIENT EQUIVALENTS.

The following is a list of convenient equivalents for use in hydraulic computations:-

1 cubic foot equals 6.23 British Imperial gallons.

1 cubic foot equals 7.48 United States gallons.

1 acre equals 43,560 square feet; equals 4,840 square yards.

1 acre-foot equals 43,560 cubic feet.

1 acre-foot equals 271,472 British Imperial gallons. 1 acre-foot equals 325,850 United States gallons.

1 inch deep on 1 square mile equals 2,323,200 cubic feet.

1 inch deep on 1 square mile equals 0.0737 second-feet per year.

1 second-foot equals 6.23 British Imperial gallons per second; equals 373.8 gallons per minute; equals 538,272 gallons for one day.

1 second-foot equals 7.48 United States gallons per second; equals 448.8 gallons per minute; equals 646,272 gallons for one day.

1 second-foot equals about 1 acre-inch per hour.

1 second-foot for one day equals 1.983 acre-feet.

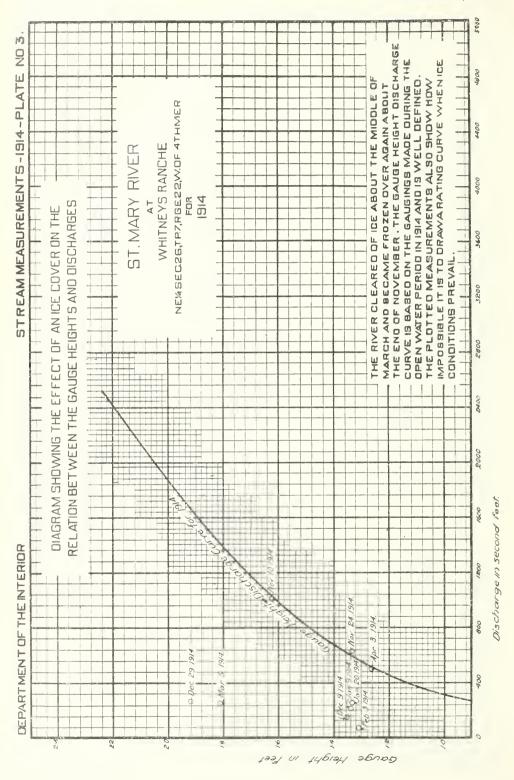
1 second-foot for one 28-day month equals 55.54 acre-feet.

1 second-foot for one 29-day month equals 57.52 acre-feet. 1 second-foot for one 30-day month equals 59.50 acre-feet.

1 second-foot for one 31-day month equals 61.49 acre-feet.

1 second-foot for 153 days equals 303.47 acre-feet.

1 second-foot for one year equals 724 acre-feet.



1 second-foot for one 28-day month covers 1 square mile 1.041 inches deep. 1 second-foot for one 29-day month covers 1 square mile 1.079 inches deep. 1 second-foot for one 30-day month covers 1 square mile 1.116 inches deep. 1 second-foot for one 31-day month covers 1 square mile 1.153 inches deep. 1 second-foot for 153 days covers 150 acres 24,278 inches or 2.023 feet deep. 1 second-foot for one year covers 1 square mile 13,572 inches or 1.131 feet deep. 100 British Imperial gallons per minute equals 0.268 second-feet. 100 United States gallons per minute equals 0.223 second-feet. 1,000,000 British Imperial gallons per day equals 1.86 second-feet. 1,000,000 United States gallons per day equals 1.55 second-feet. 1,000,000 British Imperial gallons equals 3.68 acre-feet. 1,000,000 United States gallons equals 3.07 acre-feet. 1,000,000 cubic feet equals 22.95 acre-feet. 1 foot per second equals 0.682 miles per hour. 1 cubic foot of water weighs 62.5 pounds. 1 horse-power equals 550 foot-pounds per second. 1 horse-power equals 746 watts. 1 horse-power equals 1 second-foot falling 8.80 feet.

13 horse power equals 1 kilowatt.

1 British Columbia miner's inch equals 1.68 cubic feet per minute, or 1 second-foot approximately equals 35.7 British Columbia miner's inches.

sec. ft. x fall in feet net horsepower on water wheel, realizing 80 per cent of the To calculate water power quickly: -___ theoretical power.

To find the number of acre-feet required for a certain acreage under the prescribed duty of water of one hundred and fifty acres for each cubic foot of water per second flowing continuously during the irrigation season (153 days), multiply the acreage by 2.02314.

METHODS OF MEASURING STREAM FLOW.

There are three distinct methods of determining the surface flow of streams: (1) by measurements of slope and cross-section and the use of Chezy's and Kutter's formulae; (2) by means of weirs, which include any device or structure that by measuring the depth on a crest or sill of known length and form, the flow of water may be determined; (3) by measuring the velocity of the current and the cross-section. The third method is the one most commonly used by this survey. The second is used when the flow is too small to be accurately determined by the third, while the first is only used in making estimates of the discharge of a stream when the only data available are the cross-section and slope.

SLOPE METHOD OF DETERMINING DISCHARGE.—The slope of a stream, or rather of a section of a stream, is the difference in elevation between the upper and lower ends of the section, commonly called the fall, divided by the distance or the length of the section. Slope sections vary in length from a few hundred feet to several thousand feet, depending largely upon the

nature of the stream.

It is difficult to ascertain accurately the slope of the water surface in a stream, since in nearly all streams there are pulsations in the water, causing the surface to rise and fall locally. In most streams the slope of the bottom is far from uniform, and the flow of water in any given section is more or less influenced by the flow in the adjacent section, above or below. For this reason it is a good plan to consider a number of adjacent sections, comprising a considerable length of the stream in one computation, being careful to take into account the diversity of crosssection at various places in the length, and the fact that the slope of the water surface of a stream becomes more uniform during high water and flood stages.

In determining the slope of the surface of a stream, levels are taken of the water surface at each end of the slope section, and referred to some datum or bench-mark. A good plan is to set firmly a stout wooden stake below the water surface at each end of the slope section, and then to drive a nail into the top of each stake, so that the nail-head will exactly coincide with the water surface. The difference in elevation between the two nail-heads, divided by the dis-

tance between the stakes, will give the slope.

The wetted perimeter is that portion of a stream channel that is in contact with the water. The form or outline of the wetted perimeter of a stream has an important influence upon the velocity of the current. It is usually determined graphically from the plotted cross-section or may be measured by means of a flexible tape or chain after the flood has subsided.

The hydraulic radius, which is sometimes called the mean radius of the channel below the water surface is found by dividing the area of the cross-section (in sq. ft.) by the length of the

wetted perimeter (in feet).

The Chezy formula, which is the fundamental formula for stream discharge, is: $Q=A\ V$

Q=the discharge of the stream in sec.-ft. in which A = the area of the cross-section in sq. feet. V = the mean velocity of flow, in ft. per sec.

In applying this formula to the determination of stream discharge, the mean velocity of a

stream is considered a function of the slope and of the wetted perimeter of the stream. This may be expressed by formula as follows:

 $V = C \sqrt{rs}$

r = the hydraulic radius of the channel.

s=the surface slope.

C is a variable coefficient, depending upon the nature of the channel.

In determining the value of C for any given case it is customary to make use of Kutter's formula. which is:

$$C = \frac{41.6 + \frac{.00281}{s} + \frac{1.811}{n}}{1 + \left\{41.6 + \frac{.00281}{s}\right\}\sqrt{\frac{n}{r}}}$$

In this formula r and s have the same significance as in the Chezy formula and the new factor n is called the coefficient of roughness. It is a variable coefficient, and its value is dependent upon the size, shape, slope and degree of roughness of the channel. Tables of values of n are given in various text books, but it is difficult to choose the correct value. It is therefore advisable, whenever possible, to compute the value of n from a measured discharge. As the slope method of determining discharge is seldom employed except to estimate flood discharge, a current meter measurement is very often made at the slope section, during low water. Having determined the mean velocity, slope and hydraulic radius at the time of the metering,

the value of C may be found from the formula $V=C\sqrt{rs}$ or $C=\sqrt{rs}$ Trautwine's Pocket Book for Civil Engineers and other texts contain tables giving the value of n for different values of r, s, and c. From these tables we can interpolate the proper value of n for a particular section of the stream, at low water stage. In most cases this value of n is applicable to high water and flood conditions of the stream also, and is used with values of r and s for the high water or flood cross-section to determine the value of C at the higher stage. Having determined the value of C the computation of the discharge is simple.

The results obtained by the slope method are in general only roughly approximate, owing to the difficulty in obtaining accurate data and the uncertainty of the value of n to be used.

Weir Method of Determining Discharge.—As yet few permanent weirs have been cons structed by this survey, but many regular weir measurements are made on small stream-by means of a temporary weir. The weir used consists of a wooden base of 2-inch plank, to which is bolted a rectangular notch of three-eights inch steel with bevelled edges.

In making a measurement by means of a temporary weir, the following directions should be followed as far as possible. The weir should be placed perpendicular and at right angles to the bed of the stream with the crest level. The discharge should be free in so much as the nappe should have sufficient fall to allow air to have free circulation underneath it, and the head or depth on the crest should not exceed one-third of the length. The channel of approach should be several times as wide as the opening and the depth of water in the bay or pond should be at least twice the head on the weir, so as to eliminate velocity of approach and cross-currents. In choosing a site for a weir, a point should be chosen that will fulfil the above conditions and give a good-sized bay or pond.

To set up a temporary weir, a dam of sods and earth is thrown across the stream, the weir is set in place and the sods are tramped firmly around it to stop all leakage. On a stream with a sandy bed, sods or clay must be placed on the bottom for a few feet upstream to form a mattress to prevent the undermining of the dam.

After the bay has filled up, the head of the water is observed by taking the difference in elevation of the crest of the weir and the elevation of the water surface in the bay at a distance of 4 to 10 feet from the weir, with an engineer's level. Two common methods of getting the elevation of the water surface are: (1) hold the levelling rod on a stone or other solid body under water and subtract the depth of water on the rod from the sight on the rod; (2) drive a pin divided into tenths of feet into the bed of the stream so that an even tenth is level with the surface of the water, then hold the levelling rod on the top of the pin and add the length of pin above the water to the sight on the rod.

When the head of water has been determined, the discharge is computed by using one of the standard formulae which will suit the case. Tables giving the discharges for different heads and lengths of crests are published in many engineering texts.

The formula used by this survey for rectangular sharp-crested weirs is:

Q=3.33 (L-.2H) $H^{3}/_{2}$ being a modification of Francis' formula, to allow for end contractions and elimination of velocity of approach, in which Q = discharge in sec. ft.; L = length of crest in feet; H = head in feet.

Measurements by means of temporary weirs should be made some distance above or below the gauge. If they are made close to a gauge, the gauge must be read before the weir is placed in the stream, and the pond must be allowed to run off after the weir is removed before the gauge is re-read.

Where permanent weirs are installed, the gauge height observed is that of an auxiliary gauge above the weir, which is kept so that the head of the weir can be read direct. The weir is not usually placed so that it will interfere with the regular station, so that if at any time the weir is destroyed the regular gauge can be read during the period that the weir is out of order.

Velocity Method of Determining Discharge.—There are two methods of determining the velocity of flow of a stream, namely, direct and indirect. In the direct method, by which the velocity is determined by means of floats, the liability of error is large, and the results far from satisfactory. This method is seldom used except for very rough estimates, or when a current meter cannot be used. There are three common kinds of floats, viz.: surface, subsurface and tube or rod floats. In each the procedure is the same. A straight piece of channel is selected for the run and two cross-sections are taken at some convenient distance apart, usually from 100 to 200 feet. They are then divided into strips by means of a tagged wire. The velocity in each strip is then measured by noting the time taken by the float in traversing the run or distance between the two cross-sections. As the time and distance are both known the velocity can easily be computed. The velocity, whether measured by surface, sub-surface or tube floats, must be multiplied by a coefficient less than unity to reduce to the mean velocity before being used to compute the discharge.

The indirect or current meter method is the most reliable and most widely used method of determining the velocity of the flow of a stream. The meter used by this survey is the Price Patent, manufactured by W. & L. E. Gurley, Troy, N.Y. It consists of six cups attached to a vertical shaft, which revolves on a conical hardened steel point when immersed in moving water. The number of revolutions is indicated electrically. The rating or relation between the velocity of the moving water and the revolutions of the wheel is determined for each meter by drawing it through still water for a given distance at different speeds and noting the number of revolutions for each run. From this data a rating table is prepared which gives the velocity per second of moving water for any number of revolutions in a given time interval.

In making a measurement with a current meter, a number of points, called measuring points, are measured off above and in the plane of the measuring section, at which observations of depth and velocity are taken. These points are spaced equally for those parts of the section where the flow is uniform and smooth, but should be spaced unequally for other parts according to the discretion and judgment of the engineer. In general, the points should not be spaced farther apart than 5 per cent of the distance between piers, nor farther apart than the approximate mean depth of the section at the time of measurement.

The measuring points divide the total cross-section into elementary strips, at each end of which observations of depth and velocity are made. The discharge of any elementary strip is the product of the average of the depths at the ends, the width of the strip, and the average of the mean velocities at the two ends of the strip. The sum of the discharges of the elementary strips is the total discharge of the stream.

The accuracy of a discharge measurement taken at a velocity area station is dependent on two factors, the accuracy with which the area of the cross-section and the mean velocity of the flow normal to that section are measured. The greatest, and the most common errors in measurements of discharge are caused by erroneous soundings. Errors in soundings by weight and line are due to the weight being carried down-stream, or, sometimes, to the bowing of the line. Both these causes make the soundings too great. Errors in soundings with rods are due to the rod not being perpendicular, to the water rising on the rod, and to the rod sinking in the bed. In order to verify the accuracy of soundings made at medium or high stages, they

the bed. In order to verify the accuracy of soundings made at medium or high stages, they should be compared with those at low water. The mean velocity is also very difficult to measure accurately, because it is constantly changing. It varies not only from the surface to the bottom, but from one bank of the stream to the other, making it necessary to measure it at a number of points.

METHODS OF DETERMINING MEAN VELOCITY.

There are a number of different methods of determining the mean velocity at the ends of these strips, or, as it is commonly called, the mean velocity in a vertical, namely, multiple-point, single-point, and integration. These three principal multiple-point methods in general use are the vertical velocity-curve, three-point and two-point method.

Vertical Velocity Curve Method of Determining Mean Velocity.—In this method the centre of the meter is held as close to the surface of the water as possible, being careful to keep it out of reach of all surface disturbances, and then at a number of different depths throughout the vertical. The velocity at each position of the meter is recorded. These observations are then plotted with velocities in feet per second as abscissae and their corresponding depths in feet as ordinates, and a mean curve is drawn through the points. The mean velocity for the vertical is obtained by dividing the area bounded by the curve and its axis by the depth. In the absence of a planimeter for measuring the area, the depth is divided into 5 to 10 equal parts, and the velocities of the centre ordinates of these parts are noted. The mean of these velocities will very closely approximate the mean in the vertical.

The mean of these velocities will very closely approximate the mean in the vertical.

It is often more convenient, when the depth is a number of feet and a fraction, as 7.4, to divide the depth into 7 parts of a foot width, and a part of 0.4 foot width. Then the velocity

to enter for the narrow part is 0.4 of the velocity at the centre of it.

The vertical velocity curve is useful in studying the manner in which velocities occur in a vertical. From a study of a number of these curves the other shorter methods of determining mean velocity are deduced. On account of the length of time taken to complete a measurement, this method is not used in general routine measurements, except during the winter, for a change of stage is almost sure to occur during a measurement on a large stream which counterbalances the increased accuracy. For this reason its use is limited to the determination of the coefficient to be used in the reduction of values obtained by other methods of measuring velocity to the true value, to the measurements of velocities under new and unusual conditions of flow, and for measurements under ice.

Three-Point Method of Determining Mean Velocity.—This method is one of the short methods of obtaining the mean velocity in the vertical and, under some conditions, gives the most accurate results next to the vertical velocity curve method. It has been used almost exclusively by this survey in past years, during the open water period, but recently has been superseded by the two-point method which, under most conditions, gives more accurate results. In the three-point method, the current-meter is held at 0.2, 0.6, and 0.8 depth. The mean is then obtained by dividing by 4 the sum of the velocities at 0.2 and 0.8 depth plus twice the

velocity at 0.6 depth.

Two-Point Method of Determining Mean Velocity.—In studying the vertical curves made at a number of different points and under varied conditions, it has been found that the mean of the velocities occurring at 0.2 and 0.8 depth gives very nearly the mean velocity in the vertical. Use is made of this fact in the two-point method of determining mean velocity, the meter being held at 0.2 and 0.8 depth in the vertical. This method has been found more accurate than the single point method and the time required for a metering is not very much greater. This method has been found to give, also, a very close approximate to the mean velocity in measurements of ice-covered streams, although these flow under very different conditions from those of open water.

Single-Point Method of Determining Mean Velocity.—Experiments made under most favourable conditions and extending over a long period have established the point of mean velocity in a vertical at 0.6 of the depth. Therefore the error resulting from the use of the 0.6 depth as the depth of mean velocity is very small, though in some few cases a study of the vertical velocity curve will show the need of a coefficient to reduce the observed velocities to the mean. The variation of the coefficient from unity in individual cases is, however, greater than in the two or three point method, and the general results are not as satisfactory.

For that reason this method is not employed very extensively by the survey.

In the other principal single-point method the meter is held near the surface, at from 0.5 to 1 feet below the surface, care being taken to sink the instrument below the influence of wind or waves. The resulting velocities must be multiplied by a coefficient to reduce them to mean velocities. This coefficient as found by a large number of experiments, varies from 0.78 to 0.98, depending upon the depth and speed of the stream. The deeper the stream and the greater the velocity, the larger the coefficient. In flood work coefficients varying from 0.90 to 0.95 should be used. This method is only used when the current is too strong to permit the sinking of the meter to any great depth below the surface of the water. It is often employed at times of flood, or when a stream is carrying a lot of drift wood or ice.

Integration Method of Determining Mean Velocity.—This method of determining the mean velocity in a vertical consists in moving the meter at a slow uniform speed from the bed of the stream to the surface and return in a vertical direction, the time and revolutions being observed. In travelling through all parts of the vertical the meter is acted upon by each and every thread of velocity from the bed to the surface of the stream, and the resulting

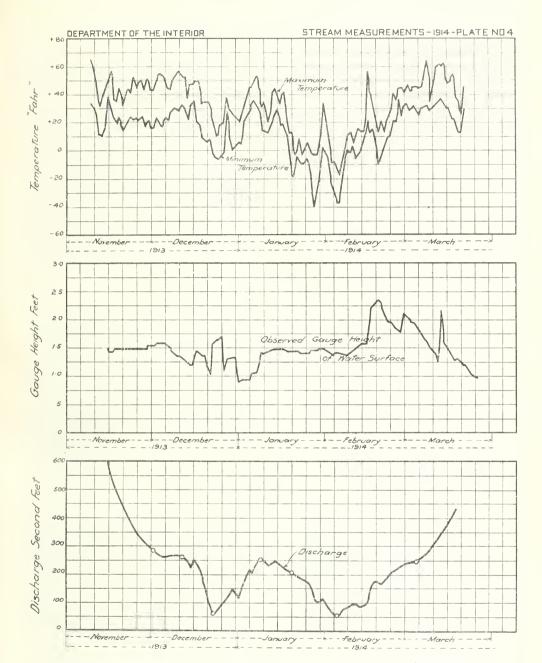
observations determine the mean in that vertical.

This method is very useful in checking the results of other methods. It is, however, seldom used by this survey, as the Price meter is not suited to observations by this method, since the vertical motion of the meter causes the wheel to revolve.

GAUGING STATIONS.

The first step is to select a suitable locality for a gauging station. Although apparently simple, this is really a difficult task. Not only must the water be moving in nearly straight lines over a solid bed and between well defined banks, but the place must be accessible at moderate cost, and there must be living near it a competent person who can be engaged to serve as observer. Permanent gauging stations should only be selected after a very thorough reconnaissance. In the irrigation districts and in more thickly populated districts there is more or less diversion of water. This is apt to complicate matters for the hydrometric engineer, for a gauging station above all works may not include all the tributaries of the stream, and it is often necessary to establish gauging stations at several points along the streams, and on tributaries, canals, and pipe lines in order to obtain complete information regarding the water supply in a particular stream.

There are three classes of gauging stations, namely, wading, bridge and cable stations. The wading station can of course only be used in the case of small streams having a maximum depth at its highest stage of three feet or less. The equipment for a wading station is small, consisting usually of a plain staff gauge, graduated to feet and hundredths, and fixed vertically to one of the banks of the stream. For convenience a measuring line, usually a wire with tags.



DBSERVATIONS OF GAUGE HEIGHTS ON STMARY RIVER AT WHITNEY'S RANCH WITH CORRESPONDING MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM TEMPERATURES AND THE ESTIMATED DAILY DISCHARGES FOR THE WINTER 1913-1914.

The circles on the discharge graph indicate actual discharge measurements

may be fixed permanently at this section. When taking the reading, the engineer should stand below and to one side of the meter so as not to cause eddies in the water.

Bridge stations, because of their permanency and the freedom of movement allowed the engineer, are much preferred. Very often, however, more particularly in swift currents, the piers materially affect the accuracy of the results. When the gauge cannot be attached to a pier, it is often attached horizontally to the guard-rail or floor of the bridge, and the height of the stream is found by lowering a weight by a chain over a pulley. It is indicated by a marker on the chain. Distances of three, five or ten feet, according to the size of the stream, are marked on the lower chord of the down stream side of the bridge, to serve as a measuring line.

Frequently it is impossible to establish a permanent gauging station at a bridge. In that case the wire cable of a ferry can be utilized, or, if that is not available, a permanent wire cable is stretched across the river. For spans of average length a galvanized wire cable three-fourths of an inch in diameter is safe. It is supported at each bank by means of high struts or by passing it through the crotch of a tree. The cable is run into the ground and anchored securely to a "dead man" buried at least six feet below the surface, or, if convenient, it is anchored to the lower part of the trunk of a tree. A turnbuckle is inserted in the cable between the strut and anchorage to permit tightening the cable when it begins to sag. A permanent measuring line, usually a wire, with tags 5 or 10 feet apart, is stretched across the stream just above the cable. A cage large enough to carry two men and instruments is constructed, and suspended from the cable by means of cast-iron pulleys. The cage is moved from point to point by hand. A stay line, usually quarter-inch guy wire, is stretched across the stream about thirty to forty feet upstream from the cable, and securely fastened. By passing a sash cord through a pulley hung on this stay line the current meter is prevented from being carried downstream. This type of station has the advantage that it can usually be located at the most desirable point on the stream and is free of piers and other obstructions.

LOW VELOCITY LIMITATIONS.

Owing to the presence of a slight amount of friction in the current meter, a certain definite velocity is required to make the wheel revolve, i.e., to overcome the frictional resistance of the wheel. For this reason the meter is unsuitable for the measurement of low velocities approaching this value. This velocity, which is required to overcome friction, and which is obtained from the meter rating curve, is called the velocity of no flow for the particular meter referred to. It varies in different types of meters, and also slightly in meters of the same type, according to the time the meter is in use, but very seldom exceeds 0.2 foot per second in any meter. From a number of observations the low velocity limit, below which values of velocity are unreliable, is found to be 0.5 foot per second. In many cases at low stages the gauging station on a stream becomes unsuitable for a discharge measurement owing to the mean velocity in the section falling below the safe limit. In such instances, where it is possible to wade the stream, a suitable gauging section may be located within a reasonable distance of the regular station and the discharge measurements made at this point. When a gauging is made at a cross-section other than the regular station, sufficient soundings should be made at the latter at the time of the gauging to develop the cross-section and compute the area. The measurement is thus referred to the regular gauging station, and the mean velocity and area at the regular section are reported and used in the office computations.

OFFICE COMPUTATIONS.

RATING CURVES AND TABLES.—When a series of discharge measurements has been made at a gauging station a rating curve is constructed for that station, showing graphically the discharge corresponding to any stage of the stream within the limits covered by the gaugings. This curve, as it is usually drawn, has as abscissae the discharges in second-feet, and as ordinates the corresponding gauge heights at which the discharges were made. A smooth curve is drawn through the resulting set of points, and from this curve the discharges at any stage within the limits of the curve are taken. Some measurements may be more reliable than others, owing to more or less favourable conditions at different times of gauging, or to other causes. In order to obtain the weight of the different measurements, curves with area and mean velocity, as abscissae, and gauge heights as ordinates, are also drawn. From a study of these curves any discrepancies in a measurement, either in its area or mean velocity, may be detected. Should it be necessary to extend the rating curve beyond the limits of actual discharge measurements, the area and mean velocity curves may be constructed to the stages for which the discharge curve is desired, and the latter found by taking the product of the two curves. The discharge curve under natural conditions of flow is always convex to the gauge height axis. The area curve is either a straight line or is convex to the gauge height axis, except in the case of overhanging banks, when it becomes concave to the axis. The mean velocity curve is always concave to the gauge height axis, except in cases where standing water occurs below the stage of no-flow. In this case the curve will assume a reverse form, starting from the gauge height of zero flow with a curve convex to the gauge height axis and gradually reversing to a curve concave to this axis. In plotting all three curves the horizontal and vertical scales should be chosen that the curves may be used within the limits of accuracy for the work, and in their critical position will make, as nearly as possible, angles of 45 degrees with each axis.

The rating curve being constructed, it becomes necessary to prepare a station rating table, giving the discharge at any stage of the stream within the limits of the daily gauge height observations on record. From this rating table the daily discharges corresponding to the daily gauge heights are read and tabulated. The rating table is constructed for tenths, half-tenths, or hundredths of feet, according to the readings of the gauge to which it is to be applied. The discharges for this table are read directly from the rating curve and are then adjusted so that the differences for successive stages shall be either constant or gradually increasing, but never decreasing, unless the station is affected by backwater.

DAILY DISCHARGE, MONTHLY MEAN, AND RUN-OFF.—The rating table being made to cover the range of daily gauge height observations, the next procedure in the computations is to make out a table of daily discharges from this rating table. The daily gauge heights are copied as they were sent in by the observer, and opposite each the corresponding discharge is filled in from the rating table. The monthly discharge is found by totalling the daily discharges for the month in question, and the monthly mean is obtained by dividing this total by

the number of days in the month.

The run-off is computed with two different sets of units, depending upon the kind of work

for which the data is intended, as follows:

(I) Run-off in inches is the depth to which a plane surface equal in extent to the drainage area would be covered if all the water flowing from it in a given time were conserved and uniformly distributed thereon; it is used for comparing run-off with rainfall, which is usually expressed in depth in inches. The monthly mean run-off in second-feet is divided by the area of the drainage basin in square miles to find the monthly mean run-off per square mile. result, reduced to run-off in depth in inches for the monthly period, is in the form required.

(2) The run-off in acre-feet is the form of most use in connection with storage. An acrefoot is equivalent to 43,560 cubic feet, and is the quantity of water required to cover an acre to the depth of one foot. The monthly mean run-off in second-feet is used for the computation of run-off in acre-feet. The monthly mean is reduced to cubic feet per month, and this quantity

divided by 43,560 gives the run-off in acre-feet.

The run-off of the stream being computed both in depth in inches and in acre-feet for each month, the run-off for the period during which observations of run-off were made is found by the summation of the amounts of run-off for the several months making up this period.

CHANGING CONDITIONS OF CHANNEL.—On streams such as Milk River, whose bed is in a constant state of motion, measurements of discharge should be made every few days, otherwise considerable data relating to changes cannot be obtained. For discharges on days other than those on which measurements are taken, the interpolation method is used. The two methods of interpolation in general use are the Stout and Bolster methods.

The Stout method deals with the correction of the gauge heights. A curve is drawn, using the difference between the actual gauge heights at the time of measurement and the gauge height corresponding to the measured discharge as ordinates, and the corresponding days of the month as abscissae. From an irregular curve drawn through these points corrections for gauge heights can be made for days on which there was no discharge measurement. When the discharge is greater than that given by the curve the correction is positive, and vice-versa. Each daily gauge height is corrected by the amount shown on the correction curve, and the corresponding discharge taken from an approximate rating curve for the station.

The Bolster method deals more particularly with the modification of the discharge. Results of discharge measurements covering a whole year or season are plotted and, though considerably scattered, will define one or more regular curves, called standard curves, the number and position of each indicating the radical changes. Where the river bed changes from day to day, the position of the standard curve also varies and must pass through the points indicating the different days. The points indicating two successive measurements are joined by a line, which for short distances on the cross-section paper is a straight line, and otherwise a curve. This line is divided into a number of equal parts, each indicating an intervening day, the assumption being that as the change during this period is gradual the daily rating must pass through each point or day, as represented by the divisions. A simple and convenient way of making these interpolations and moving the daily rating curve is to make a tracing of the standard curve with a vertical line of reference. By keeping the lines of reference coincident this curve can be shifted into any desired position and the discharge read for any gauge height.

WINTER RECORDS.

Formation of Ice and Ice Conditions.—Perhaps the greatest difficulties in stream measurements are met with in the early part of the winter, just as the streams are commencing to freeze up. Especially is this true in the swift running streams in or near the mountains. Needle and anchor ice often form in large quantities in rapids and, flowing in masses with the water, make gaugings very difficult and unreliable. Even after a permanent ice cover is obtained at the gauging station this ice will, in some cases, obstruct the channel below the station and cause "backwater."

A further difficulty is that the surface ice usually forms along the edges of the stream for some time before forming in the centre of the channel. At first this may be broken away if the stream is small and open water measurements made, but later it is necessary to take some observations through holes in the ice along the edge. As the streams get farther away from the mountains their velocity decreases, and fewer rapids occur along their course. is then less trouble with needle and anchor ice, and a permanent ice cover forms much more

aniekly.

In many cases the section used during the summer is very unsuitable for making measurements during the winter. It may be (a) too wide and shallow or flowing in two channels during the winter, due to low water; (b) partially open, due to swift running water or warm water running in; (c) affected by needle and anchor ice, either by flowing in the water, or causing backwater; (d) located where the snow drifts over the ice to a great depth; (e) that it is likely to have a rough ice cover or pile up with ice, due to swift water and a rough bed;

(f) that there is a tendency for ice jams to occur, with consequent backwater, etc.

It is therefore often necessary to choose a new section for winter observations. This should be done before freeze-up, for then the width, depth, uniformity of flow and conditions above and below can be easily noted. The most suitable stations for winter measurements are those which have a long stretch of very smooth, sluggish water above, and a rapid fall

below.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS.—In winter as in summer, the daily discharges of a stream are computed from frequent discharge measurements, and daily gauge height observations. The discharge measurements are made through holes in the ice from five to ten or even twenty feet apart, depending upon the size of the stream, and large enough to allow the current meter to pass through freely. The gaugings are made in the same manner as at open sections except that the depth of the stream is taken as the distance from the bottom of the ice to the bed of the stream. The soundings, however, are always referred to the surface of the water in the holes, the distance from the surface of the water to the bottom of the ice being measured and subtracted from the soundings to obtain the depth.

The vertical velocity curve method is usually used for the determination of the mean velocity in the vertical. A curve is plotted for each vertical, and the mean velocity is determined in the usual manner. These curves vary greatly as to form for different kinds and

conditions of channel.

The typical curve, however, differs from that obtained from an open water observation in that it is drawn back more at the surface, owing no doubt to greater friction between the ice and the water as compared with the water and the atmosphere. As a result there are two points in the vertical at which the thread of mean velocity occurs under an ice cover. These points are near 0.2 and 0.8 of the total depth below the bottom of the ice, and the mean of the velocities at these two depths will give fairly accurate results, but when close estimates of the discharges are required, and the conditions are not very favourable, the vertical velocity method should be used.

It is found that when all the holes are opened on a small swift stream, there are sometimes vertical pulsations of the water in the holes, which affect the velocity readings. usually be avoided by only opening one hole at a time, and filling it in again with ice and snow as soon as the observation is finished. It can also be overcome by inserting a thin sheet of galvanized tin or iron at the bottom of the hole after the meter has been lowered into the

water. The meter should always be held near the upstream side of the hole.

In using the meter care must be taken to keep it under the water as much as possible to prevent ice from forming around the bearings. It is a good plan to clean and oil the meter

indoors before starting out to make a gauging.

GAUGES AND GAUGE OBSERVATIONS.—The gauge is usually read once each day, the observer noting the elevation of the water as it rises in a hole cut through the ice, the height of the top of the ice, the thickness of the ice, presence of needle or slush ice, snow on top of ice, ice jams, and any sudden changes in temperature. To do this the observers are provided with an ice chisel for chopping holes, and an L-shaped ice scale to measure the thickness of the

A difficulty which arises in obtaining the thickness of the ice is that in a hole kept open for some time the ice wears away around the bottom of the hole, and may make it necessary

to cut a new hole near by, or to enlarge the original.

Any form of gauge may be used, but the chain gauge is the most satisfactory, as the staff gauge, being frozen to the ice, heaves with it, and also in cutting away the ice from around

ESTIMATES OF DALLY DISCHARGE.—While the run-off, particularly during the winter months, does not vary directly in accordance with the precipitation, the rate at which it reaches the streams is, of course, dependent almost entirely upon the climatic conditions. The climate in the mountains is subject to great extremes, but during the winter almost the entire precipitation is in the form of snow.

There is, therefore, very little surface run-off, and the flow of the streams comes almost entirely from the glaciers, ground waters and lake storage, and except for the losses due to freezing and the slight increases, due to the melting of snow and ice by chinooks (warm winds), the flow in the streams would remain constant or would change gradually.

There are, however, certain local conditions in Western Canada which make it exceptionally difficult to make estimates of the daily discharge during the winter. The gauge height in many cases fluctuates very much, and often sudden rises or drops occur. rises are often explained by the fact that during very cold spells a great deal of slush, frazil,

and anchor ice is formed and chokes up the channel, thus raising the surface of the water, when in reality the discharge is decreasing. Then, again, a chinook causes a sudden rise in temperature and the discharge is often increased, while at the same time the gauge height gradually lowers, evidently because the warmer weather and water have melted out a lot of the ice from the channel and given it a greater carrying capacity.

In order to make reliable estimates of the daily discharge, gaugings must be made at short intervals and the weather conditions and temperatures in the whole of the drainage area

above the stations must be very carefully studied.

W. G. Hoyt, District Engineer, Water Resources Branch, U.S. Geological Survey, has made an exhaustive study of methods for estimating the flow when streams are frozen. The various methods described by him in an article in "Engineering News" on April 10, 1913, and Water-Supply Paper 337, published by the United States Geological Survey, in 1913, and modifications of them, are used. The graphic method of interpolation has been found to be generally applicable, but as the precipitation during the winter months has so little effect upon the run-off during that period, it is seldom plotted on the sheets. It is also considered that the extremes and ranges of temperatures are better guides for interpolation than the mean temperatures, and the minimum and maximum temperatures are both plotted and given due consideration rather than the mean temperatures.

The weather conditions and temperatures at the gauging station are not always typical for the whole drainage basin above, and eare must therefore be taken to have the meteorological observations made at some other place, or, if necessary, at two or more places. Of course, eare must be taken to study all the possible conditions which may affect the estimates.

Plate 4 shows typical conditions and illustrates the graphic method of interpolating the

daily discharges.

Additional information on this subject may be found in the appendix of this report.

RATING CURRENT-METERS

Each meter is rated before being used, in order to determine the relation between the revolutions of the wheel and the velocity of the water. The meter is driven at a uniform rate of speed through still water for a given distance, and the number of revolutions of the whee and the time are recorded. From this data the number of revolutions per second and the corresponding velocity per second are computed. Tests are made for speeds varying from the slowest which will cause the wheel to revolve to several feet per second. The results of these runs, when plotted with revolutions per second as abscissae, and velocity in feet per second as ordinates, locate points that define the meter rating-curve, which for all meters is practically a straight line. From this curve a meter rating table is prepared. Theoretically, the rating for all meters of the same make and type should be the same, but as the result of slight variations in construction and in the bearing of the wheel on the axis at different velocities, the ratings differ.

After a meter has been in use for some time the cups may have received small injuries, or the bearing of the wheel on the axis may have changed owing to unavoidable rough usage. These changes will affect the running of the meter and change its rating. As a consequence, each meter is re-rated at regular intervals and a new rating curve and table prepared.

Descriptions of the rating station, discussions of the methods employed, and the results of ratings, are given in the Reports of Progress of Stream Measurements for the years 1911 and 1912.

ATHABASKA RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN.

General Description.

Athabaska River rises on the eastern slope of Rocky Mountains and flows in a northeasterly direction for about one thousand miles, eventually emptying into Lake Athabaska.

The Athabaska basin forms the most southerly portion of the great Mackenzie system, and

the portion dealt with in this report comprises only the headwaters.

Rising in country very similar to the watershed of the other streams of importance in Alberta, it flows out of the mountains and then through foothill country. From the foothills to the lake the basin consists of stretches of muskeg and uplands, well timbered with spruce

and pine.

The general character of the basin is such that the winter precipitation or snow cover is conserved to a great extent, and floods in the early spring are not usual. However, in June, July and August rains and warm winds cause the upper parts of the system to discharge large quantities of the snow water from the higher peaks and glaciers, and when rains of any magnitude occur the invariable result is a flood. The muskeg country is a great source of storage, but, when its capacity is reached, it accelerates rather than retards the run-off.

The main transcontinental lines of the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern Railways cross the upper portion of this drainage basin, and transportation is now a much

easier problem than in the past.

Many valuable deposits of coal, limestone and other minerals are found in this basin, and, on account of these as well as the many power possibilities and stretches of timber and pulpwood, it is expected that this country will develop very much during the next few years.

During 1913 a few stations were established in this basin, and a regular hydrometric engineer employed, who made a number of miscellaneous measurements. As the country is settled more stations will be established where necessary, and much better records obtained. A very full description of this drainage is attached as an appendix to the 1913 report.

MIETTE RIVER NEAR JASPER.

Location.—On the SW. 4 Sec. 9, Tp. 45, Rge. 1, W. 6th Mer., at a traffic bridge about two miles southwest of Jasper, and about one mile from the mouth of the river.

Records available.—From May 23, 1914, to December 31, 1914. Discharge measurements available from February 13, 1913, to December 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff, on downstream side of bridge pier about 20 feet from the left bank. Bench-warks.—Six-inch spike driven in 15-inch spruce tree on the left bank of the river, and about 30 feet east of the gauge; elevation 10.76 feet above the zero of gauge.

Channel.—Three channels at all stages, slightly shifting.

Discharge measurements.—Made from bridge.

Winter flow.—River affected by ice from November to April. Discharge measurements made at a point about 1,000 feet downstream from regular section.

Observer.—Matt. Crevie.

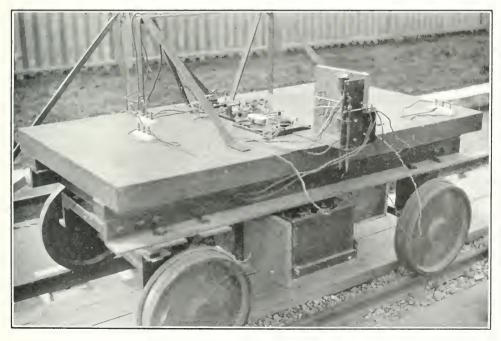
DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Miette River near Jasper, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge
		Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secfl.
an. 22	P. H. Daniells,		51	0.46	a	23
Mar. 6	do	47	47	0.56	a	. 26
April 16	do	50	82	1.80	a	148
May 14	do		423	1.42	3.60	600
May 23	do		522	1.84	4.09	963
une 11	do		612	1.81	4.95	1,109
une 26	do		548	2.55	4.54	1,177
uly 13	do		690	2.19	5.49	1,511
uly 28	do		530	1.57	3.74	832
Aug. 11	do		377	1.05	1.80	394
Aug. 22	do		385	1.03	1.98	401
Sept. 9			317	0.83	1.05	263
Sept. 23			328	0.96	1.11	314
Oct. 10			280	1.05	1.10	296
Oct. 22			260	0.54	0.41	140
Oct. 31		53	90	1.77	0.56	159
Nov. 13		54	109	1.10	0.46	120
Nov. 28			68	1.22	0.30	82
Dec. 24	do	43	110	0.22	1.06	24



View of the Car at the Current-meter Rating Station at Calgary, Alberta, showing the Apparatus for suspending the Current-meter in the Tank.

Taken by H. M. Nelson.



View of the Car at the Current-meter Rating Station at Calgary, Alberta, showing the Recording Apparatus. Taken by H. M. Nelson.



Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Miette River near Jasper, for 1914.

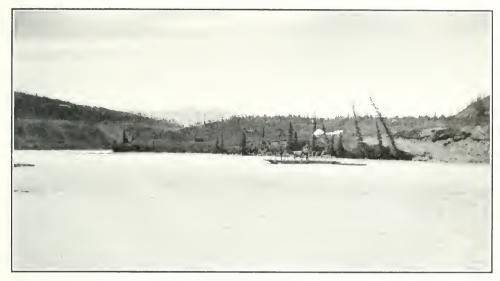
	М	ay.	Ju	June. July.		ıly.	Aug	ust.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secfl.
1			3.62 5.40 7.35 7.20 6.60	742 1,388 2,232 2,152 1,878	6.30 6.22 6.27 6.35 6.32	1,887 1,852 1,874 1,909 1,896	2.90 2.85 2.76 2.62 2.50	607 595 574 542 516
7 8			5.87 5.68 5.43 5.05 4.90	1,548 1,490 1,330 1,165 1,097	5.87 5.33 5.10 5.22 5.27	1,698 1,460 1,360 1,412 1,434	2.43 2.32 2.18 1.90 1.85	501 478 450 397 388
12			4.95 5.20 6.00 6.95 7.05	1,110 1,233 1,595 2,030 2,100	5.35 5.37 5.20 5.13 5.05	1,469 1,478 1,403 1,373 1,338	1.72 1.60 1.67 1.73 1.80	365 345 357 367 379
17			7.23 7.60 7.50 6.90 5.70	2,198 2,377 2,352 2,112 1,600	4.73 4.46 3.98 3.40 3.60	1,206 1,100 926 744 803	1.89 1.90 1.85 1.82 1.80	395 397 388 383 379
21 22 23 24 25	4.09 3.97 3.60	965 <i>a</i> 913 785	5.05 4.40 4.33 4.00 4.15	1,338 1,078 1,052 933 987	4.35 3.75 3.68 3.20 3.56	1,060 850 828 687 791	1.85 1.92 1.65 1.40 1.37	388 401 354 313 308
26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31.	3.64 3.00 2.45 2.05 1.85 2.80	790 605 477 396 355 537	4.55 5.00 5.20 5.40 6.00	1,135 1,317 1,403 1,491 1,755	3.43 3.55 3.74 3.39 3.24 3.12	753 788 847 741 698 665	1.30 1.40 1.28 1.25 1.22 1.18	298 313 295 290 286 280

a Station established.

5 GEORGE V. A. 1915
DAILY GAUGE HEIGHT AND DISCHARGE of Miette River near Jasper, for 1914.

	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.	r. November.		Dece	December.	
Day	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	
1	1.15 1.10 1.08 0.94 0.88	276 268 265 246 237	2.32 2.03 1.79 1.40 1.32	528 464 416 350 333	0.53 0.49 0.43 0.39 0.36	188 183 174 169 165	0.31 0.16 0.14 0.10 0.09	70 65 60 56 55	
6. 7. 8. 9.	0.85 0.82 0.86 0.95 0.89	233 229 234 247 243	1.25 1.16 1.10 1.07 1.02	323 307 296 293 285	0.34 0.29 0.24 0.27 0.25	161 156 149 153 150	0.12 0.27 0.22 0.16 0.28	57 58 55 40 35	
11 12 13 14 15	0.85 0.82 0.73 0.68 0.63	237 237 228 223 218	0.78 0.84 0.80 0.76 0.74	243 248 240 228 223	0.32 0.39 0.48 0.46 0.52	140 <i>b</i> 130 120 114 102	$\begin{array}{c} 0.42 \\ 0.46 \\ 0.52 \\ 0.54 \\ 0.55 \end{array}$	33 32 33 33 35	
16. 17. 18. 19.	$0.59 \\ 0.55 \\ 0.87 \\ 1.14 \\ 1.07$	215 208 258 305 298	0.77 0.80 0.83 0.79 0.65	220 218 217 205 183	0.49 0.50 0.52 0.55 0.49	91 97 98 100 103	0.63 0.72 0.76 0.85 0.92	33 35 40 35 30	
21. 22. 23. 24. 25	1.05 1.04 1.12 1.08 1.22	299 297 315 305 330	0.52 0.35 0.38 0.44 0.37	158 133 135 144 134	0.43 0.40 0.37 0.36 0.40	102 95 91 94 96	0.88 0.91 0.87 1.12 1.30	35 30 27 24 23	
26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31.	1.71 2.83 2.76 2.72 2.78	411 657 640 627 643	0.40 0.33 0.25 0.30 0.47 0.55	138 128 118 125 145 157	0.38 0.34 0.30 0.25 0.00	98 90 82 78 75	1.38 1.35 1.45 1.54 1.30 1.22	18 24 30 35 35 40b	

b Ice conditions Nov. 11-Dec. 31.



View of Athabaska River near Hinton, Alberta. Taken by G. H. Whyte.



Boat used for making Discharge Measurements of Athabaska River at Athabaska, Alberta. Taken by G. H. Whyte.



Monthly Discharge of Miette River near Jasper, for 1914.

(Drainage area 258 square miles.)

	D	ISCHARGE I	EET.	Run-Off.		
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
May (23-31) une uly August september October November Oecember	2,377 1,909 607 657 528 188	355 742 665 280 208 118 75	647 1,541 1,204 398 314 237 121 39	2.508 5.973 4.667 1.542 1.217 0.919 0.469 0.151	0.84 6.66 5.38 1.78 1.36 1.06 0.52 0.17	11,550 91,699 74,028 24,472 18,684 14,573 7,200 2,398
he period					17.77	244,604

ATHABASKA RIVER AT JASPER.

Location.—On the NW. 4 Sec. 15, Tp. 45, Rge. 1, W. of 6th Mer., about one-half mile east of the Grand Trunk Pacific Station and three-quarters of a mile below the mouth of the Miette River

Records available.—March 4, 1913, to December 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; datum maintained at 83.81 feet during 1913, and at 83.83 feet during 1914.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark, assumed elevation 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Slightly shifting.

Discharge measurements.—Made from cable car.

Winter flow.—River affected by ice from November to April. Discharge measurements made at a point about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles below the regular station.

Observer.—Gauge read by G. Thompson from January 1, 1914, to July 19, 1914, and by Matt. Crevie from July 19, 1914, to December 31, 1914.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Athabaska River at Jasper, in 1914.

5 GEORGE V, A. 1915
DAILY GAUGE HEIGHT AND DISCHARGE of Athabaska River at Jasper, for 1914.

	Janı	uary.	Febr	uary.	Ма	rch.	Ap	ril.	M	lay.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1 2 3 4	4.18 4.06 3.93 3.98 3.58	500 a 516 524 531 532	5.33 5.44 5.24 5.63 5.67	380 368 351 340 318	2.83 1.88 1.23 0.83 2.43	280 338 362 371 364	2.28 2.33 2.33 2.33 2.33	340 360 385 412 438	3.20 3.25 3.40 3.60 3.68	820 875 1,040 1,260 1,348	5.54 6.88 8.01 7.86 7.27	3,904 6,580 9,946 9,410 7,599
6 7 8 9 10	3.40 3.08 2.73 3.14 3.33	524 503 492 478 470	5.68 5.62 5.54 5.55 5.50	291 278 287 330 330	2.53 2.50 2.48 2.43 2.33	370 368 360 360 385	2.58 2.58 2.58 2.58 2.63	463 490 520 555 583	3.75 3.77 3.80 3.73 3.65	1,430 1,454 1,490 1,406 1,315	7.32 7.52 6.86 6.79 6.58	7,736 8,300 6,530 6,357 5,888
11 12 13 14 15	2.78 2.68 2.63 2.54 2.48	480 520 525 528 539	5.48 5.98 4.68 3.93 3.73	280 291 323 342 360	2.38 2.50 2.58 2.53 2.48	388 340 332 344 341	2.63 2.83 2.93 3.08 3.13	612 641 678 700 <i>a</i> 750	3.80 3.95 4.20 4.43 4.70	1,490 1,670 1,970 2,259 2,620	6.85 7.05 7.43 8.10 8.40	6,505 7,020 8,040 10,260 11,420
16	2.60 2.68 2.77 3.83 3.96	549 557 540 519 490	3.71 3.78 3.78 3.78 3.68	360 350 328 300 325	2.45 2.43 2.42 2.41 2.48	330 320 326 335 340	3.23 3.10 3.05 3.00 2.95	853 720 670 620 575	4.78 4.85 4.73 4.60 4.67	2,732 2,835 2,662 2,480 2,578	8.56 8.87 8.90 8.37 7.68	12,040 13,360 13,440 11,120 8,640
21	4.13 3.98 4.33 4.43 4.48	462 447 434 414 406	3.68 3.68 3.68 3.73 3.78	328 326 310 322 333	2.50 2.58 2.78 3.08 3.38	346 360 342 310 280	2.80 2.80 2.90 2.90 3.00	440 440 530 530 620	4.70 4.76 5.60 6.10 6.25	2,620 2,704 4,000 4,900 5,200	7.30 6.92 6.55 6.28 6.50	7,540 6,480 5,640 5,260 5,520
26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31.	4.53 4.58 5.83 5.88 5.53 5.48	411 408 371 354 364 380	3.76 3.73 3.67	336 298 243	3.03 2.60 2.48 2.38 2.33 2.28	271 280 286 293 309 317	3.00 3.00 3.05 3.05 3.10	620 620 670 670 720	5.65 5.30 5.11 4.67 4.58 4.78	4,080 3,520 3,225 2,578 2,454 2,732	7.10 7.50 7.63 7.86 8.10	6,880 7,920 8,400 9,280 10,260

a Ice conditions Jan. 1 to Apr. 14.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Athabaska River at Jasper, for 1914.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	gust.	Septe	ember.	Oct	ober.	Nove	mber.	Dece	mber.
Day.	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-
	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	8.55	12,160	7.32	8,258	5.82	4,876	5.13	3,775	3.12	1,212	2.51	715
2.	8.95	14,080	7.50	8,790	5.65	4,590	4.74	3,216	3.10	1,190	2.47	690
3	9.24	15,480	7.67	9,341	5.60	4,510	4.43	2,782	3.06	1,146	2.46	645
4	9.40	16,320	7.80	9,780	5.45	4,270	4.13	2,389	3.02	1,102	2.44	600
5	9.27	15,780	7.68	9,374	5.27	3,992	4.00	2,220	3.05	1,135	2.47	575
6	8.80	13,640	7.40	8,490	5.20	3,880	3.86	2,052	3.03	1,113	2.47	570
	8.48	12,320	7.10	7,650	5.17	3,835	3.97	2,184	3.00	1,080	3.83	570
	8.28	11,540	6.55	6,320	5.16	3,820	3.90	2,100	2.97	1,050	4.90	573
	8.20	11,200	6.15	5,500	5.10	3,730	3.88	2,076	3.01	1,091	6.01	573
	8.49	12,420	5.70	4,670	4.92	3,468	3.95	2,160	2.94	1,020	5.54	533
11	8.87	14,120	5.78	4,806	4.68	3,132	3.74	1,908	2.90	980	4.75	490
	9.10	15,200	5.85	4,930	4.56	2,964	3.78	1,956	2.82	908	4.25	488
	9.00	14,760	6.07	5,343	4.20	2,480	3.70	1,860	2.65	726	5.24	503
	9.05	14,990	6.45	6,105	4.09	2,337	3.75	1,920	2.70	700 <i>b</i>	4.04	518
	8.54	12,716	6.63	6,499	3.94	2,148	3.72	1,884	2.60	675	4.12	515
16	8.11	10,931	6.47	6,147	3.83	2,016	3.94	2,148	2.32	660	4.16	522
	7.83	9,882	6.38	5,960	3.74	1,908	4.05	2,285	2.54	677	4.20	530
	7.66	9,308	6.34	5,880	3.97	2,184	3.86	2,052	2.84	690	4.28	530
	8.31	11,751	6.42	6,042	4.22	2,506	3.74	1,908	2.90	700	4.36	500
	8.26	11,546	6.40	6,000	3.99	2,208	3.61	1,752	2.87	708	4.43	487
21.	8.16	11,136	7.00	7,390	3.85	2,040	3.43	1,553	2.80	710	4.55	500
22.	7.81	9,814	7.05	7,520	3.74	1,908	3.25	1,355	2.70	706	4.52	540
23.	7.76	9,644	6.94	7,240	3.85	2,040	3.27	1,377	2.73	700	4.45	540
24.	7.01	7,416	6.00	5,210	4.01	2,233	3.23	1,333	2.72	696	4.33	520
25.	7.21	7,948	6.08	5,362	4.23	2,519	3.17	1,267	2.76	710	4.35	495
26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31.	7.16 7.26 6.81 7.11 7.21 7.15	7,812 8,088 6,924 7,677 7,948 7,785	6.10 6.47 6.35 6.12 6.03 5.94	5,400 6,147 5,900 5,440 5,267 5,096	4.83 5.61 5.43 5.34 5.23	3,342 4,526 4,238 4,094 3,928	3.25 3.14 3.04 3.05 3.09 3.16	1,355 1,234 1,124 1,135 1,179 1,256	2.84 2.80 2.65 2.59 2.38	732 732 720 715 723	4.25 4.18 4.10 3.85 3.80 3.65	480 500 500 500 508 523 <i>b</i>

b lce conditions Nov. 14 to Dec. 31.

Monthly Discharge of Athabaska River at Jasper, for 1914.

(Drainage area 1,600 square miles.)

	Dis	CHARGE IN S	ECOND-FEE	т.	Run-Off.		
Month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.	
anuary. February Farch Farch	557 380 388 853 5,200 13,440 16,320 9,780 4.876 3,775 1,212 715	354 243 271 340 820 3,904 6,924 4,670 1,908 1,124 660 480	476 556 334 574 2,379 8,242 11,366 6,512 3,191 1,897 857 540	0.298 0.348 0.209 0.359 1.488 5.151 7.104 4.070 1.994 1.186 0.535 0.338	0.34 0.36 0.24 0.40 1.72 5.75 8.19 4.69 2.22 1.37 0.60 0.39	29,268 30,879 20,537 34,155 146,279 490,430 698,892 400,404 189,879 116,637 50,995 33,203	
The year					26.27	2,241,558	

MALIGNE RIVER NEAR JASPER.

Location.—On the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 1, Tp. 46, Rge. 1, W. 6th Mer., about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles northeast of Jasper and about 400 feet from the point where the Maligne enters the Athabaska.

Records available.—Discharge measurements from June 29, 1914, to December 31, 1914.

Drainage area.—448 square miles.

Gauge.—Vertical staff on right bank of river about 250 feet upstream from eable support.

Bench-mark.—Six-inch spike driven in a 15-inch spruce stump on right bank of the river, and about 4 feet north of the gauge, elevation 8.38 feet above zero of gauge.

Channel.—One channel at all stages, fairly permanent.

Discharge measurements.—Made from cable and car.

Winter flow.—Not affected by ice.

Observer.-None.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Maligne River near Jasper, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge
		Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft.persec.	Feet.	Secft.
an. 26	P. H. Daniells	45	42	2.55	a	108
eb. 12	do	20	43	2.05	a	87
Aar. 4	do	25	40	2.10	a	84
pril 1	do		59	1.12	a	66
pril 17	do		71	1.32	a	94
May 12	do		109	2.35	a	256
une 29	do		273	6.64	3.50	1,814
uly 16	do		274	6.64	3.46	1,817
uly 30	do		261	5.98	3.33	1,561
Aug. 13	do	87	254	4.95	3.86	1,260
Aug. 26	do		262	5.58	3.23	1,461
ept. 11	do		251	5.73	3.10	1,440
Sept. 25	do		157	3.73	2.01	570
Oct. 8	do		150	3.54	1.97	531
Oct. 24	do		118	2.68	1.55	316
Nov. 14	do		93	1.90	1.07	177
Dec. 24	do	57	73	1.50	0.60	110

a No gauge.

ROCKY RIVER NEAR HAWES.

Location.—On the NW. ½ Sec. 13, Tp. 48, Rge. 28, W. 5th Mer., about three-quarters of a mile east of Hawes station and about 300 yards from the point where the Rocky enters the Athabaska River.

Records available.—June 9, 1913, to December 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; elevation of zero maintained at 90.91 feet since establishment.

Bench-mark.—On right concrete abutment; assumed elevation 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Shifting.

Winter flow.—River affected by ice from November to April. Discharge measurements made at a point about one mile above station.

Observer.—C. Piearell.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Rocky River near Hawes, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge
		Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
Jan, 5	P. II. Daniells	80	82	1.58	4.26	129
Feb. 11	do	38	46	1.47	5.31	67
Mar. 30	do	57	100	0.88	5.01	88
April 15	do	83	70	2.40	4.29	169
May 15	do	115	175	3.72	2.98	651
May 29	do	121	182	2.49	2.88	454
June 18	do	194	460	5.40	4.11	2,488
July 3	do	200	446	5.73	4.01	2,552
July 17	do	149	270	4.06	3.80	1,097
Aug. 3	do	136	184	3.70	3.45	682
Aug. 14	do	128	190	2.65	3.29	503
Sept. 14	do	128	152	2.41	3.08	366
Sept. 28	do	126	176	3.14	3.08	553
Oct. 9	do	126	175	2.61	3.21	456
Oct. 27	do	114	141	1.89	2.80	267
Nov. 16	do	34	35	2.66	4.85	94
Dec. 2	do	53	64	1.56	4.81	100
Dec. 28	do	35	38	2.66	5.76	101

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Rocky River near Hawes, for 1914.

	Janu	iary.	Febr	uary.	Ma	rch.	A1	pril.	M	ay.	Ju	ne.
2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9 0 0 0 6 6 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-
	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secfl.
1	4.19	120 <i>a</i>	5.29	69	4.80	70	4.93	94	2.07	265	3.27	719
	3.99	124	5.19	65	4.87	71	5.08	96	2.18	279	3.61	1,140
	3.96	126	4.92	60	4.87	71	5.13	100	2.30	296	3.80	1,531
	4.25	129	5.17	57	4.97	72	5.17	113	2.25	289	3.86	1,729
	4.29	129	4.41	53	4.77	72	5.13	118	2.15	277	3.55	1,048
6	4.26	124	5.03	60	4.53	72	5.22	122	2.12	272	3.61	1,140
	4.29	118	5.13	64	4.91	72	5.24	126	2.14	274	3.95	2,161
	4.15	113	5.47	68	5.03	72	5.21	134	2.25	289	3.71	1,328
	3.91	108	5.59	72	5.00	70	5.11	152	2.35	304	3.71	1,328
	1.79	108	5.37	70	3.36	68	4.85	155	2.53	339	3.78	1,486
11	0.26	110	5.42	67	3.46	72	4.83	156	2.52	336	3.79	1,508
	4.07	108	4.81	64	4.55	75	4.58	161	2.61	359	3.81	1,564
	4.13	104	5.13	66	5.11	76	4.25	163	2.68	380	3.87	1,762
	4.11	100	4.99	68	5.17	74	4.33	166	2.92	476	3.95	2,161
	4.11	100	5.10	72	5.13	72	4.20	169	2.99	511	4.09	3,253
6	4.16	101	4.67	68	5.15	73	3.18	240 <i>a</i>	3.13	780	4.17	3,964
	4.25	100	4.48	65	5.13	74	2.41	313	3.06	705	4.17	3,964
	3.59	91	4.43	63	4.97	70	2.14	274	2.93	590	4.09	3,233
	2.33	86	3.85	62	4.90	66	2.13	273	2.87	550	4.01	2,549
	2.24	81	3.46	62	4.89	64	2.10	269	2.79	490	3.89	1,828
21	2.26	78	3.77	63	4.97	72	2.02	259	2.80	485	3.79	1,508
22	2.28	75	4.01	65	5.13	78	1.99	255	2.91	540	3.73	1,374
23	2.30	76	4.35	67	5.09	80	2.03	260	3.25	810	3.74	1,496
24	2.32	70	4.68	69	4.97	78	2.01	257	3.53	1,150	3.67	1,250
25	2.34	72	4.63	71	4.75	77	1.98	254	3.56	1,170	3.85	1,696
26 27 28 29 30	4.49 4.97 4.83 5.01 5.13 5.25	73 68 62 70 76 77	4.66 4.81 4.73	72 72 68	4.59 4.64 4.89 5.16 5.03 5.03	77 81 86 89 88 92	1.95 1.93 1.95 1.97 1.99	251 249 251 253 255	3.34 3.16 3.01 2.87 2.79 2.90	860 665 535 452 418 466	3.81 3.79 3.83 3.99 3.95	1,564 1,508 1,630 2,401 2,161

a Ice conditions Jan. 1 to April 16.

5 GEORGE V, A. 1915

DAILY GAUGE HEIGHT AND DISCHARGE of Rocky River near Hawes, for 1914.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	nst.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.	Nove	mber.	Decer	nber.
DAY.	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-
	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	3.90	1,861	3.41	620	3.23	471	3.23	625	2.80	270	4.66	101
2	4.07	3,077	3.41	620	3.18	438	3.23	605	2.78	264	4.78	100
3	4.06	2,989	3.43	640	3.15	420	3.23	582	2.78	264	4.77	98
4	4.05	2,901	3.47	680	3.15	420	3.20	540	2.77	261	4.77	96
5	4.19	4,150	3.43	640	3.13	408	3.17	505	2.77	261	4.75	94
6	4.16	3,800	3.42	630	3.11	396	3.15	480	2.77	261	4.81	96
7	4.05	2,890	3.40	610	3.09	385	3.15	460	2.78	264	4.87	98
8	4.09	3,253	3.37	583	3.07	375	3.18	460	2.66	232	5.07	99
9	4.32	5,290	3.33	547	3.16	426	3.20	456	2.61	222	4.55	97
10	4.33	5,290	3.33	547	3.14	414	3.18	438	2.61	222	4.81	94
11	4.17	3,700	3.29	513	3.13	408	3.16	426	2.87	187 <i>b</i>	4.45	94
	4.25	4,300	3.29	513	3.13	408	3.15	420	3.01	151	5.88	96
	4.24	4,000	3.28	506	3.11	396	3.13	408	3.48	127	5.65	98
	4.17	3,070	3.30	520	3.09	370	3.09	385	3.95	114	5.73	100
	4.13	2,500	3.30	520	3.07	380	3.05	365	4.42	100	5.82	103
16	3.95	1,500	3.29	513	3.06	390	3.05	365	4.91	94	6.14	106
	3.77	1,060	3.31	529	3.03	395	3.03	355	4.91	98	5.62	108
	3.83	1,203	3.27	499	3.03	410	3.03	355	5.27	104	6.76	108
	3.63	872	3.29	513	3.04	422	3.01	345	5.26	106	6.68	105
	3.79	1,123	3.28	506	3.05	435	2.99	336	5.03	109	6.92	103
21	3.68	942	3.29	513	3.05	452	2.97	328	4.93	109	6.94	105
	3.61	844	3.29	513	3.05	472	2.95	320	4.91	106	6.76	106
	3.50	710	3.35	565	3.06	485	2.94	316	4.88	105	6.95	106
	3.40	610	3.33	547	3.10	520	2.93	312	4.71	106	6.92	105
	3.39	601	3.30	520	3.18	590	2.90	300	4.63	110	6.60	104
26	3.37 3.35 3.41 3.39 3.37 3.38	583 565 620 601 583 592	3.27 3.27 3.26 3.27 3.27 3.25	499 499 492 499 499 485	3.21 3.27 3.29 3.25 3.23	630 695 732 680 640	2.85 2.83 2.83 2.81 2.81 2.79	285 279 279 273 273 267	4.66 4.75 4.59 4.59 4.72	113 109 104 104 103	6.16 5.32 6.20 6.70 6.14 6.86	100 98 100 103 105 106

b Ice conditions Nov. 11 to Dec. 31.

Monthly Discharge of Rocky River near Hawes, for 1914.

(Drainage area 428 square miles.)

	Dis	SCHARGE IN	SECOND-FEE	ET.	Run-Off.		
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.	
January February March April May June July August September October November December	72 92	62 53 64 94 265 719 565 485 370 267 94	96 66 75 198 504 1,866 2,132 545 469 392 159	0.224 0.154 0.175 0.463 1.178 4.360 4.981 1.273 1.096 0.916 0.372 0.236	$\begin{array}{c} 0.26 \\ 0.16 \\ 0.20 \\ 0.52 \\ 1.36 \\ 4.86 \\ 5.74 \\ 1.47 \\ 1.22 \\ 1.06 \\ 0.42 \\ 0.27 \end{array}$	5,903 3,665 4,612 11,782 30,990 111,034 131,092 33,511 27,907 24,103 9,461 6,210	
The year					17.54	400,270	

MCLEOD RIVER NEAR THORNTON.

Location.—On the NW. 4 Sec. 3, Tp. 54. Rgc. 16, W. of 5th Mer., at the Thornton ferry, about one mile downstream from the mouth of Wolf Creek, and about 200 feet south of E. Smith's ranch buildings.

Records available.—May 18, 1914, to December 31, 1914; discharge measurements available

from September 26, 1913, to December 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff, directly under the ferry cable, on the right bank of the river.

Bench-mark.—Spike driven in 4-inch tree on the right bank, about 200 feet downstream from gauge.

Elevation 11, 52 feet above zero of gauge.

Channel.—One channel at all stages, fairly permanent.

Discharge measurements.—Made from ferry eable and by wading.

Winter flow.—Stream affected by ice from November to April. Discharge measurements made at a point about 1,000 feet above regular station.

Observer.—Edward Smith.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of McLeod River near Thornton, in 1914.

	Date.	Enginee	r. Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge
			Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
an.	2	P. H. Daniells	220	116	.36	a	42.0
an.	19	do	200	75	. 24	a	18.3
eb.	7	1		81	. 21	a	17.0
ar.	2	1	178	124	. 43	a	54.0
lar.	26	1 -		209	. 56	a	117.0
av	18	do	298	781	2.10	2.70	1.640.0
ine	3	1 -	270	525	1.68	1 80	884.0
ine	9	1		2,555	8.03	10.80	20,500.0
ine	19	1 -		1.258	2 91	4.24	3,668.0
ly	12	do		1.056	2.54	3.50	2,685.0
ılv	20	do		689	1.75	2.31	1,210.0
ıg.	4	do		451	1.43	1.46	646.0
ıg.	15	do		437	1.40	1.40	611.0
ıg.	29	do		486	1.60	1.65	781.0
	17	do		505	1.50	1.70	755.0
pt.	30	do		461	1.39	1.52	642.0
it.	15	do		418	1.34	1.38	558.0
t.	29	do		341	1.18	1.09	402.0
v.	18	do	240	294	0.73	1 43	215.0
ec.	5	do		179	1.22	1 40	218.0
ec.	30	do	120	138	0.72	1.12	100.0

a No gauge.
b Estimate.

5 GEORGE V, A. 1915

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of McLeod River near Thornton, for 1914.

	М	ay.	Ju	ine.	Jŧ	ıly.	Aug	ust.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1. 2. 3. 4. 5.			1.60 1.70 1.80 2.40 2.30	720 790 860 1,360 1,270	5.00 4.80 4.50 4.20 4.00	5,220 4,770 4,170 3,640 3,320	1.60 1.50 1.50 1.40 1.40	720 660 660 600 600
6, 7			2.30 7.00 8.00 10.50 9.80	1,270 10,400 13,080 20,584 17,904	4.00 3.90 3.80 3.60 3.50	3,320 3,170 3,020 2,730 2,590	1.40 1.30 1.30 1.40 1.40	600 540 540 600 600
11			9 00 8.30 7.70 7.10 6.50	15,760 13,884 12,276 10,668 9,060	3.50 3.60 3.30 3.40 3.10	2,590 2,730 2,320 2,450 2,080	1.50 1.50 1.40 1.40 1.40	660 660 600 600
16 17 18 19 20	2.70 2.50 2.40	1,640 <i>a</i> 1,450 1,360	5.90 5.30 4.70 4.30 4.40	7,460 5,930 4,560 3,810 3,990	3.00 2.70 2.60 2.40 2.30	1,970 1,640 1,540 1,360 1,270	1.30 1.30 1.20 1.20 1.20	540 540 480 480 480
21	$\begin{array}{c} 2.70 \\ 2.70 \\ 2.60 \\ 2.60 \\ 2.70 \end{array}$	1,640 1,640 1,540 1,540 1,640	4.40 5.30 6.60 6.30 6.10	3,990 5,930 9,328 8,524 7,988	2.20 2.20 2.10 2.00 2.00	1,180 1,180 1,090 1,010 1,010	1.20 1.20 1.30 1.50 1.70	480 480 540 660 790
26	2.70 2.30 2.10 2.00 1.80 1.70	1,640 1,270 1,090 1,010 860 790	5.90 5.70 5.50 5.30 5.10	7.460 6,940 6,420 5,930 5,450	1.90 1.80 1.80 1.80 1.70 1.70	930 860 860 860 790 790	2.00 1.80 1.70 1.60 1.50 1.40	1,010 S60 790 720 660 600

a Station established.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of McLeod River near Thornton, for 1914.

	Septe	mber.	Oct	tober.	Nove	mber.	Dece	mber.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	1.10 1.40 1.30 1.30 1.20	600 600 540 540 480	1.50 1.50 1.50 1.60 1.60	660 660 660 720 720	1.10 1.10 1.00 1.00 1.10	430 430 390 390 130	1.40 1.50 1.50 1.40 1.40	280 262 250 235 220
6	1.20 1.20 1.30 1.40 2.50	480 480 540 600 1,450	1.60 1.60 1.50 1.50 1.50	720 720 660 660 660	1.10 1.00 1.10 1.20 1.30	430 390 430 480 540	1.40 1.40 1.40 1.40 1.30	236 250 256 250 235
11	2.40 2.10 2.00 1.80 1.80	1,360 1,090 1,010 860 860	1.50 1.50 1.40 1.40 1.40	660 660 600 600 600	1.40 1.20 1.10 1.20 1.20	600 480 430 440 <i>b</i> 290	1.30 1.30 1.30 1.20 1.20	220 200 200 200 220 225
16	1 80 1.70 1.70 1.70 1.60	860 790 790 790 790 720	1.40 1.30 1.30 1.30 1.30	600 540 540 540 540	1.00 1.20 1.40 1.40 1.40	270 208 211 240 260	1.10 1.10 1.10 1.00 1.00	225 233 245 220 180
21	1.60 1.60 1.50 1.50 1.50	720 720 660 660 660	1.20 1.20 1.10 1.10 1.10	480 480 430 430 430	1.40 1.40 1.40 1.50 1.50	292 323 320 315 336	0.90 0.90 1.00 1.00 1.00	183 190 136 100 75
26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31.	1.40 1.40 1.50 1.50 1.50	600 600 660 660 660	1.20 1.20 1.20 1.10 1.10	480 480 480 430 430 430	1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.40	342 305 286 309 300	1.00 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.10	95 122 123 112 100 120b

b Ice conditions Nov. 14 to Dec. 31.

Monthly Discharge of McLeod River near Thornton, for 1914.

(Drainage area 2,507 square miles.)

	Dı	SCHARGE IN	Run-Off.			
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
May (18–31) June July July August September October November December	20,584 5,220 1,010 1,450 720	790 720 790 480 480 430 208 75	1,365 7,453 2,144 624 709 571 363 193	0.544 2.973 0.855 0.249 0.283 0.228 0.145 0.077	0.28 3.32 0.99 0.29 0.32 0.26 0.16 0.09	37,903 443,487 131,828 38,368 42,188 35,109 21,600 11,867
The period					5.71	762,350

LOBSTICK RIVER NEAR ENTWISTLE.

Location.—On the NE. ½ Sec. 30, Tp. 53, Rge. 7, W. of 5th Mer., about 2½ miles northwest of the village of Entwistle.

Records available.—July 11, 1913, to December 31, 1914. Discharge measurements available from February 20, 1913.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; elevation of zero maintained at 96.17 feet during 1913, and 95.44 feet during 1914.

Bench-mark.—Spike driven in 6-inch spruce stump on right bank of the river, and about 20 feet south of the gauge; assumed elevation 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Fairly permanent.

Discharge measurements.—Made from bridge.

Winter flow.—River affected by ice from November to April, and discharge measurements are made at a point about 700 feet downstream from regular section.

Observer.—A. H. Young.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Lobstick River near Entwistle, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
Feb. 6	P. H. Daniellsdo	Feet. 30 26	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec. 1.00 1.63	Feet a	Secft. 29 54
May 9 June 9 Oct. 30 Nov. 10 Nov. 27 Dec. 22	do d	36 71 38 33 25 30	54 321 48 47 88 33	1.83 5.57 2.30 1.90 1.08 1.84	2.03 5.67 2.09 1.97 3.11 3.36	99 1,890 <i>b</i> 111 89 92 60

a No gauge. b Estimate.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Lobstick River near Entwistle, for 1914.

	Ma	ay.	Ju	ne.	Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1			1.80 1.76 1.76 2.18 2.56	60 56 56 126 218	a		a	
6	2.03 1.98	96 87	3.23 4.13 4.90 5.67 a	452 886 1,350 1,888				
11 12 13 14 15	1.93 1.93 1.96 1.90 1.80	80 80 84 75 60						
16	1.98 1.88 1.93 1.92 2.04	87 72 80 78 98						
21 22 23 24 25	2.03 1.98 2.01 2.03 2.03	96 87 92 96 96						
26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31.	2.03 2.02 1.88 2.13 1.96 1.88	96 94 72 116 84 72						

a No observer from June 10 to Sept. 21.

DAILY CAUGE HEIGHT AND DISCHARGE of Lobstick River near Entwistle, for 1914.

	Septe	mber.	Octo	ober.	Nove	mber.	Dece	mber.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet,	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1 2 3 4 :	a		2.06 2.06 2.06 2.11 2.11	102 102 102 112 112	2.05 2.03 2.01 2.01 2.01	100 96 92 92 92	2.54 2.51 2.41 2.41 2.41	78 76 74 73 71
7			2.16 2.16 2.14 2.10 2.06	122 122 118 110 102	2.00 2.01 1.96 1.93 1.96	90 92 84 80 89b	2.45 2.46 2.58 2.68 2.71	69 69 69 70 68
11 12 13 14 15			2.07 2.01 2.03 2.06 2.09	104 92 96 102 108	1.81 1.81 1.76 1.71 1.81	88 84 80 81 68	2.66 2.38 2.31 2.26 2.22	62 54 56 59 60
16. 17. 18. 19. 20.			2.09 2.10 2.11 2.11 2.10	108 110 112 112 110	1.80 2.71 2.71 2.74 2.76	68 66 64 76 80	2.09 2.31 2.11 2.06 2.04	61 63 65 65 58
21 22 23 24 25	2.26 2.26 2.25 2.24 2.22	142 142 140 138 134	2.10 2.08 2.07 2.06 2.06	110 106 104 102 102	2.71 2.71 2.71 2.71 2.71 2.71	84 89 56 83 83	2.01 3.36 3.36 3.29 3.29	58 60 62 60 52
26. 27 28 29 30 31	2.21 2.26 2.30 2.16 2.11	132 142 150 122 112	2.06 2.05 2.06 2.06 2.05 2.05	102 100 102 102 100 100	2.68 2.64 2.61 2.58 2.56	88 92 90 80 79	3.26	48 48 52 52 51 52

<sup>a No observer from June 10 to Sept. 21.
b Ice conditions from Nov. 10 to Dec. 31.
c No gauge heights.</sup>

Monthly Discharge of Lobstick River near Entwistle, for 1914.

(Drainage area 718 square miles)

	Dı	SCHARGE IN	Run-Off.			
Month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
1ay (9-31) une (1-9) uly	1,888	60 56	86 566	0.120 0.788	0.10 0.26	3,922 10,102
ugust eptember (21–30) ectober ovember ecember	150 122	112 92 64 48	135 106 84 62	0.188 0.148 0.117 0.086	0.07 0.17 0.13 0.10	2,677 6,518 4,998 3,812
he period					0.83	32,029

PEMBINA RIVER NEAR ENTWISTLE.

Location.—On the SW. 4 Sec. 20, Tp. 53, Rge. 7, W. 5th Mer., directly under the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway trestle, about 12 miles west of the Entwistle station.

Records available.—May 8, 1914, to December 31, 1914. Discharge measurements avail-

able from February 20, 1913.

Gauge.—Vertical staff, spiked to pile about 20 feet downstream from the cable and 20 feet

from the right bank.

Bench-mark.—Spike driven in 12-inch square pile on the right bank, and about 4 feet west of the cable support; elevation 16.66 feet above zero of gauge.

Channel.—One channel at all stages, fairly permanent.

Discharge measurements.-Made from cable car.

Winter flow.—River affected by ice from November to April. Discharge measurements made at a point about 1,500 feet above regular station.

Observer .- Fred Williams.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Pembina River near Entwistle, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
Jan. 17. Feb. 6. Feb. 27. Mar. 24 April 11. May 9. June 9. June 10.	P. H. Daniells	Feet. 70 46 97 105 150 156 195 191	Sq. ft. 44 26 44 65 126 756 2,100 1,923	Ft. per sec. 0.54 0.40 0.31 0.50 0.77 2.24 7.29 7.05	Feet. 1.25 1.40 1.70 1.85 1.95 3.03 10.50 9.43	Secft. 24.0 104.0 13.6 33.0 97.0 1,694.0 15,300.0a 13,564.0
June 25. July 9. July 27. Aug. 31. Sept. 19. Oct. 16. Oct. 30. Nov. 10. Nov. 27. Dec. 22.	do d	177 163 162 134 149 147 143 108 85 83	1,191 870 603 480 543 485 472 137 228 176	4.57 2.36 0.90 0.57 0.80 0.58 0.48 0.94 0.56 0.25	5.64 3.35 1.95 1.29 1.64 1.32 1.16 0.80 1.41 0.92	5,443.0 2,054.0 544.0 275.0 442.0 279.0 227.0 127.0 128.0 44.0

a Estimate.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Pembina River near Entwistle, for 1914.

	Ma	ìy.	Jui	ne.	Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1			1.40 1.40 1.40 1.30 2.50	310 310 310 270 1,150	3.90 3.70 3.40 3.01 3.00	$\begin{array}{c} 2,730 \\ 2,470 \\ 2,100 \\ 1,660 \\ 1,650 \end{array}$	1.80 1.70 1.70 1.60 1.40	540 480 480 420 310
6. 7. 8. 9.	3.10 3.00 3.30	1,750a 1,650 1,980	2.50 3.20 7.07 10.95 9.45	1,150 1,860 8,190 17,260 13,660	3.00 3.10 3.30 3.50 3.40	$\begin{array}{c} 1,650 \\ 1,750 \\ 1,980 \\ 2,220 \\ 2,100 \end{array}$	1.40 1.40 1.40 1.40 1.40	310 310 310 310 310
11. 12. 13. 14. 15	3.50 3.40 3.00 3.00 2.60	2,220 2,100 1,650 1,650 1,250	8.50 7.20 6.70 5.90 5.20	11,380 8,150 7,450 5,880 4,630	3.40 3.30 3.50 3.70 3.50	2,100 1,980 2,220 2,470 2,220	1.40 1.40 1.40 1.40 1.40	310 310 310 310 310
16	2.40 2.30 2.40 2.40 2.70	1,050 950 1,050 1,050 1,350	4.80 4.50 4.20 4.00 4.10	4,000 3,560 3,140 2,860 3,000	3.40 3.30 3.10 2.80 2.50	$\begin{array}{c} 2,100 \\ 1,980 \\ 1,750 \\ 1,450 \\ 1,150 \end{array}$	1.30 1.30 1.30 1.30 1.30	270 270 270 270 270 270
21 22 23 24 25	2.70 2.60 2.50 2.30 2.10	1,350 1,250 1,150 950 760	4.20 4.50 4.80 6.20 5.60	3,140 3,560 4,000 6,450 5,340	2.40 2.30 2.30 2.20 2.10	1,050 950 950 950 850 760	1.30 1.30 1.30 1.30 1.30	270 270 270 270 270 270
26 27 28 29 30 31	2.00 1.90 1.80 1.70 1.60 1.50	680 610 540 480 420 360	5.00 4.70 4.50 4.30 4.20	4,300 3,850 3,560 3,280 3,140	2.00 1.95 1.95 1.95 1.95 1.90	680 645 645 645 645 610	1.30 1.30 1.30 1.30 1.30 1.30	270 270 270 270 270 270 270

a lce conditions.

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Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Pembina River near Entwistle, for 1914.

	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.	Nov	ember.	Decei	mber.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	1.20 1.20 1.10 1.10 1.10	240 240 210 210 210 210	1.30 1.30 1.30 1.30 1.30	270 270 270 270 270 270	1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20	240 240 240 240 240 240	1.44 1.44 1.44 1.44 1.44	108 104 100 94 85
6	1.10 1.10 1.10 1.30 1.30	210 210 210 270 270	1.40 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50	310 360 360 360 360	1.20 1.10 1.00 0.90 0.80	$\begin{array}{c} 240 \\ 210 \\ 180 \\ 150 \\ 128b \end{array}$	1.40 1.40 1.40 1.40 1.40	72 72 72 72 72 68
11 12 13 14 15	1.30 1.40 1.40 1.40 1.50	270 310 310 310 360	1.40 1.40 1.40 1.30 1.30	310 310 310 270 270	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	127 127 124 122 119	1.36 1.36 1.36 1.36 1.36	60 53 50 50 52
16. 17. 18. 19.	1.50 1.60 1.60 1.65 1.65	360 420 420 450 450	1.30 1.30 1.30 1.30 1.30	270 270 270 270 270 270	1.10 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20	116 114 112 114 118	1.32 1.12 1.12 1.12 1.12	50 52 52 50 46
21	1.60 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50	420 360 360 360 360	1.30 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20	270 240 240 240 240 240	1.40 1.40 1.40 1.40 1.50	120 120 120 120 120 122	1.12 0.90 0.90 0.90 0.90	43 44 47 46 41
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	1.50 1.50 1.50 1.40 1.40	360 360 360 310 310	1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20	240 240 240 240 240 240 240	1.50 1.50 1.48 1.48 1.48	124 128 120 112 110	0.90 0.90 0.90 0.90 0.90 0.90	37 36 39 42 44 45 <i>b</i>

b Ice conditions.

Monthly Discharge of Pembina River near Entwistle, for 1914.

(Drainage area 1,858 square miles.)

	Dis	SCHARGE IN S	ECOND-FEE	г.	Run-Off.		
Month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.	
April. May (8-31). June June July August September October November December	2,730 540 450 360	360 270 610 270 210 240 110 36	1,177 4,348 1,554 311 317 277 150 59	0.633 2.340 0.836 0.167 0.171 0.149 0.081 0.032	0.56 2.61 0.96 0.19 0.19 0.17 0.09 0.04	56,016 258,722 95,554 19,123 18,863 17,032 8,926 3,628	
he period					4 81	477,864	

ATHABASKA RIVER AT ATHABASKA.

Location. On the SE. 4 Sec. 20, Tp. 66, Rge. 22, W. 4th Mer., 400 feet below the ferry

cable in the town of Athabaska.

Records available.—March 17, 1914, to December 31, 1914. Discharge measurements

only during the winters of 1912-13 and 1913-14.

Drainage area, -29,200 square miles; taken from small scale map and is liable to be in

Gauge. - Inclined staff, reading to feet and tenths, located on left bank of river, 300 feet above ferry cable and 100 feet below measuring section. Zero elevation of gauge maintained at 1,635.38 feet since established.

Bench-mark.—On a track spike in a telegraph pole on right bank of river; pole located at foot of Strathcona Street north side of C.N.R. track, and opposite Hudson Bay Co. office; elevation 1,660.60 feet. (Canadian Northern Railway datum.)

Channel.—One slightly shifting channel at all stages.

Discharge measurements.—Made from a boat run on a cable.

Winter flow.—From November to April the river is frozen over, and measurements are made at the regular section.

Observer.-L. J. Cole.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Athabaska River at Athabaska, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
(an. 13	dodo dodo	Feet. 685 650 645 650 650 650 6714	Sq. ft. 2,587 2,466 2,186 2,400 2,522 4,636 5,586	Ft. per sec. 1.31 1.16 1.21 1.31 1.28 2.59 3.14	Feet, 2.93 2.90 3.06 3.56 3.65 4.18 5.45	Seεft. 3,401 2,857 2,636 3,158 3,219 12,020 17,532
une 23. uly 9. lug. 5. lug. 21. sept. 4. sept. 23. ct. 15. loc. 15.	dodo dodo dodo	783 795 771 760 719 716 704 682 680	11,130 10,190 6,970 5,932 5,161 5,091 4,998 4,138 3,508	5.55 5.19 3.37 3.04 2.86 2.75 2.50 2.04 0.90	12.89 11.45 6.82 5.90 5.20 5.07 4.72 3.19 3.60	61,772 52,855 22,809 18,064 14,748 14,164 12,473 8,449 3,146

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Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Athabaska River at Athabaska, for 1914.

	Ma	rch.	А	pril.	M	ay.	June		Ju	ły.
DAY.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
34			3.65 3.65 3.65 3.70	3,175 3,175 3,220 3,220 3,250	4.20b 4.10b 4.08 3.98 3.95	12,100 11,750 11,680 11,340 11,250	4.55 4.23 3.98 4.00 4.72	13,500 12,220 11,340 11,400 14,180	11.92 11.55 11.20 11.00 10.98	55,656 53,140 50,760 49,400 49,264
6			3.75 3.75 3.75 3.80 3.80	3,300 3,300 3,300 3,300 3,325	3.92 4.00 4.08 4.08 4.10	11,160 11,400 11,680 11,680 11,750	6.05 8.60 9.58 15.10 19.02	20,575 35,900 42,560 81,200 108,640	11.02 11.15 11.35 11.40 11.00	49,536 50,420 51,780 52,120 49,400
11			3.85 3.90 4.05 4.30 4.40	3,360 3,400 3,450 3,450 3,400	4.12 4.12 4.25 4.37 4.43	11,820 11,820 12,300 12,780 13,020	18.97 16.82 15.25 14.27 13.84	106,300 91,500 80,300 73,350 70,000	10.52 10.30 10.18 10.35 10.90	46,136 44,640 43,824 44,980 48,720
16	3.55 3.60 3.60 3.60 3.65	3,170 <i>a</i> 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,175	4.70 5.05 5.40 5.50 5.70	3,380 3,380 3,380 3,380 3,370	4.45 4.50 4.48 4.62 4.78	13,100 13,300 13,220 13,780 14,420	12.57 12.09 12.04 12.24 12.22	60,950 57,300 56,472 57,832 57,696	10.92 10.75 10.52 10.12 9.40	48,856 47,760 46,136 43,416 38,700
21 22 23 24 25	3.67b 3.70 3.70 3.70 3.70	3,200 3,200 3,200 3,200 3,175	5.80b 6.00b 6.20b 5.90b 5.60b	3,350 3,400 4,500 5,400 6,400	4.85 4.75 4.65 4.45 4.32	14,725 14,300 13,900 13,100 12,580	12.22 12.20 12.75 12.92 14.22	57,696 57,560 61,300 62,456 71,296	8.80 8.45 8.52 8.65 8.00	34,800 32,525 32,980 33,825 29,800
26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31.	3.65 3.60 3.60 3.65 3.65 3.70	3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,200 3,200 3,200	5.20 <i>b</i> 5.00 <i>b</i> 4.60 <i>b</i> 4.30 <i>b</i> 4.25 <i>b</i>	7,550 8,550 9,600 10,880 <i>a</i> 12,300	4.55 4.82 5.35 5.65 5.40 4.92	13,500 14,590 16,975 18,450 17,200 15,040	14.60 13.30 12.50 12.18 12.15	73,880 65,040 59,600 57,424 57,220	7.60 7.32 7.22 7.18 7.12 6.95	27,400 25,720 25,120 24,880 24,520 23,525

 $[\]boldsymbol{a}$ Ice conditions March 17 to April 29; discharge estimated, \boldsymbol{b} Gauge height interpolated.

DAILY GAUGE HEIGHT AND DISCHARGE of Athabaska River at Athabaska, for 1914.

	Aug	ust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.	Nove	mber.	Dece	mber.
Day.	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-
	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.
	Feet.	Secfl.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	6.95 6.72 6.55 6.62 6.82	23,525 22,260 21,325 21,710 22,810	5.60 5.52 5.40 5.22 5.12	16,400 16,010 15,500 14,690 14,280	4.88 5.38 5.35 5.48 5.68	13,320 15,410 15,275 15,860 16,800	3.35 3.35 3.35 3.40 3.30	8,600 8,600 8,600 8,700 8,500	$\begin{array}{c} 5 & 01 \\ 4 & 70 \\ 1 & 60 \\ 4 & 20 \\ 4 & 35 \end{array}$	1,000 3,820 3,680 3,600 3,790
6	6.88	23,140	4 88	13,320	5.70	16,900	3.23	8,360	4 25	3,700
	6.90	23,250	4.82	13,080	5.60	16,400	3.20	8,300	4 25	3,700
	6.95	23,525	4.95	13,600	5.50	15,950	3.18	5,260	4 05	3,450
	6.80	22,700	5.12	14,280	5.38	15,110	3.10	8,100	3 80	3,200
	6.65	21,875	5.08	14,120	5.20	14,600	3.06	8,020	3 80	3,200
11	6.68	$\begin{array}{c} 22,010 \\ 21,325 \\ 18,900 \\ 17,750 \\ \cdot 16,500 \end{array}$	5.14	14,360	5.02	13,880	2.98	7,860 <i>a</i>	3.65	2,900
12	6.55		5.60	16,400	4.92	13,480	2.96	7,000	3.75	2,930
13	6.10		5.88	17,800	4.88	13,320	2.88	6,050	3.60	2,960
14	5.87		5.32	15,140	4.78	12,930	2.88	5,100	3.50	3,000
15	5.62		4.90	13,100	4.68	12,580	2.88	4,200	3.60	3,150
16	5.68	16,800	4.70	12,650	4.62	12,370	2.00	3,900	3 60	3,200
	5.62	16,500	4.50	11,950	4.52	12,020	1.88	3,600	3.45	3,200
	5.72	17,000	4.38	11,530	4.40	11,600	2.13	3,600	3.50	3,140
	5.90	17,900	4.68	12,580	4.35	11,425	4.32	4,000	3.45	3,050
	5.95	18,150	4.98	13,720	4.35	11,425	5.00	4,310	3.45	3,000
21	5.80	17,400	5.08	14,120	4.25	11,075	5, 10	4,400	3.45	3,100
	5.80	17,400	5.10	14,200	4.25	11,075	4, 63	4,220	3.47	3,000
	5.82	17,500	5.02	13,880	4.25	11,075	4, 58	4,200	3.48	3,000
	5.85	17,650	5.00	13,800	4.15	10,750	4, 18	4,000	3.49	2,900
	5.98	18,300	4.90	13,400	3.98	10,240	5, 50	4,100	3.50	2,800
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	6.10 6.00 5.70 5.58 5.52 5.58	18,900 18,400 16,900 16,310 16,040 16,310	4.70 4.55 4.45 4.50 4.58	12,650 12,125 11,775 11,950 12,230	3.75 3.60 3.60 3.52 3.48 3.40	9,575 9,200 9,200 9,000 8,900 8,700	5.30 5.10 5.10 5.05 4.95	4,380 4,100 4,000 4,000 4,000	3.51 3.52 3.53 3.54 3.55 3.56	2,700 2,700 2,800 2,900 2,900 3,200

a Ice conditions Nov. 11 to Dec. 31.

Monthly Discharge of Athabaska River at Athabaska, for 1914.

(Drainage area 29,200 square miles.)

	Dis	SCHARGE IN	SECOND-FEI	ET.	Run-Off.		
Month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.	
January February March April May June June Outober October December December	3,150 3,300 12,300 18,450 108,640 55,656 23,525 17,800 16,900	2,900 2,630 3,000 3,175 11,160 11,340 23,525 16,040 11,530 8,700 3,600 2,700	3,200 2,902 3,161 4,615 13,216 56,223 41,280 19,358 13,832 12,572 5,845 3,183	$\begin{array}{c} 0.110 \\ 0.099 \\ 0.108 \\ 0.158 \\ 0.453 \\ 1.925 \\ 1.414 \\ 0.663 \\ 0.474 \\ 0.431 \\ 0.200 \\ 0.109 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.13\\ 0.10\\ 0.12\\ 0.18\\ 0.52\\ 2.15\\ 1.63\\ 0.76\\ 0.53\\ 0.50\\ 0.22\\ 0.13\\ \end{array}$	196,760 161,168 194,362 274,610 812,592 3,345,480 2,538,180 1,190,290 823,088 772,992 347,800 195,716	
The year					6.97	10,853,04	

Note.—Discharges for Jan., Feb. and March estimated, as no gauge heights were obtained until March. 17

5 GEORGE V, A. 1915

MISCELLANEOUS DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS made in Athabaska River drainage basin, in 1914.

Jan. P. H. Daniella Athabaska River NW. 5-51-25-5. C20 0 1.374 0 0.65 990	Date.	Engineer.	Stream.	Location.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Dis- charge.
Feb. 9					Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Secft.
Mar. 2	Jan. 3	P. H. Daniells	Athabaska River	NW. 5-51-25-5	620.0	1,374.0		900.0
June 3. do Edson River	Feb. 9	do		do	200.0			998.0 888.0
July 90	June 3	do	Edson River	NW. 5-54-16-5	43.0	70.0		34.0
Oct. 15	July 20	do	do	do		96.0		107.0
Jan. 20. do Embarras River. SW. 5-52-18-5. 53.0 30.0 0.1.2 33. April 14. do do 2005.0 230.0 1.11 200.0 May 16.2 do do do 2005.0 230.0 1.11 200.0 May 16.2 do do do 2005.0 230.0 1.11 200.0 May 16.2 do do do 2005.0 250.0 1.00 1.06 251.0 31.0 July 21. do do do do 125.0 252.0 1.00 1.06 257.0 May 18. do do do do 125.0 252.0 1.00 1.06 257.0 May 18. do do do do 197.0 175.0 0.83 115.0 May 18. do do do do 197.0 175.0 0.82 1140.0 May 18. do do do 197.0 175.0 0.05 115.0 1140.0 0.53 80.0 May 29. do do do do 197.0 175.0 0.05 115.0 1140.0 0.53 80.0 May 39. do do do 18.5 6.7 0.98 6.0 May 39. do do do do 18.5 6.7 0.98 6.0 May 39. do do do do 18.5 6.7 0.98 6.0 May 39. do do do do 18.5 6.7 0.98 6.0 May 39. do do do do 18.5 6.7 0.98 6.0 May 39. do do do do do 55.0 32.0 1.15 8.5 31.0 May 39. do do do do do 55.0 32.0 1.15 8.5 31.0 May 39. do do do do do 55.0 32.0 1.15 8.5 31.0 May 39. do do do do do 60.5 1.0 32.0 1.15 8.5 31.0 May 39. do do do do do 60.5 1.0 32.0 1.15 8.5 31.0 May 39. do do do do do 60.5 1.0 32.0 1.15 8.5 31.0 May 39. do do do do do 60.5 1.0 32.0 1.15 8.5 31.0 May 39. do do do do do 60.5 1.0 32.0 1.15 8.5 31.0 May 39. do do do do do 60. 55.0 32.0 1.15 8.5 31.0 May 39. do do do do do do 15.0 32.0 1.15 8.5 31.0 May 39. do do do do do 20.0 12.2 0.15 1.0 1.5 8.5 31.0 May 39. do do do do do 35.0 32.0 1.15 8.5 31.0 May 39. do do do do do 35.0 32.0 1.15 8.5 31.0 May 39. do do do do do 35.0 32.0 1.15 8.5 31.0 May 39. do do do do do 35.0 32.0 1.15 8.5 31.0 May 39. do do do do do 35.0 32.0 1.15 8.5 31.0 May 39. do do do do do 35.0 32.0 1.15 8.5 31.0 May 39. do 35.0 32.0 1.15 8.5 31.0 May 39. do	Aug. 4	do	do			72.0		31.0
May 16.	Ian. 20	do	Embarras River	SW. 5-52-18-5.	53.0	30.0	0.12	3.7
May 16	April 14		do	do	260.0	230.0	1.14	262.0
Dec. 2	May 16	do	do			211.0		381.0
Dec. 2		do	do		125.0	252 0		267.0
Dec. 2	Aug. 18	do	do		95.0	162.0	0.84	135.0
Dec. 2	Sept. 18	do	do	do	107.0	178.0	0.82	146.0
Jan. 4. do Fiddle Creek. SE. 15-19-27-5. 13.0 7.5 0.92 7.6 Mar. 29. do do do do 15.0 5.0 7.0 9.98 6.0 Mar. 29. do do do do 15.0 35.0 9.7 0.98 7.0 19.87 19.9 19.0 19.0 19.0 19.0 19.0 19.0 19.0	Oct. 28	do	do	do	94.0	144.0	0.55	80.0 67.0
Jan. 4. do Fiddle Creek. SE. 15-19-27-5. 13.0 7.5 0.92 7.6 Mar. 29. do do do do 15.0 5.0 7.0 9.98 6.0 Mar. 29. do do do do 15.0 35.0 9.7 0.98 7.0 19.87 19.9 19.0 19.0 19.0 19.0 19.0 19.0 19.0	Feb 98	do	do	NW. 6-51-19-5.		53.0	0.33	7.8
Feb. 10. do do do do 18.5. 0 5.0 0.98	Jan. 4	do	Fiddle Creek	SE. 15-49-27-5	13.0	7.6	0.92	7.1
Mary 30	Feb. 10	do		do	18.5	6.7		6.6
Dec. 3	Mar. 29	00	do	do	15.0	5.0		$\frac{4.6}{70.0}$
Dec. 3	Inly 4	do	do	SE. 15-49-27-5.	116.0			313.0
Dec. 3	Aug. 14	do	do	do	0.16	32.0	1.58	51.0
Dec. 3	Sept. 15	do	do	do	55.0	34.0	1.90	64.0
Dec. 3	Sept. 29	do	do		62.0	44.0	2.48	105.0 41.0
Dec. 29	Nov 17		do		31.0	22.0	0.84	18.1
Coc. 9	Dec 3				99 A	11.1	0.57	6.3
Sept. 8	Dec 29	u u	do!	do	26.0			9.2
Oct. 10 do do 6-73-5-5 194.0 1,346.0 1.70 2.255 May 27 do do do do do 4hove Canyon 24.0 19.5 1.05 20 May 27 do do do do do 35.0 57.0 3.47 199 June 15 do do do do 30.0 55.10 5.49 281 July 16 do do do do do 33.0 67.0 5.65 377 Aug. 13 do do do do 24.0 28.0 1.95 57 Sept. 11 do do do do 22.0 22.0 22.0 1.95 57 Sept. 25 do do do do 22.0 22.0 1.0 9.5 20 Oct. 24 do do do 23.0 221.0 1.00 22 1.0 1.00 <td< td=""><td>OCt. 9</td><td>I. M. Paul</td><td>Lesser Slave River.</td><td></td><td>217.0</td><td>980.0</td><td>3 15</td><td></td></td<>	OCt. 9	I. M. Paul	Lesser Slave River.		217.0	980.0	3 15	
May 12	Oct 10	do	do	6-73-5-5	194.0	1.346.0	1.70	2,285.0
May 27	May 12	P. H. Daniells	3.6.11 73.1	Above Canyon	24.0	19.5	1.05	20.0
June 29	May 27	do	do	do	41.0			57.0
Oct. 8. do do do 24.0 24.0 1.05 25 Oct. 24. do do do 23.0 24.0 1.05 25 Jan. 20. do McLeod River. NW. 5-52-18-5. 32.0 24.0 0.20 4 July 13. do Prairie Creek. NE. 5-51-25-5. 24.0 28.0 1.50 43 Mar. 7. do Snaring River. NW. 33-46-1-6. 67.0 91.0 0.47 43 Mar. 7. do do do do 45.0 65.0 0.70 46 May 13. do do do do 45.0 65.0 0.70 46 May 28. do do do do 40.0 141.0 205.0 3.63 74.7 June 13. do do do do 190.0 381.0 5.95 2.268 July 15. do do do do 190.0 <th< td=""><td>June 10</td><td>do</td><td>do</td><td></td><td>32.0</td><td></td><td>5.47</td><td>281.0</td></th<>	June 10	do	do		32.0		5.47	281.0
Oct. 8. do do do 24.0 24.0 1.05 25 Oct. 24. do do do 23.0 24.0 1.05 25 Jan. 20. do McLeod River. NW. 5-52-18-5. 32.0 24.0 0.20 4 July 13. do Prairie Creek. NE. 5-51-25-5. 24.0 28.0 1.50 43 Mar. 7. do Snaring River. NW. 33-46-1-6. 67.0 91.0 0.47 43 Mar. 7. do do do do 45.0 65.0 0.70 46 May 13. do do do do 45.0 65.0 0.70 46 May 28. do do do do 40.0 141.0 205.0 3.63 74.7 June 13. do do do do 190.0 381.0 5.95 2.268 July 15. do do do do 190.0 <th< td=""><td>July 16</td><td>do</td><td>do</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>377.0</td></th<>	July 16	do	do					377.0
Oct. 8. do do do 24.0 24.0 1.05 25 Oct. 24. do do do 23.0 24.0 1.05 25 Jan. 20. do McLeod River. NW. 5-52-18-5. 32.0 24.0 0.20 4 July 13. do Prairie Creek. NE. 5-51-25-5. 24.0 28.0 1.50 43 Mar. 7. do Snaring River. NW. 33-46-1-6. 67.0 91.0 0.47 43 Mar. 7. do do do do 45.0 65.0 0.70 46 May 13. do do do do 45.0 65.0 0.70 46 May 28. do do do do 40.0 141.0 205.0 3.63 74.7 June 13. do do do do 190.0 381.0 5.95 2.268 July 15. do do do do 190.0 <th< td=""><td>Aug. 13</td><td>do</td><td>do</td><td>do</td><td>24.0</td><td>33.0</td><td>2.11</td><td>70.0</td></th<>	Aug. 13	do	do	do	24.0	33.0	2.11	70.0
Oct. 8. do do do 24.0 24.0 1.05 25 Oct. 24. do do do 23.0 24.0 1.05 25 Jan. 20. do McLeod River. NW. 5-52-18-5. 32.0 24.0 0.20 4 July 13. do Prairie Creek. NE. 5-51-25-5. 24.0 28.0 1.50 43 Mar. 7. do Snaring River. NW. 33-46-1-6. 67.0 91.0 0.47 43 Mar. 7. do do do do 45.0 65.0 0.70 46 May 13. do do do do 45.0 65.0 0.70 46 May 28. do do do do 40.0 141.0 205.0 3.63 74.7 June 13. do do do do 190.0 381.0 5.95 2.268 July 15. do do do do 190.0 <th< td=""><td>Aug. 25</td><td>do</td><td>do</td><td></td><td></td><td>29.0</td><td>1.95</td><td>57.0</td></th<>	Aug. 25	do	do			29.0	1.95	57.0
Oct. 8. do do do 24.0 24.0 1.05 25 Oct. 24. do do do 23.0 24.0 1.05 25 Jan. 20. do McLeod River. NW. 5-52-18-5. 32.0 24.0 0.20 4 July 13. do Prairie Creek. NE. 5-51-25-5. 24.0 28.0 1.50 43 Mar. 7. do Snaring River. NW. 33-46-1-6. 67.0 91.0 0.47 43 Mar. 7. do do do do 45.0 65.0 0.70 46 May 13. do do do do 45.0 65.0 0.70 46 May 28. do do do do 40.0 141.0 205.0 3.63 74.7 June 13. do do do do 190.0 381.0 5.95 2.268 July 15. do do do do 190.0 <th< td=""><td>Sept. 11</td><td>do</td><td>do</td><td></td><td>24.0</td><td>20.0</td><td></td><td>20.0</td></th<>	Sept. 11	do	do		24.0	20.0		20.0
Oct. 24 do do Motor River NW. 5-52-18-5. 32.0 21.0 1.00 21 Jan. 20. do McLeod River. NW. 5-52-18-5. 32.0 24.0 0.20 4 July 13. do Prairie Creek. NE. 5-51-25-5. 24.0 28.0 1.50 43 Jan. 27. do Snaring River. NW. 33-46-1-6. 67.0 91.0 0.47 43 April 18. do do do do 35.0 14.0 1.32 18 May 13. do do do do 226.0 232.0 3.51 812 May 13. do do do do 226.0 232.0 3.63 747 June 13. do do do 141.0 205.0 3.63 747 June 13. do do do 190.0 381.0 5.56 2.319 July 15. do do do 190.0 408.0	Oct. 8	do	do		24.0	24.0	1.05	25.0
Mar. 7	Oct. 24	do	do	do	23.0	21.0		21.0
Mar. 7	Jan. 20	do	McLeod River	NW. 5-52-18-5	32.0	24.0	0.20	4.8
Mar. 7	July 15	do	Snaring River	NW 33-46-1-6.	67.0	91.0	0.47	43.0
Aug. 27 do do do do 236.0 261.0 2.29 597 Sept. 10 do do do 101.0 117.0 2.88 39.8 Sept. 10 do do do 101.0 117.0 2.88 39.8 Oct. 13 do do do 257.0 299.0 3.07 918 Oct. 23 do do do do 92.0 102.0 2.91 296 Dec. 1 do do do 66.0 92.0 102.0 2.91 296 Jan. 2 do do do 60.0 114.0 0.72 83 Jan. 5 do Spring SW.251-26-5 3.0 144.0 1.28 185 Jan. 21 do do do 42.0 91.0 2.01 187 Feb. 11 do do do 40.42.0 91.0 2.01 187 Feb. 11 <td< td=""><td>Mar. 4</td><td>do</td><td>do</td><td></td><td>35.0</td><td>14.0</td><td>1.32</td><td>18.5</td></td<>	Mar. 4	do	do		35.0	14.0	1.32	18.5
Aug. 27 do do do do 236.0 261.0 2.29 597 Sept. 10 do do do 101.0 117.0 2.88 39.8 Sept. 10 do do do 101.0 117.0 2.88 39.8 Oct. 13 do do do 257.0 299.0 3.07 918 Oct. 23 do do do do 92.0 102.0 2.91 296 Dec. 1 do do do 66.0 92.0 102.0 2.91 296 Jan. 2 do do do 60.0 114.0 0.72 83 Jan. 5 do Spring SW.251-26-5 3.0 144.0 1.28 185 Jan. 21 do do do 42.0 91.0 2.01 187 Feb. 11 do do do 40.42.0 91.0 2.01 187 Feb. 11 <td< td=""><td>April 18</td><td>do</td><td>do</td><td>do</td><td></td><td>65.0</td><td>0.40</td><td>46.0</td></td<>	April 18	do	do	do		65.0	0.40	46.0
Aug. 27 do do do do 236.0 261.0 2.29 597 Sept. 10 do do do 101.0 117.0 2.88 39.8 Sept. 10 do do do 101.0 117.0 2.88 39.8 Oct. 13 do do do 257.0 299.0 3.07 918 Oct. 23 do do do do 92.0 102.0 2.91 296 Dec. 1 do do do 66.0 92.0 102.0 2.91 296 Jan. 2 do do do 60.0 114.0 0.72 83 Jan. 5 do Spring SW.251-26-5 3.0 144.0 1.28 185 Jan. 21 do do do 42.0 91.0 2.01 187 Feb. 11 do do do 40.42.0 91.0 2.01 187 Feb. 11 <td< td=""><td>May 13</td><td></td><td>do</td><td>do</td><td>226.0</td><td></td><td></td><td>747.0</td></td<>	May 13		do	do	226.0			747.0
Aug. 27 do do do do 236.0 261.0 2.29 597 Sept. 10 do do do 101.0 117.0 2.88 39.8 Sept. 10 do do do 101.0 117.0 2.88 39.8 Oct. 13 do do do 257.0 299.0 3.07 918 Oct. 23 do do do do 92.0 102.0 2.91 296 Dec. 1 do do do 66.0 92.0 102.0 2.91 296 Jan. 2 do do do 60.0 114.0 0.72 83 Jan. 5 do Spring SW.251-26-5 3.0 144.0 1.28 185 Jan. 21 do do do 42.0 91.0 2.01 187 Feb. 11 do do do 40.42.0 91.0 2.01 187 Feb. 11 <td< td=""><td>Tune 13</td><td></td><td>do</td><td>do</td><td>190.0</td><td>381.0</td><td>5.95</td><td>2,268.0</td></td<>	Tune 13		do	do	190.0	381.0	5.95	2,268.0
Aug. 27 do do do do 236.0 261.0 2.29 597 Sept. 10 do do do 101.0 117.0 2.88 39.8 Sept. 10 do do do 101.0 117.0 2.88 39.8 Oct. 13 do do do 257.0 299.0 3.07 918 Oct. 23 do do do do 92.0 102.0 2.91 296 Dec. 1 do do do 66.0 92.0 102.0 2.91 296 Jan. 2 do do do 60.0 114.0 0.72 83 Jan. 5 do Spring SW.251-26-5 3.0 144.0 1.28 185 Jan. 21 do do do 42.0 91.0 2.01 187 Feb. 11 do do do 40.42.0 91.0 2.01 187 Feb. 11 <td< td=""><td>June 30</td><td>do</td><td>do</td><td>do</td><td>214.0</td><td>416.0</td><td>06.6</td><td>2,319.0</td></td<>	June 30	do	do	do	214.0	416.0	06.6	2,319.0
Aug. 27 do do do do 236.0 261.0 2.29 597 Sept. 10 do do do 101.0 117.0 2.88 39.8 Sept. 10 do do do 101.0 117.0 2.88 39.8 Oct. 13 do do do 257.0 299.0 3.07 918 Oct. 23 do do do do 92.0 102.0 2.91 296 Dec. 1 do do do 66.0 92.0 102.0 2.91 296 Jan. 2 do do do 60.0 114.0 0.72 83 Jan. 5 do Spring SW.251-26-5 3.0 144.0 1.28 185 Jan. 21 do do do 42.0 91.0 2.01 187 Feb. 11 do do do 40.42.0 91.0 2.01 187 Feb. 11 <td< td=""><td>July 15</td><td>do</td><td>do</td><td>do</td><td>199.0</td><td></td><td></td><td>2,307.0</td></td<>	July 15	do	do	do	199.0			2,307.0
Aug. 27 do do do do 236.0 261.0 2.29 597 Sept. 10 do do do 101.0 117.0 2.88 39.8 Sept. 10 do do do 101.0 117.0 2.88 39.8 Oct. 13 do do do 257.0 299.0 3.07 918 Oct. 23 do do do do 92.0 102.0 2.91 296 Dec. 1 do do do 66.0 92.0 102.0 2.91 296 Jan. 2 do do do 60.0 114.0 0.72 83 Jan. 5 do Spring SW.251-26-5 3.0 144.0 1.28 185 Jan. 21 do do do 42.0 91.0 2.01 187 Feb. 11 do do do 40.42.0 91.0 2.01 187 Feb. 11 <td< td=""><td></td><td>,</td><td>do</td><td></td><td>236.0</td><td>286.0</td><td>2.46</td><td>707.0</td></td<>		,	do		236.0	286.0	2.46	707.0
Oct. 13 do do do do 92.0 102.0 2.91 296 Oct. 23 do do do do 67.0 98.0 1.91 187 Dec. 1 do do do 60.0 114.0 0.72 83 Mar. 28 do Spring SW.2-51-26-5 0.01 0.01 Jan. 5 do Stony River SE.35-46-16 55.0 144.0 1.28 185 Jan. 21 do do do 42.0 91.0 2.01 187 Feb. 11 do do do 42.0 91.0 2.01 187 Feb. 11 do do do 46.4 0.91.0 2.01 187 Feb. 11 do do do 82.0 100.0 1.71 171 Mar. 3 do do do 82.0 100.0 1.71 171 Mar. 3 do do	Aug. 27.		do		236.0	261.0	2.29	597.0
Oct. 13 do do do do 92.0 102.0 2.91 296 Oct. 23 do do do do 67.0 98.0 1.91 187 Dec. 1 do do do 60.0 114.0 0.72 83 Mar. 28 do Spring SW.2-51-26-5 0.01 0.01 Jan. 5 do Stony River SE.35-46-16 55.0 144.0 1.28 185 Jan. 21 do do do 42.0 91.0 2.01 187 Feb. 11 do do do 42.0 91.0 2.01 187 Feb. 11 do do do 46.4 0.91.0 2.01 187 Feb. 11 do do do 82.0 100.0 1.71 171 Mar. 3 do do do 82.0 100.0 1.71 171 Mar. 3 do do	Sept. 10	do	do	do	101.0		2.88	338.0
Dec. 1 do do do do 00.01 114.0 0.72 83 Mar. 28. do Spring SW.2-51-26-5.	Sent 26				257.0	299.0		918.0 296 0
Dec. 1 do do do do 00.01 114.0 0.72 83 Mar. 28. do Spring SW.2-51-26-5.	Oct. 23	do	do		67.0	98.0		187.0
Section Sect	Dec. 11	do	do	do	60.0		0.72	83.0
Section Sect	Mar 28	do	Spring	SW. 2-51-26-5				0.0131
Section Sect	Jan. 5	do	Stony River	SE. 35-46-1-6			1.28	
Mar. 3 do do do 82.0 100.0 1.41 1.41 Mar. 30 do do do 107.0 1.62 174 May 29 do do do 97.0 439.0 2.53 1.112 Dec. 28 do do do 53.0 87.0 1.49 128 June 1 do Sundance Creek NW. 3-53-18-5 26.0 28.0 0.80 22 July 10 do do do 27.0 41.0 3.07 126 Aug. 17 do do do 23.0 26.0 1.11 31 Sept. 16 do do do 27.0 28.0 1.68 39 Oct. 14 do do do 27.0 28.0 1.18 33 July 20 do Wolf Creek SW.3-54-16-5 55.0 60.0 3.16 188	Feb. 11	do	uo		64 0	64.0	2.07	133.0
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Mar. 3			1	82.0	100.0	1.71	171.0
Dec. 28. do do do 53.0 87.0 1.49 128 June 1. do Sundance Creek NW.3-53-18-5. 26.0 28.0 0.80 22 July 10. do do do 27.0 41.0 3.07 126 Aug. 17. do do do 23.0 26.0 1.11 31 Sept. 16. do do do 21.0 23.0 1.68 39 Oct. 14. do Wolf Creek SW.3-54-16-5 55.0 60.0 3.16 188	Mar. 30	do	do	do	82.0	107.0	1.62	174.0
June 1 do Sundance Creek NW. 3-53-18-5 26 0 28.0 0.80 22 July 10 do do do 27.0 41.0 3.07 126 Aug. 17 do do do 23.0 26.0 1.11 31 Sept. 16 do do do 21.0 23.0 1.68 39 Oct. 14 do do do 27.0 28.0 1.18 33 July 20 do Wolf Creek SW. 3-54-16-5 55.0 60.0 3.16 188	May 29	1			52.0			1,112.0
July 10. do do do 27.0 41.0 3.07 126 Aug. 17. do do do 23.0 26.0 1.11 31 Sept. 16. do do do 21.0 23.0 1.68 39 Oct. 14. do do do 27.0 28.0 1.18 33 July 20. do Wolf Creek SW.354-16-5 55.0 60.0 3.16 188	Tune 1		Sundance Creek	NW. 3-53-18-5				22.0
Aug. 17 do do do 23.0 26.0 1.11 31 Sept. 16 do do 21.0 23.0 1.68 39 Oct. 14 do do 27.0 28.0 1.18 33 July 20 do Wolf Creek SW. 3-54-16-5 55.0 60.0 3.16 188	Tuly 10	do	do	do	27.0	41.0	3.07	126.0
Oct. 14 do do do 27.0 28.0 1.18 33. July 20 do Wolf Creek. SW. 3-54-16-5. 55.0 60.0 3.16 188	Aug. 17	do	do	do	23.0	26.0		31.0
July 20 do Wolf Creek SW 3-54-16-5 55.0 60.0 3.16 188	Sept. 16	do	do	do	21.0	23.0		39.0 33.0
Jang more than the contract of	Uct. 14 Inly 20	4		SW. 3-54-16-5	55.0	60.0		188.0
Sept. 22 do do 38.0 34.0 1.35 56.	Sept. 22		do	do	38.0	34 0	1.35	56.0

NORTH SASKATCHEWAN RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN.

General Description.

The North Saskatchewan River draws its principal water supply from the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains. The basin is bounded on the south by those of the Rad Deer and South Saskatchewan Rivers, and on the north by those of the Athabaska and Churchill Rivers. The general trend of the stream from its source to where it joins the South Saskatchewan, a few miles below the city of Prince Albert, and forms the Saskatchewan River, is easterly.

The basin of the river easily divides itself into five parts or divisions, each of which requires

a separate description for a clear understanding of the conditions of run-off.

The first, or upper section, consists of the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains. While this part of the basin is not the greatest in area, it supplies the greater part of the run-off. In glaciers, and the perpetual snows of the higher peaks, innumerable small streams rise which form the main stream and its larger tributaries. These streams have well defined rocky valleys and considerable fall. The upper regions of this section are not well wooded, and allow a rapid run-off of melting snow and rain.

East of this first section is a division consisting of the foothills, which are, for the most part, well covered with forest and vegetable growth, forming probably the largest in area of the five sections. Here also is a very large source of supply for the stream, but due to its cover, a more regulated supply than in the first section. In this section the main stream is joined by the Clearwater and Brazeau Rivers, two of the most important tributaries of the whole basin. The streams in this section flow through deep valleys with fairly permanent beds and medium

From a little west of the city of Edmonton to the mouth of the Vermilion River the country is of a park-like nature, with large stretches of prairie. This section is small in area and has not a very large run-off. The principal tributaries are the Sturgeon and Vermilion Rivers, the first of which drains in from the wooded country of the north, the latter from the prairie sections of the south. The main stream is in a well defined valley with large flats along its course and a

more or less permanent bed with a small slope.

Below the third section to a little above the city of Prince Albert is a division which has little drainage into the river. It consists of prairie uplands for the most part, with small patches of timber to the north. The stream widens out into shallow reaches, full of shifting sand bars, and has very little slope. The valley, while still well defined, is also much wider. In this section the main stream is fed by the Battle River, which has its source at the outlet of Battle Lake, and flows eastward through park land and prairie sections south of the main river, until it empties into the latter at the town of Battleford.

The east division is one in which the river, with a greater slope and more permanent bed, ows considerably, as does also the valley. The run-off in this division is mostly from the narrows considerably, as does also the valley. The run-off in this division is mostly north, which consists of well-wooded country drained by a number of small streams.

During 1913, stations were established on the Sturgeon River at St. Albert and Fort Saskatchewan, and on the Battle River at Ponoka. Cables were erected on the main river and the Clearwater River near Rocky Mountain House in 1913, records being obtained at these points during 1914.

A description of flood conditions in this basin may be found on page 30 and 31 in the Report

of the Progress of Stream Measurements for 1912.

CLEARWATER RIVER NEAR ROCKY MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Location.—On the SE. \(\frac{1}{4}\) Sec. 16, Tp. 39, Rge. 7, W. 5th Mer., on G. Fletcher's farm, three miles southwest of Rocky Mountain House.

Records available.—January 1, 1914, to December 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Chain, located on left bank of river 10 feet below cable, and graduated to feet and tenths; length of chain from bottom of weight to marker is 15.28 feet. Zero elevation of gauge maintained at 3,105.04 feet since established.

Bench-mark.—On nails in poplar stump directly in front of cable tower on right bank; eleva-(Department of Public Works of Canada datum.) tion 3,120.00 feet above mean sea level.

Channel.—One permanent channel at low water and probably two in high stages.

Discharge measurements.—Made from eable ear.

Winter flow.—From November to April river is frozen over, and measurements are made at the cable section.

Observer .- G. Fletcher.

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DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Clearwater River near Rocky Mountain House, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
		Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
Tan. 3	J. S. Tempest	133	295	0.44	2.82	129
Mar. 7		128	437	0.59	3.65	256
April 25	do	182	510	0.85	1.89	435
May 19	G. J. Smith and J. M. Paul	190	627	1.43	2.48	898
June 9		197	864	2.62	3.79	2,261
June 24		192	694	1.74	2.80	1,204
June 29	J. M. Paul	193	744	1.86	3.00	1,385
July 20	do	190	696	1.58	2.69	1,102
Aug. 8		190	626	1.46	2.50	912
Aug. 12		186	622	1.28	2.30	798
Aug. 27		184	592	1.11	2.13	657
Sept. 14		186	605	1.19	2.20	718
Sept. 29		183	557	1.07	2.10	595
Oct. 10		189	607	1.40	2.41	853
Oct. 20	J. M. Paul	185	550	1.07	2.10	589
Nov. 5		180	473	0.88	1.80	417
Dec. 3		180	410	0.62	2.14	256
Dec. 19	do	163	344	0.46	2.18	158

DAILY GAUGE HEIGHT AND DISCHARGE of Clearwater River near Rocky Mountain House, for 1914.

_	Janu	ary.	Febr	uary.	Ма	rch.	Ap	ril.	M	ay.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1 2 3 4 5	2.72 2.72 2.71 3.15 3.30	128 <i>a</i> 128 129 164 198	3.59 3.60 3.57 3.46 3.36	205 210 193 175 160	3.49 3.41 3.41 3.51 3.61	234 220 220 235 246	3.55 3.55 3.55 3.65 3.70	240 240 240 260 270	1.79 1.69 1.71 2.39 2.29	388 324 336 842 762	1.75 1.74 1.88 2.35 2.51	360 354 451 810 944
6	3.69 3.78 3.77 3.82 3.81	230 235 235 240 240	3.45 3.39 3.34 3.47 3.43	190 175 160 200 190	3.71 3.67 3.67 3.60 3.55	260 256 257 247 240	4.00 4.00 3.95 3.95 4.00	300 300 290 290 300	2.19 2.14 2.04 2.34 2.69	682 642 563 802 1,106	2.92 2.98 3.80 3.65 3.01	1,313 1,367 2,280 2,095 1,395
11	3.51 3.37 3.69 3.60 3.68	203 180 215 202 215	3.42 3.51 3.51 3.55 3.55	190 207 207 216 216	3.50 3.70 3.70 3.83 3.70	230 260 260 265 260	4.10 4.20 4.20 4.20 4.10	310 320 320 320 320 300	2.79 2.64 2.61 2.30 2.29	1,196 1,061 1,034 770 762	3.00 3.00 3.00 3.00 3.00	1,385 1,385 1,385 1,385 1,385
16. 17. 18. 19.	3.63 3.62 3.56 3.56 3.55	210 210 200 200 200 200	3.49 3.48 3.48 3.42 3.27	210 210 210 200 180	3.60 3.70 3.60 3.60 3.60	240 260 240 240 240 240	4.10 4.10 4.00 3.80 3.80	300 <i>a</i> 310 <i>b</i> 330 350 370	2.29 2.34 2.44 2.48 2.47	762 802 882 917 908	3.03 3.06 3.40 3.50 3.50	1,415 1,445 1,805 1,915 1,915
21	3.45 3.44 3.33 3.33 3.32	180 180 160 160 160	3.06 3.10 3.35 3.34 3.44	160 165 200 200 215	3.50 3.60 3.75 3.70 3.55	220 237 270 260 230	3.60 2.60 2.10 2.10 1.89	400 420 440 450 <i>b</i> 458	2.46 2.40 2.24 2.23 2.22	899 850 722 714 706	3.60 3.50 3.00 2.79 2.80	2,035 1,915 1,385 1,196 1,205
26	3.42 3.31 3.25 3.60 3.59 3.59	180 162 150 200 200 200	3.48 3.47 3.47	225 225 225 225	3.10 3.00 3.00 3.10 3.20 3.50	170 150 150 167 185 230	1.84 1.84 1.79 1.79 1.79	423 423 388 388 388	2.21 2.25 2.24 2.08 1.97 1.86	698 730 722 594 514 437	2.80 3.00 3.00 3.00 3.00	1,205 1,385 1,385 1,385 1,385

a Ice conditions Jan. 1 to April 16, b Ice breaking up April 17 to April 24; discharges during this period interpolated.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Clearwater River near Rocky Mountain House, for 1914.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.	Septe	mber.	Oeto	ber.	Nove	mber.	Dece	mber.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1 2 3, 4 5	3.08 3.06 3.02 3.15 3.50	1,465 1,445 1,405 1,535 1,915	2.45 2.50 2.45 2.40 2.45	890 935 890 850 890	$\begin{array}{c} 2.17 \\ 2.10 \\ 2.05 \\ 2.02 \\ 2.05 \end{array}$	666 610 570 549 570	2.05 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.10	570 535 535 535 610	1.80 1.85 1.85 1.85 1.85	395 430 430 430 395	2.10 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00	269 262 256 256 256
6	3.50 3.50 3.42 3.25 3.20	1,915 1,915 1,827 1,640 1,585	2.50 2.60 2.60 2.50 2.45	935 1,025 1,025 935 890	2.05 2.12 2.22 2.32 2.22	570 626 706 786 706	2.05 2.00 2.00 2.15 2.40	570 535 535 650 850	1.82 1.82 1.90 1.95 2.00	409 409 465 500 535	2.00 2.00 1.90 1.90 1.90	256 240 185 185 188
11	3.20 3.20 3.20 3.30 3.45	1,585 1,585 1,585 1,695 1,860	2.40 2.30 2.25 2.20 2.28	850 770 730 690 754	2.28 2.38 2.38 2.18 2.10	754 834 834 674 610	2.40 2.32 2.25 2.20 2.20	850 786 730 690 690	2.00 2.00 2.10 2.18 2.30	535 535 515b 502 480b	2.00 1.90 1.80 1.80 1.80	204 192 150 146 143
16	3.30 3.20 3.20 3.00 2.72	1,695 1,585 1,585 1,385 1,133	2.30 2.28 2.30 2.30 2.22	770 754 770 770 770 706	2.10 2.05 2.00 2.00 2.06	610 570 535 535 578	2.20 2.20 2.15 2.15 2.10	690 690 650 650 610	2.65 2.70 2.90 3.05 3.02	455a 438 428 425 424	1.70 1.70 1.90 2.08 2.08	131 125 138 158 178
21	3.00 2.88 2.75 2.65 2.50	1,385 1,277 1,160 1,070 935	2.20 2.20 2.28 2.25 2.25	690 690 754 730 730	2.10 2.05 2.00 2.00 2.00 1.95	610 570 535 535 500	2.10 2.10 2.10 2.05 2.00	610 610 610 570 535	3.00 2.75 2.60 2.60 2.60	422 418 409 393 369	2.08 2.08 2.08 2.08 2.08 2.09	180 182 182 182 182
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	2.62 2.50 2.45 2.42 2.40 2.38	1,043 935 890 866 850 834	2.20 2.10 2.11 2.12 2.10 2.20	690 610 618 626 610 690	1.90 1.90 1.98 2.10 2.10	465 465 521 610 610	2.00 1.95 1.95 1.90 1.80 1.80	535 500 500 465 395 395	2.60 2.40 2.30 2.30 2.30	358 352 342 317 280	2.09 1.99 1.99 2.09 2.09 2.10	180 165 136 135 140 155a

Monthly Discharge of Clearwater River near Rocky Mountain House, for 1914. (Drainage area 850 square miles.)

	Dī	SCHARGE IN	SECOND-FE	ET.	Run-Off.		
Month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.	
January February March April May June July August September October November	225 270 458 1,196 2,280 1,915 1,025 834 850	128 160 150 240 324 354 834 610 465 395 280 125	190 197 232 449 746 1,376 1,406 783 610 603 426 185	0.224 0.232 0.273 0.528 0.878 1.620 1.650 0.921 0.718 0.709 0.501	0.26 0.24 0.31 0.59 1.01 1.81 1.90 1.06 0.80 0.82 0.56 0.25	11,683 10,941 14,265 26,717 45,870 81,880 86,453 48,145 36,298 37,077 25,349 11,375	
The year					9.61	436,053	

a Ice conditions Nov. 16 to Dec. 31. b Ice forming Nov. 13 to Nov. 15; discharges during this period interpolated.

NORTH SASKATCHEWAN RIVER NEAR ROCKY MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Location.—On the NE. \(\frac{1}{4}\) Sec. 21, Tp. 39, Rge. 7, W. 5th Mer., one-quarter of a mile below the railway bridge and one mile west of Rocky Mountain House.

Records available.—June 2, 1913, to December 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Inclined staff, graduated to feet and tenths, located on left bank of river 600 feet above cable. Zero elevation from June 2 to October 23, 1913, maintained at 3,108.39 feet. Zero elevation maintained at 3,108.42 feet since October 23,1913.

Bench-mark.—Stump on left bank at ferry cable; elevation 3127.74 feet above mean sea level. (Department of Public Works of Canada datum.)

Channel.—One permanent channel at all stages.

Discharge measurements.—Made from cable located about 600 feet below the gauge.

Winter flow.—From November to April river is frozen over, and measurements are made at the cable section.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of North Saskatchewan River near Rocky Mountain House, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
		Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
Jan. 5. Mar. 8. April 27. May 18. June 6. June 25. June 29. July 21. Aug. 7. Aug. 11. Aug. 7. Aug. 11. Sept. 28. Sept. 14. Sept. 28. Oct. 9.	do G. J. Smith and J. M. Paul. J. M. Paul. Dept. of Public Works, Canada J. M. Paul. do Dept. of Public Works, Canada J. M. Paul. do do do Dept. of Public Works, Canada	320 330 421 434 441 437 444 465 441 438 439 434 434	809 444 749 1,277 1,954 1,584 2,035 2,486 2,001 1,634 1,788 1,279 1,328 1,240	1.10 1.82 2.28 3.82 5.22 4.50 5.10 5.66 5.41 4.20 4.40 3.28 3.60 3.86	5.70 5.65 4.01 5.74 7.35 6.45 7.48 8.51 7.58 6.50 6.82 5.45 5.73 5.61	886 1,709 4,878 10,206 7,135 10,387 14,070 10,812 6,864 4,193 4,784 4,788
Oct. 19. Nov. 6. Dec. 2. Dec. 20.	J. M. Paul. H. S. Kerby R. J. McGuinness do	431 415 410 417	1,046 720 915 720	3.00 2.40 0.96 1.17	5.04 4.41 5.98 6.32	3,137 1,728 878 843

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of North Saskatchewan River near Rocky Mountain House, for 1914.

	Janu	iary.	Febr	иагу.	Ma	rch.	Ap	ril.	Ma	ay.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Ju Gauge Height. 5.55 6.35 7.20 8.15 7.95 7.795 7.705 7.30 7.40 7.75 8.15 8.80 9.05 8.80 9.05 8.80 7.05 7.30 7.75 8.15 7.30 7.75 8.15 7.30 7.40 7.75 8.75 8.75 7.30 7.30 7.40 8.70 8.70 8.70 8.70 8.70 8.70 8.70 8.7	Dis- charge
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1 2 3 4 5	5.7 5.7 5.6 5.7 5.7	885 <i>a</i> 885 870 885 885	5.4 5.3 5.3 5.3 5.3	740 720 720 720 720 714	5.7 5.7 5.7 5.8 5.7	810 825 840 820 840	5.60 5.60 5.70 5.70 5.80	920 930 936 944 950	4.17 4.50 4.90 5.30 5.12	1,894 2,350 3,000 3,800 3,410	6.35 7.20 8.15	4,350 6,440 9,150 12,680 11,920
6 7 8 9	5.8 5.9 5.8 5.6 5.4	900 920 920 880 840	5.3 5.1 5.1 5.1 5.0	707 700 680 660 655	5.5 5.6 5.7 5.7	830 818 806 800 816	5.80 5.90 5.70 5.80 5.80	925 900 900 910 920	5.07 4.65 4.67 5.20 5.40	3,310 2,570 2,602 3,580 4,020	9.55 8.15 7.40	10,970 15,000 12,680 9,870 8,980
11 12 13 14 15	5.6 5.4 5.7 6.0 6.2	860 840 870 900 910	5.0 5.2 5.2 5.3	650 650 708 760 790	5.6 5.6 5.7 5.8 5.8	\$30 \$20 \$40 \$60 \$40	5.90 5.80 5.80 5.80 5.80 5.80	950 920 920 920 920 930	5.70 5.55 5.77 5.50 5.65	4,690 4,350 4,862 4,240 4,570	7.30 7.40 7.75	8,640 9,510 9,870 11,160 12,680
16	6.3 6.2 6.1 6.1 6.0	910 900 880 860 860	5.3 5.4 5.4 5.3 5.3	790 740 700 730 650	5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7	857 870 870 896 920	5.80 5.80 5.90 5.90 5.90	930 930 940 950 960 <i>a</i>	6.00 5.90 5.75 5.75 5.60	5,460 5,200 4,810 4,810 4,460	9.05 9.05 8.80	15,150 16,100 16,100 15,150 13,250
21	6.0 6.0 5.9 5.6 5.6	860 837 815 800 800	5.3 5.4 5.5 5.5	650 730 785 830 820	5.7 5.7 5.6 5.5	930 940 940 920 900	5.80 5.80 7.80 5.50 5.20	1,060 <i>b</i> 1,170 1,280 1,390 1,500 <i>b</i>	5.50 5.45 5.55 6.00 6.30	4,240 4,130 4,350 5,460 6,300	7.30 7.00 6.70	10,410 9.510 8,470 7,490 7,074
26	5.5 5.3 5.3 5.4 5.4	\$00 780 755 720 720 740	5.6 5.6 5.7	810 810 790	5.5 5.2 5.4 5.6	900 870 850 870 890 920	4.00 4.00 3.95 4.00 4.05	1,690 1,690 1,630 1,690 1,750	6.05 5.75 5.40 5.25 5.05 5.10	5,600 4,810 4,020 3,690 3,270 3,370	7.30 7.25 7.45	8,980 9,510 9,330 10,050 10,780

a Ice conditions Jan. 1 to April 20. b Ice breaking up April 21 to April 25; discharges during this period interpolated.

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Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of North Saskatchewan River near Rocky Mountain House, for 1914.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	gust.	Septe	mber.	Oct	ober.	Nove	mber.	Dece	mber.
Day.	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-
	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secjt.
1	8.60	14,390	7.70	10,970	6.45	6,720	5.30	3,800	4.48	2,322	6.40	955
2	8.75	14,960	7.85	11,540	6.25	6,160	5.37	3,954	4.45	2,280	5.90	905
3	8.95	15,720	7.95	11,920	6.50	6,860	5.35	3,910	4.46	2,294	5.75	850
4	9.00	15,910	8.12	12,566	6.47	6,776	5.30	3,800	4.42	2,238	5.80	825
5	9.20	16,670	7.95	11,920	6.55	7,010	5.17	3,514	4.42	2,238	5.60	818
6	9.22 9.00 8.85 8.65 8.40	16,746	7.40	9,870	6.55	7,010	5.10	3,370	4.40	2,210	5.65	818
7		15,910	7.75	11,160	6.12	5,796	5.10	3,370	4.38	2,182	5.45	818
8		15,340	7.70	10,970	6.20	6,020	5.07	3,310	4.32	2,098	5.30	815
9		14,580	7.10	8,810	6.55	7,010	5.12	3,410	4.38	2,182	5.15	803
10		13,630	6.75	7,650	5.95	5,330	5.40	4,020	4.48	2,322	5.40	802
11	8.50	14,010	6.55	7,010	5.77	4,862	5.55	4,350	4.38	2,182	5.40	810
12	8.60	14,390	6.75	7,650	5.95	5,330	5.45	4,130	4.32	2.098	5.45	814
13	9.00	15,910	6.72	7,554	5.75	4,810	5.20	3,580	4.25	2,000	5.50	816
14	9.15	16,480	6.85	7,970	5.45	4,130	5.10	3,370	9.00	1,700 <i>b</i>	5.70	825
15	9.07	16,176	6.85	7,970	5.35	3,910	5.07	3,310	9.30	1,480 <i>a</i>	5.90	832
16	8.80	15,150	7.15	8,980	5.55	4,350	5.02	3,216	9.40	1,474	5.90	826
	8.00	12,110	7.15	8,980	5.15	3,470	5.00	3,180	9.40	1,485	5.60	826
	7.65	10,780	7.02	8,538	5.12	3,410	5.07	3,310	9.50	1,514	5.80	830
	7.87	11,616	6.85	7,970	5.25	3,690	5.02	3,216	9.45	1,526	6.20	837
	8.25	13,060	7.00	8,470	5.20	3,580	4.92	3,036	9.30	1,529	6.30	843
21	8.40	13,630	7.15	8,980	5.15	3,470	4.90	3,000	9.30	1,502	6.70	\$60
	7.50	10,230	7.10	8,810	5.20	3,580	4.75	2,730	9.10	1,475	6.70	878
	7.07	8,708	7.17	9,048	5.05	3,270	4.72	2,682	8.90	1,433	6.65	890
	7.10	8,810	7.00	8,470	4.95	3,090	4,67	2,602	8.40	1,398	6.60	893
	7.17	9,048	6.60	7,170	5.05	3,270	4.55	2,420	8.35	1,328	6.50	892
26 27 28 29 30 31	7.25 7.10 7.05 7.52 7.30 7.37	9,330 8,810 8,640 10,302 9,510 9,762	6.55 6.62 6.75 6.92 6.80 6.72	7,010 7,234 7,650 8,198 7,810 7,554	5.22 5.40 5.65 5.55 5.25	3,624 4,020 4,570 4,350 3,690	4.55 4.58 4.52 4.50 4.48 4.45	2,420 2,462 2,378 2,350 2,322 2,280	7.90 7.60 7.45 7.60 7.30	1,300 1,250 1,254 1,270 1,040	6.35 6.35 6.45 6.50 6.40 6.35	885 875 870 876 882 880 <i>a</i>

Monthly Discharge of North Saskatchewan River near Rocky Mountain House, for 1914. (Drainage area 4,030 square miles.)

DISCHARGE IN SECOND-FEET. RUN-OFF. MONTH. Depth in inches on Total in Per square Mile. Maximum. Minimum. Mean. Drainage Acre-feet. Area. $\begin{array}{c} 52,141\\ 40,487\\ 53,002\\ 66,286\\ 252,343\\ 643,080\\ 794,059\\ 548,222\\ 283,950\\ 195,964\\ 104,310\\ 52,264\\ \end{array}$ \$48 729 \$62 1,114 4,104 $\begin{array}{c} 0.24 \\ 0.19 \\ 0.25 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} 720 \\ 650 \\ 800 \\ 900 \end{array}$ 920 0.210 January.... February.... 830 $0.181 \\ 0.214$ 940 1,750 March.... 0.276 0.31 April..... May.... 0.31 1.18 2.99 3.69 2.55 1.32 0.91 0.48 0.24 1,894 4,350 8,640 7,010 6,300 020 10,808 12,914 8,916 4,772 3,187 1,753 850 2.680 3.200 2.210 18,000 June..... 16,746 12,566 7,010August. 3,090 1.180 September.. 4,350 2,322 955 $0.791 \\ 0.435$ October.... 2,280 1,040 November.... 802 0.211 14.35 3.086.108

a Ice conditions Nov. 15 to Dec. 31.
 b Ice forming Nov. 14; discharge for this date interpolated.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of North Saskatchewan River near Rocky Mountain House, for 1913.

	Ju	ne.	Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.
Day.	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-
	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	7.60 7.50 7.55 7.55	10,590 10,230 10,410 10,410	8.65 8.70 8.20 8.75 8.25	14,580 14,770 12,870 14,960 13,060	7.65 8.30 8.60 8.90 9.00	10,780 13,250 14,390 15,530 15,910
6	7.50	10,230	7.05	8,640	8.85	15,340
	7.20	9,150	7.50	10,230	8.90	15,530
	7.55	10,410	9.15	16,480	8.55	14,200
	8.55	14,210	8.00	12,110	9.85	19,140
	9.00	15,910	7.75	11,160	10.35	21,040
11	9.35	17,240	7.90	11,730	9.80	18,950
	9.05	16,100	7.80	11,350	9.85	19,140
	8.80	15,150	7.50	10,230	10.80	22,750
	8.65	14,580	8.05	12,300	10.30	20,850
	8.20	12,870	7.50	10,230	9.60	18,190
16	7.25	9,330	7.05	8,640	8.65	14,580
	7.20	9,150	6.95	8,300	8.10	12,490
	7.35	9,690	7.05	8,640	7.70	10,970
	7.45	10,050	7.40	9,870	7.40	9,870
	7.75	11,160	8.25	13,060	7.00	8,470
21. 22. 23. 24. 25	9.25	16,860	8.85	15,340	6.65	7,330
	8.30	13,250	9.90	19,330	7.05	8,640
	7.75	11,160	10.35	21,040	6.70	7,490
	7.55	10,410	9.90	19,330	7.30	9,510
	7.65	10,780	9.80	18,950	7.65	10,780
26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31.	8.55 8.25 8.40 8.45 8.50	14,200 13,060 13,630 13,820 14,010	9.75 9.20 8.85 8.80 8.30 7.65	18,760 16,670 15,340 15,150 13,250 10,780	7.65 7.80 7.65 7.30 7.65 7.90	10,780 11,350 10,780 9,510 10,780 11,730

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Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of North Saskatchewan River near Rocky Mountain House, for 1913.

	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.	Nove	mber.	Decer	nber.
Day.	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-
	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	7.90	11,730	5.60	4,460	4.40	2,210	3.90	1,580
	7.05	8,640	5.50	4,240	4.50	2,350	4.00	1,690
	7.45	10,050	5.75	4,810	4.30	2,070	4.10	1,810
	7.45	10,050	5.65	4,570	4.50	2,350	4.00	1,690
	7.90	11,730	5.50	4,240	4.20	1,930	3.90	1,580
6	7.45	10,050	5.40	4,020	4.10	1,810	3.70	1,390
	6.75	7,650	5.25	3,690	4.30	2,070	3.80	1,480
	7.45	10,050	5.20	3,580	4.20	1,930	4.00	1,690
	7.30	9,510	5.10	3,370	4.20	1,930	4.00	1,690
	6.70	7,490	5.10	3,370	4.30	2,070	4.20	1,930
II	6.85	7,970	5.00	3,180	4.30	2,070	4.70	2,650
	6.65	7,330	5.00	3,180	4.20	1,930	4.40	2,210
	6.55	7,010	5.00	3,180	4.10	1,810	4.30	2,070
	6.75	7,650	4.80	2,820	3.90	1,580	4.70	2,650
	6 .65	7,330	4.90	3,000	4.10	1,810	4.80	2,820
16. 17. 18. 19.	6.50 6.35 6.45 6.65 6.45	6,860 6,440 6,720 7,330 6,720	5.00 4.90 4.85 4.75 4.70	3,180 3,000 2,910 2,730 2,650	4.20 4.30 4.30 4.10 4.00	1,930 2,070 2,070 1,810 1,690	5.20 5.10 5.20 4.70 4.60	3,580 2,870a 2,480 1,850 1,190a
21	6.30	6,300	4.60	2,490	4 00	1,690	5.80	\$65 <i>b</i>
	6.20	6,020	4.50	2,350	3.70	1,390	5.60	\$40
	6.25	6,160	4.55	2,420	3.90	1,580	5.40	\$50
	6.15	5,880	4.60	2,490	4.00	1,690	5.50	\$30
	6.05	5,600	4.50	2,350	4.30	2,070	5.30	\$30
26	5.90 5.80 5.70 5.60 5.86	5,200 4,940 4,690 4,460 4,940	4.50 4.50 4.50 4.50 4.40 4.40	2,350 2,350 2,350 2,350 2,350 2,210 2,210	4.40 4.30 4.00 3.80 3.70	2,210 2,070 1,690 1,480 1,390	5.60 5.70 5.90 5.80 5.80 5.60	872 920 920 910 910 870 <i>b</i>

a Ice forming Dec. 17 to Dec. 20; discharges interpolated during this period. b Ice conditions Dec. 21 to Dec. 31.

Monthly Discharge of North Saskatchewan River near Rocky Mountain House, for 1913. (Drainage area 4,030 square miles.)

	D	ISCHARGES I	Run-Off.			
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
June (2-30)	21,040 22,750 11,730 4,810 2,350 3,580	9,150 8,300 7,330 4,460 2,210 1,390 830	12,347 13,456 13,550 7,417 3,100 1,892 1,630	3.060 3.340 3.360 1.840 0.769 0.469 0.404	3.30 3.85 3.87 2.05 0.89 0.52 0.47	710,226 827,400 833,150 441,343 190,612 112,580 100,220

STURGEON RIVER AT MCDONALD'S RANCH.

Location.—On the SW. 4 Sec. 14, Tp. 54, Rge. 5, W. 5th Mer., at ford near McDonald's ranch, 300 feet below mouth of creek passing under Canadian Northern Railway trestle at mile 54.

Records available.—April 21, 1914, to November 1, 1914.
Gauge.—Vertical staff, on left bank of river about 50 feet downstream from ford.

Bench-mark.—Six-inch spike driven in a 12-inch poplar tree, on left bank of stream, 10 feet downstream from gauge. Elevation 9.68 feet above zero of gauge.

Channel.—One channel at all stages, shifting.

Discharge measurements.—Made by wading.

Winter flow.—Gauge height observations discontinued on November 1st. One discharge measurement made under winter conditions.

Observer.—H. H. Jones.

Remarks.—Relation between gauge height and discharge changed during summer because of a growth of weeds in the river.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Sturgeon River at McDonald's Ranch, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
April 21. May 22. June 9. June 24. July 8. July 25. Aug. 8. Aug. 21. Sept. 1. Oct. 6. Oct. 17. Dec. 21.	P. H. Daniells	Feet. 29 29 55 49 46 44 42 45 46 40 37 30	Sq. ft. 17.4 16.0 134.0 101.0 111.0 95.0 83.0 76.0 74.0 52.0	Ft. per sec. 0.78 0.62 1.51 1.27 1.01 0.80 0.54 0.53 0.62 0.91 0.75 0.66	Feet. 2.54 2.50 5.28 5.18 5.10 5.20 4.90 4.75 4.28 3.60 3.45 3.08	Secft. 13.6 10.0 204.0 128.0 112.0 76.0 45.0 46.0 49.0 39.0 14.1

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DAILY GAUGE HEIGHT AND DISCHARGE of Sturgeon River at McDonald's Ranch, for 1914.

_	Ap	ril.	M	ay.	Ju	ine.	Ju	ly.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1			2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50	11.0 11.0 11.0 11.0 11.0	2.50 2.50 2.56 2.75 3.48	11.0 11.0 12.2 16.8 42.0	5.31 5.30 5.30 5.30 5.30 5.30	139 138 137 136 135
6			2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50	11.0 11.0 11.0 11.0 11.0	3.76 4.14 5.95 5.28 5.18	55.0 79.0 297.0 203.0 186.0	5.30 5.32 5.31 5.26 5.24	135 136 134 126 121
11 12 13 14 15			2.50 2.50 2.40 2.40 2.40	11.0 11.0 9.0 9.0 9.0	5.18 5.08 4.98 4.93 4.92	184.0 166.0 148.0 140.0 134.0	5.20 5.20 5.22 5.25 5.23	114 111 108 110 106
16			2.40 2.40 2.40 2.50 2.50	9.0 9.0 9.0 11.0 11.0	4.90 4.87 4.87 4.87 4.87	130.0 122.0 118.0 115.0 111.0	5.22 5.20 5.20 5.20 5.20 5.21	102 98 94 92 90
21	2.60 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.60	13.0 <i>a</i> 11.0 11.0 11.0 13.0	2.50 2.50 2.51 2.52 2.52	11.0 11.0 11.2 11.4 11.4	4.89 4.92 4.91 4.93 5.30	110.0 109.0 105.0 103.0 141.0	5.21 5.20 5.20 5.20 5.20 5.20	88 84 81 79 76
26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31.	2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50	11.0 11.0 11.0 11.0 11.0	2.51 2.51 2.52 2.51 2.51 2.50	11.2 11.2 11.4 11.2 11.2 11.0	5.33 5.33 5.32 5.32 5.31	144.0 144.0 142.0 141.0 139.0	5.20 5.20 5.20 5.20 5.19 5.20	75 74 73 72 71 70

a Station established.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Sturgeon River at McDonald's Ranch, for 1914.

	Aug	ust.	Septe	ember.	Octo	ober.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	G auge Height.	Dis- charge.
1 2 3 4 5	Feet, 5, 15 5, 45 5, 14 5, 12 5, 20	Secft. 67 65 63 61 65	Feet. 4.28 4.25 4.24 4.21 4.19	Secft. 46 46 46 46 46 46	Feet. 3.80 3.80 3.78 3.76 3.74	Secft. 52 53 53 54 54
6	5.20 5.15 5.15 5.18 5.10	63 59 58 60 56	4.10 4.10 4.20 4.30 4.20	42 43 49 55 51	3.70 3.68 3.64 3.61 3.61	52 51 49 48 48
11	5.04 5.02 5.00 4.96 4.94	52 52 51 49 48	4.20 4.20 4.18 4.14 4.10	52 53 53 52 51	3.60 3.60 3.57 3.54 3.50	47 47 46 45 43
16	4.94 4.90 4.85 4.80 4.74	48 47 45 42 40	4.10 4.10 4.10 4.20 4.10	52 53 54 60 56	3.48 3.46 3.44 3.42 3.40	42 41 41 40 39
21 22 23 24 25.	4.70 4.67 4.67 4.68 4.64	38 39 42 45 45	4.10 4.08 4.08 4.05 4.00	57 57 58 57 56	3.30 3.30 3.30 3.30 3.30	35 35 35 35 35 35
26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31.	4.60 4.55 4.51 4.45 4.40 4.34	45 46 47 47 47 47 46	3.92 3.92 3.90 3.86 3.80	53 53 54 52 51	3.30 3.30 3.30 3.30 3.30 3.20	35 35 35 35 35 35 31

Monthly Discharge of Sturgeon River at McDonald's Ranch, for 1914.

(Drainage area 100 square miles.)

	1	THARGE IN SE	Run-Off.			
Month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
oril (21-30) ay ne ly igust ptember ctober	$\begin{bmatrix} 11.4 \\ 297.0 \\ 139.0 \\ 67.0 \\ 60.0 \end{bmatrix}$	11.0 9.0 11.0 70.0 38.0 42.0 31.0	11.4 10.7 119.0 103.0 51.0 52.0 43.0	0.114 0.107 1.190 1.030 0.510 0.520 0.430	0.04 0.12 1.33 1.19 0.59 0.58 0.50	226 658 7,081 6,333 3,136 3,094 2,644

5 GEORGE V. A. 1915

STURGEON RIVER NEAR ONOWAY.

Location.—On the SE. ¼ of Sec. 7, Tp. 55, Rge. 2, W. of 5th Mer., at a highway bridge about 3 miles northwest of Onoway, near Trek's ranch.

Records available.—April 23, 1914, to November 1, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff, spiked to pile near centre of downstream side of bridge.

Bench-mark.—Six-inch spike driven in pile on downstream side of east abutment. Elevation 4.84 feet above zero of gauge.

Channel.—One channel at all stages, permanent.

Discharge measurements.—Made from bridge.

Winter flow.—Gauge height observations discontinued on November 1st. One discharge measurement made under ice conditions.

Observer.—J. Calnan.
Remarks.—Relation of gauge height to discharge changed during summer because of a growth of weeds in the river.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Sturgeon River near Onoway, in 1914.

Date.	Date. Engineer.		Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
		Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
April 23. May 21. June 6. June 23. July 7. July 24. Aug. 7. Aug. 7. Aug. 20. Sept. 4. Sept. 22. Oct. 3. Oct. 20. Dec. 19.	P. H. Daniells. do do do do do do do do do do	33 36 37 37 35 36 36 36 36	54 64 69 86 79 64 69 72 66 68 69 64 23	1.10 0.85 1.35 1.70 1.26 0.90 0.69 0.56 0.63 0.85 0.95 1.04 2.10	2.06 2.02 2.43 2.79 2.70 2.42 2.64 2.53 2.46 2.48 2.48 2.39	60 46 93 147 100 58 48 41 42 57 66 67

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Sturgeon River near Onoway, for 1914.

	A	pril.	M	ay.	Ju	ine.	Ju	ly.
Date.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1			2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00	50 50 50 50 50	2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.30	50 50 50 50 74	2.70 2.70 2.70 2.60 2.60	113 111 108 93 91
6			2.00 2.00 2.01 2.01 2.01	50 50 51 51 51	2.40 3.00 3.00 3.83 3.2)	54 202 202 481 267	2.60 2.70 2.70 2.70 2.70 2.70	89 100 100 99 99
11			2.01 2.01 2.01 2.01 2.01	51 51 51 51 51	3.00 2.70 2.70 2.70 2.70 2.60	202 128 128 128 128 111	2.70 2.60 2.60 2.60 2.60 2.60	99 86 85 84 83
16. 17. 18. 19. 20.			2.01 2.01 2.01 2.01 2.01 2.01	51 51 51 51 51	2.60 2.60 2.60 2.70 2.70	111 111 111 128 128	2.60 2.50 2.45 2.40 2.45	82 72 67 62 65
21	2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00	50 <i>a</i> 50 50	2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00	50 50 50 50 50 50	2.70 2.70 2.80 2.70 2.70	128 128 149 126 124	2.45 2.45 2.40 2.40 2.40	64 63 58 57 55
26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31.	2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00	50 50 50 50 50	2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00	50 50 50 50 50 50	2.70 2.70 2.70 2.70 2.70 2.70	122 121 117 117 117 115	2.40 2.40 2.40 2.40 2.40 2.50	53 51 50 48 46 51

a Station established.

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Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Sturgeon River near Onoway, for 1914.

	Aug	ust.	September.		October.	
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	2.50 2.50 2.60 2.60 2.60	49 47 52 51 49	2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50	44 44 45 45 46	2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50	66 67 68 69 70
6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10	2.60 2.60 2.60 2.60 2.60 2.60	47 46 46 46 46	2.50 2.50 2.50 2.60 2.60	47 48 49 56 57	2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50	71 72 73 74 76
11	2.60 2.60 2.60 2.60 2.60 2.60	46 46 46 46 46	2.60 2.60 2.60 2.50 2.50	58 59 59 53 54	2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50	77 78 80 81 82
6	2.60 2.60 2.60 2.60 2.60 2.60	46 46 46 46 46	2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50	55 56 56 57 57	2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.40	83 85 86 87 78
21	2.60 2.60 2.60 2.50 2.50	47 47 48 41 41	2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50	58 58 59 60 61	2.40 2.40 2.40 2.40 2.40 2.40	84 84 84 84 84
26. 27. 28. 88. 99. 30.	2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50	42 42 42 43 43 43	2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50	62 63 64 65 65	2.40 2.30 2.30 2.30 2.30 2.30 2.30	84 74 74 74 74 74

Monthly Discharge of Sturgeon River near Onoway, for 1914.

(Drainage area 241 square miles.)

	Dı	SCHARGE IN	RUN-OFF.			
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
April (23–30) May Une Uly Ugust September October	51 481 113 52 65	50 50 50 46 41 44 66	50 50 135 77 46 55 77	0.207 0.207 0.560 0.320 0.191 0.228 0.320	0.06 0.24 0.62 0.37 0.22 0.25 0.37	793 3,074 8,033 4,734 2,828 3,273 4,734
The period					2.13	27,469

STURGEON RIVER NEAR VILLENEUVE.

Location.—On the NW. 1 Sec. 32, Tp. 54, Rgc. 26, W. 4th Mer., at the highway bridge near Majeau's ranch, about 25 miles north of Villeneuve and about 3 miles west of Ray.

Records available.—April 22, 1914, to October 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff, spiked to upstream end of the pier near the right bank; elevation SS.97 feet.

Bench-mark.—Spike driven in 12-inch pile in the east abutment of bridge; assumed elevation

100.00 feet.

Channel .- Straight for about 25 feet on either side of section. Gravel bed covered with clay and sand, fairly permanent. Two channels at high stages, one channel at low stages.

Discharge measurements.—Made from bridge.

Winter flow .- Gauge height observations discontinued on November 1st. One discharge measurement made under winter conditions.

Observer.-V. Majeau.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Sturgeon River near Villeneuve, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
		Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
April 22	P. H. Daniels	48	194	0.51	3.55	101
May 20	do	55	169	0.46	2.91	78
June 5	do	47	246	1.07	4.50	263
June 22	do	61	377	1.60	6.94	632
July 6	do	56	284	1.39	5,65	396
July 23	do	45	209	0.89	4.00	184
Aug. 6	do	44	170	0.61	3.03	87
Aug. 19	do	43	162	0.46	2.98	74
Sept. 3	do	43	152	0.40	2.68	61
Sept. 21	do	44	174	0.58	3.20	102
Oct. 2	do	44	178	0.63	3.24	113
Oct. 19	do	44	185	0.61	3.30	113
Dec. 18	do	63	85	0.68	3.59	58

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Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Sturgeon River near Villeneuve, for 1914.

	Ap	ril.	Ma	ay.	Ju	ne.	Ju	ly.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1		1	3.00 3.00 2.90 2.90 3.00	85 85 86 76 85	2.60 2.60 2.50 2.60 4.30	52 52 44 52 224	6.90 6.30 5.90 5.60 5.50	625 517 449 400 384
6			3.00 3.00 3.00 3.00 2.90	85 85 85 85 76	5.45 6.50 8.25 10.30 11.10	376 553 867 1,237 <i>a</i> 1,381 <i>a</i>	5.60 5.70 5.80 5.90 5.90	400 416 432 449 449
11. 12. 13. 14. 15.			2.90 2.80 2.70 2.70 2.70	76 68 60 60 60	11.20 11.40 11.20 11.00 10.30	1,399 <i>a</i> 1,435 <i>a</i> 1,399 <i>a</i> 1,363 <i>a</i> 1,237	5.70 5.60 5.50 5.50 5.70	416 400 384 384 416
16. 17. 18. 19.			2.70 2.70 2.70 2.70 2.80	60 60 60 60 68	9.70 9.00 8.40 7.90 7.10	1,129 1,003 895 805 661	6.10 6.00 5.60 4.70 4.40	483 466 400 273 236
21. 22. 23. 24. 25.	3.40 3.10 3.10 3.10 3.10	124 94 94 94 94	3.00 3.10 3.20 3.20 3.10	85 94 104 104 94	7.10 6.90 7.30 7.70 8.00	661 625 697 769 823	4.20 4.10 4.00 3.90 3.80	212 200 188 177 166
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	3.10 3.10 3.00 3.00 3.00	94 94 85 85 85	3.00 2.90 2.80 2.80 2.70 2.70	85 76 68 68 60 60	8.30 8.40 8.40 8.00 7.50	877 895 895 823 733	3.70 3.60 3.50 3.40 3.40 3.40	155 144 134 124 124 124

a Gauge height interpolated.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Sturgeon River near Villeneuve, for 1914.

	Aug	ust	Septen	iber.	Octo	ber.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gau e Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1 2 3 4 5	3.35 3.30 3.30 3.20 3.10	119 114 114 104 94	2.70 2.70 2.70 2.70 2.70 2.70	60 60 60 60 60	3.30 3.20 3.30 3.30 3.30	114 101 114 114 114
6	3.10 3.10 3.00 3.00 3.10	94 94 85 85 94	2.60 2.60 2.70 2.90 3.00	52 52 60 76 85	3.40 3.50 3.50 3.50 3.50	124 134 134 134 134
11 12 13 14 15	3.10 3.10 3.00 3.00 3.00	94 94 85 85 85	3.00 3.10 3.10 3.00 3.00	85 94 94 85 85	3.50 3.40 3.40 3.30 3.30	134 124 124 114 114
16	3.00 3.00 3.00 3.00 3.00	85 85 85 85 85	3.00 3.00 3.00 3.00 3.10	85 85 85 85 94	3.30 3.30 3.30 3.30 3.30	114 114 114 114 114
11 22 23 24 25	2.90 2.90 2.90 2.90 2.90 2.90	76 6 76 76 76	3.20 3.20 3.20 3.30 3.30	104 104 104 114 114	3.30 3.20 3.20 3.20 3.10	114 104 104 104 104 94
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	* 2.90 2.90 2.90 2.80 2.80 2.70	76 76 76 68 68 60	3.30 3.30 3.30 3.30 3.30	114 114 114 114 114 114	3.10 3.10 3.00 3.00 3.00 3.00	94 94 85 85 85 85

Monthly Discharge of Sturgeon River near Villeneuve, for 1914. (Drainage area 506 square miles.)

	Di	SCHARGE IN	ET.	Run-OF		
Month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
April (22-30). May June July August September. October	1,435 625 119	85 60 44 124 60 52 85	94 76 799 327 86 87	0.186 0.150 1.579 0.646 0.170 0.172 0.219	0.06 0.17 1.76 0.74 0.20 0.19 0.25	1,678 4,673 47,544 20,106 5,288 5,177 6,825
The period					3.37	91,291

5 GEORGE V. A. 1915

STURGEON RIVER AT ST. ALBERT.

Location.—Between river lots 27 and 52, St. Albert Settlement, at the steel traffic bridge in the town of St. Albert.

Records available.—April 23, 1913, to December 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff, fastened to timber cribbing on right bank of river, and on upstream side of bridge; elevation of zero maintained at 90.23 since establishment.

Bench-mark.-Marked with white paint on the cement sill of the east basement window of the St. Albert hotel; assumed elevation 100.00 feet.

Channel.—One channel, with considerable growth of vegetation, at all stages.

Discharge measurements.—Made from bridge.

Winter flow.—From November to April river is frozen over, and measurements are made at a point about one-quarter of a mile below the bridge.

Observer.—C. Pelletier.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Sturgeon River at St. Albert, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge
		Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
an. 16	P. H. Daniells	82a	62.4	0.37	2.05	23
an. 30	do	75a	53.0	0.45	2.12	24
eb. 14	do	73a	49.3	0.46	2.03	22
lar. 16,	do	79a	69.8	0.51	3.01	30
pril 9	do	. 83a	128.0	0.50	3.37	6
pril 25	do	86	224.0	0.98	2.53	224
pril 30	G. J. Smith and J. M. Paul	86	199.0	0.99	2.24	19
lay 25	J. M. Paul	86	143.0	0.67	1.50	9
ine 15	do	86	752.0	2.11	8.14	1,58
ıly 4	do	86	645.0	1.56	6.99	1,00
ıly 24	do	86	430.0	1.33	4.51	57
ug. 19	do	82	178.0	0.75	1.67	13-
ept. 2	do	80	153.0	0.61	1.32	9.
ept. 21	do	82	163.0	0.60	$\frac{1.46}{1.71}$	130
ct. 6	do	82	180.0	0.72		13
ov. 4	P. H. Daniells	88	184.0	0.71	$\frac{1.61}{1.92}$	10
ov. 21	do	77a	178.0	0.52		7
ec. 10	do	91a	111.0	0.66	1.92	

a Measured below regular station.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Sturgeon River at St. Albert, for 1914.

	Janu	iary.	Febr	uary.	Ma	rch.	Ap	riI.	M	ay.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	2.00 2.01 2.01 2.00 2.00	32 <i>a</i> 32 32 32 33 33	2.12 2.10 2.09 2.09 2.09 2.09c	24 22 21 20 16	2.87 2.88 2.88 2.89 2.89	28 31 34 34 33	3.51 3.51 3.50 3.49 3.47	51 54 54 54 56	2.25 2.25 2.15 2.25 2.22	190 190 178 190 186	1.20 1.06 1.11 1.22 1.71	84 74 78 86 131
6 7 8 9	2.01 2.01 2.01 2.01 2.01 2.02	34 38 30 22 23	2.13 2.17 2.23 2.27 2.29	17 18 18 18 20	2.90 2.90 2.90 2.92 2.92	32 34 33 31 30	3.45 3.43 3.41 3.40 3.39	57 59 61 63 67	2.12 2.11 2.07 2.00 1.95	174 173 168 160 155	1.78 2.31 3.09 3.91 4.90	138 201 302 436 614
11 12 13 14 15	2.01 2.01 2.03 2.03 2.03	24 18 20 22 24	2.33 2.20 2.07¢ 2.03 2.80	22 22 22 22 22 24	2.92 2.92 2.93 2.95 2.95	31 32 33 34 35	3.37 3.42 3.43 3.47 3.61	71 76 $80a$ $160b$ $290b$	1.86 1.84 1.80 1.70 1.73	146 144 140 130 133	6.00 6.92 7.40 7.90 8.07	852 1,094 1,228 1,378 1,432
16	2.03 2.04 2.07 2.08 2.10	23 22 21 20 19	2.82 2.82 2.82 2.82 2.82 2.82	30 27 24 20 20	2.96 3.55 3.55 3.55 3.55	36 37 38 36 38	3.55 3.22 3.10 3.01 2.92	372 321 303 290 277	1.68 1.62 1.56 1.54 1.61	128 122 116 114 121	8.24 8.24 8.25 8.25 8.10	1,487 1,487 1,490 1,490 1,442
21	2.11 2.11 2.10 2.10 2.11	18 17 16 17 18	2.82 2.82 2.82 2.83 2.87	20 20 21 22 23	3.55 3.55 3.55 3.55 3.55	40 41 42 42 42	2.87 2.75 2.67 2.62 2.55	270 253 242 235 226	1.43 1.47 1.47 1.47 1.50	103 107 107 107 110	7.96 7.94 7.80 7.73 7.65	1,397 1,391 1,346 1,325 1,301
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	2.11 2.11 2.11 2.11 2.11 2.11 2.11	19 20 19 18 24 26	2.87 2.87 2.87	25 26 27	3.54 3.54 3.54 3.54 3.53 3.52	42 42 43 44 46 48	2.43 2.23 2.22 2.16 2.20	212 188 186 179 184	1.60 1.45 1.59 1.56 1.44 1.31	120 105 119 116 104 93	7.60 7.64 7.62 7.54 7.53	1,286 1,298 1,292 1,269 1,266

<sup>a Ice conditions from Jan. 1 to April 13.
b Ice breaking up April 14 and 15; discharges for these days interpolated.
c Gauge heights interpolated Feb. 5 to Feb. 13.</sup>

5 GEORGE V, A. 1915

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Sturgeon River at St. Albert, for 1914.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.	Nove	mber.	Dece	mber.
Day.	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-
	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	7.45	1,242	3.24	324	1.34	95	1.61	121	1.67	127	2.02	84
2	7.34	1,211	3.04	294	1.29	91	1.61	121	1.65	125	2.07	82
3	7.20	1,172	3.00	288	1.24	87	1.65	125	1.65	125	1.91	80
4	7.05	1,130	2.88	271	1.19	83	1.64	124	1.64	124	1.97	74
5	6.89	1,085	2.74	252	1.26	89	1.70	130	1.60	120	1.99	68
6 7 8 9	6.76 6.60 6.50 6.35 6.28	1,049 1,006 980 941 923	2.51 2.50 2.41 2.34 2.20	221 220 209 201 184	1.20 1.16 1.21 1.40 1.35	84 81 85 100 96	1.74 1.75 1.75 1.75 1.75	134 135 135 135 135	1.61 1.62 1.62 1.65 1.65	121 122 122 125 125	2.01 2.02 1.97 2.02 1.97	69 70 72 74 73
11	6.12	882	2.14	177	1.34	95	1.78	138	1.63	123	1.97	65
	6.04	862	2.05	166	1.35	96	1.77	137	1.66	126	1.98	65
	5.93	836	2.00	160	1.35	96	1.79	139	2.05	117b	1.97	68
	5.87	822	1.92	152	1.48	108	1.80	140	2.01	106b	1.95	70
	5.81	808	1.90	150	1.46	106	1.80	140	2.00	104a	1.94	72
16	5.64	771	1.85	145	1.40	100	1.75	135	1.90	102	1.92	74
17	5.52	744	1.79	139	1.35	96	1.80	140	1.90	100	1.92	76
18	5.39	716	1.74	134	1.35	96	1.80	140	1.90	102	1.96	74
19	5.19	672	1.67	127	1.45	105	1.79	139	1.90	104	1.96	69
20	5.11	656	1.62	122	1.46	106	1.79	139	1.90	106	1.93	64
21	5.04	642	1:56	116	1.46	106	1.79	139	1.88	93	1.95	66
22	4.86	606	1:54	114	1.50	110	1.76	136	1.88	88	1.94	66
23	4.64	564	1:52	112	1.50	110	1.76	136	1.88	88	1.93	64
24.	4.51	539	1:51	111	1.51	111	1.74	134	1.88	86	1.97	62
25	4.34	507	1:48	108	1.51	111	1.72	132	1.88	82	1.97	57
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	4.11 3.93 3.80 3.70 3.50 3.40	466 434 412 396 364 348	1.46 1.45 1.45 1.42 1.39 1.40	106 105 105 102 99 100	1.53 1.57 1.60 1.60 1.61	113 117 120 120 121	1.70 1.70 1.69 1.68 1.68 1.69	130 130 129 128 128 129	1.88 1.89 1.89 1.88 1.89	78 79 80 82 83	1.97 2.02 2.02 2.02 2.02 2.02 2.02	53 50 53 56 56 56 58a

Monthly Discharge of Sturgeon River at St. Albert, for 1914.

(Drainage area 1,010 square miles.)

	Di	SCHARGE IN	ET.	RUN-OFF.		
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
January February March April May June July August September October November December	30 48 372 190 1,490 1,242 324 121 140	16 16 28 51 93 74 348 99 81 121 78	24 22 37 166 137 956 767 165 101 133 105 67	0.024 0.022 0.037 0.164 0.136 0.946 0.759 0.163 0.100 0.132 0.101 0.066	0.03 0.02 0.04 0.18 0.16 1.06 0.88 0.19 0.11 0.15 0.12	1,476 1,222 2,275 9,878 8,424 56,886 47,161 0,115 6,010 8,178 6,248 4,120
The year					3.02	162,023

a Ice conditions Nov. 15 to Dec. 31.b Ice forming Nov. 13 and 14; discharges interpolated.

STURGEON RIVER NEAR FORT SASKATCHEWAN.

Location.—On the NW. 4 Sec. 28, Tp. 55, Rge. 22, W. 4th Mer., at the steel traffic bridge about five miles north of Fort Saskatchewan and 1½ miles from the mouth of the river.

Records available.—January 1, 1914, to December 31, 1914. Discharge measurements only

during 1913.

Gauge.—Vertical staff, fastened to pile near right bank of river; elevation of zero maintained

at 87.52 feet since establishment.

Bench-mark.—Marked with white paint on top of the downstream side of the left abutment: assumed elevation 100.00 feet.

Channel.—One permanent channel at all stages.

Discharge measurements.—Made from downstream side of bridge.

Winter flow.—From November to April river is frozen over, and measurements are made at the regular station or a point about one-quarter of a mile above the mouth of the river.

Observer.—A. McDougall.
Remarks.—Owing to the ice being flooded it is sometimes not possible to make winter measurements at the regular station.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Sturgeon River near Fort Saskatchewan, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
Jan. 15. Jan. 31. Feb. 17. Mar. 14. April 8. April 29. May 1. May 26. June 16. July 3.	do do do do do J. Smith and J. M. Paul J. M. Paul	Feet. 41 32a 37a 32a 30 51 52 53 78 78	Sq. ft. 86.3 51.3 56.6 49.8 30.0 148.0 151.0 130.0 386.0 361.0	Ft. per sec. 0.37 0.47 0.52 0.74 2.14 1.24 1.30 0.78 3.74 3.87	Feet. 4.00 4.70 5.35 5.14 6.13 3.27 3.41 2.97 5.79 5.63	Secft. 32 24 30 36 64 184 196 101 1.442 1.376
July 25. Aug. 18. Aug. 31. Sept. 19. Oct. 3. Nov. 3. Nov. 25.	do do do do P. H. Daniells	78 65 64 64 65 65 65 59	245.0 164.0 154.0 148.0 149.0 152.0 140.0 100.0	2.56 1.03 0.76 0.78 0.91 0.95 0.76 0.73	4.29 3.25 3.06 3.07 3.16 3.14 3.36 3.50	627 176 117 115 135 143 106 73.

a Measured below regular station.

5 GEORGE V, A. 1915

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Sturgeon River near Fort Saskatchewan, for 1914.

	Janu	iary.	Febr	uary.	Ma	rch.	Ap	ril.	M	ay.	Ju	ne.
DAY.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Sec-ft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	3.70 3.70 3.70 3.80 3.60	37 <i>a</i> 37 38 38 39	4.70 4.60 4.50 4.30 4.30	26 24 22 19 16	5.16 5.27 5.35 5.20 5.11	33 34 36 35 35	5.78 5.79 5.90 6.02 6.03	51 54 54 54 57	3.36 3.35 3.43 3.42 3.30	193 190 218 215 173	2.84 2.84 2.84 2.99 3.24	86 86 86 105 155
6	3.70 3.80 3.80 3.80 3.80	40 46 36 26 28	4.50 4.70 5.00 5.20 5.30	18 20 20 20 20 23	5.03 5.04 4.96 4.97 4.98	34 36 34 32 33	6.04 6.06 6.07 6.16 5.95	59 62 64 68 71	3.29 3.28 3.26 3.25 3.23	170 167 161 158 153	3.49 3.69 3.99 4.64 4.84	242 331 475 808 916
11 12 13 14 15	3.80 3.90 3.90 4.00 4.00	30 22 28 36 32	5.50 5.10 5.20 5.00 4.80	26 24 24 22 20	5.00 5.01 5.02 5.14 5.15	34 35 36 37 37	6.14 6.03 5.92 5.71 5.50	74 78 82 170 300	3.22 3.21 3.09 3.08 3.06	150 148 121 119 116	5.04 5.04 5.19 5.39 5.59	1,024 1,024 1,108 1,224 1,340
16	3.80 3.90 4.10 4.30 4.20	30 26 24 23 21	5.60 5.30 5.11 4.83 4.74	38 30 27 24 23	5.06 5.08 5.19 5.30 5.52	38 36 37 38 39	5.29 5.18 5.47 5.56 5.45	380 340 <i>a</i> 320 <i>b</i> 300 290	3.05 3.04 3.02 3.01 2.99	114 112 109 108 105	5.78 5.88 5.98 6.08 6.08	1,450 1,508 1,566 1,624 1,624
21	4.10 4.10 4.20 4.30 4.40	20 18 16 17 18	4.65 4.37 4.47 4.69 4.91	22 22 22 25 29	5.73 5.64 5.66 5.77 5.58	40 41 42 42 42	5.54 5.33 4.92 4.81 3.50	$280 \\ 270 \\ 258 \\ 250b \\ 246$	2.98 2.97 2.95 2.94 2.94	103 102 99 98 98	6.08 6.43 6.28 6.18 6.08	1,624 1,827 1,740 1,682 1,624
26 27 28 29 30 31	4.60 4.70 4.80 4.80 4.80 4.70	20 22 20 18 21 24	5.02 5.03 5.05	30 31 32	5.30 5.71 5.42 5.44 5.55 5.76	42 42 43 45 46 49	3.49 3.48 3.47 3.42 3.47	242 238 234 215 234	2.94 2.94 2.94 2.94 2.94 2.84	98 98 98 98 98 98	6.08 5.98 5.98 5.88 5.88	1,624 1,566 1,566 1,508 1,508

 $a\,$ Ice conditions Jan. I to April 17. $b\,$ Ice breaking up April 18 to April 24; discharges interpolated during this period.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Sturgeon River near Fort Saskatchewan, for 1914.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.	Nove	mber.	Dece	mber.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1 2 3 4	5.78 5.73 5.68 5.53 5.48	1,450 1,421 1,392 1,305 1,276	3.90 3.90 3.80 3.75 3.70	432 432 384 360 336	3.10 3.00 3.00 3.00 3.00	123 106 106 106 106	3.10 3.20 3.20 3.19 3.19	123 145 145 143 143	3.16 3.16 3.16 3.19 3.19	135 135 135 143 143	3.50 3.50 3.50 3.50 3.40	80 83 84 84 82
6	5,68 5,28 5,18 5,18 5,08	1,392 1,160 1,103 1,103 1,047	3.65 3.60 3.50 3.50 3.50	312 290 246 246 246	3.00 3.00 3.00 3.00 3.00 3.00	106 106 106 106 106	3.19 3.19 3.19 3.19 3.19	143 143 143 143 143	3.19 3.19 3.19 3.32 3.29	143 143 143 180 170	3.40 3.50 3.50 3.50 3.50	80 76 75 73 69
11	5.08 4.98 4.98 4.88 4.88	1,047 991 991 937 937	3.50 3.40 3.40 3.40 3.35	246 207 207 207 207 190	3.10 3.10 3.10 3.10 3.10	123 123 123 123 123	3.19 3.18 3.18 3.18 3.18	143 140 140 140 140	3.38 3.28 3.25 3.38 3.48	200 167 167 120 <i>b</i> 93	3.50 3.50 3.50 3.50 3.50	64 64 65 67 69
16	4.78 4.78 4.68 4.68 4.58	883 883 829 829 776	3.30 3.30 3.20 3.20 3.20	173 173 145 145 145	3.10 3.10 3.00 3.10 3.10	123 123 106 123 123	3.18 3.18 3.18 3.18 3.17	140 140 140 140 138	3.57 3.57 3.37 3.37 3.37	89 86 86 <i>b</i> 86 <i>a</i> 90	3.50 3.50 3.50 3.50 3.50	71 72 72 72 72 71
21 22 23 24 25	4.48 • 4.48 • 4.38 • 4.29	724 724 724 672 625	3.20 3.20 3.20 3.10 3.10	145 145 145 123 123	3.10 3.10 3.10 3.10 3.10	123 123 123 123 123	3.17 3.17 3.17 3.17 3.17	138 138 138 138 138	3.26 3.26 3.36 3.36 3.30	98 102 104 106 106	3.50 3.50 3.50 3.40 3.40	68 69 66 56 54
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.		580 580 530 505 480 480	3.10 3.10 3.10 3.10 3.10 3.10	123 123 123 123 123 123 123	3.10 3.10 3.10 3.10 3.10	123 123 123 123 123 123	3.17 3.17 3.16 3.16 3.16 3.16 3.16	138 138 135 135 135 135	3.30 3.40 3.40 3.40 3.50	105 103 96 76 76	3.40 3.50 3.50 3.50 3.60 3.60	53 52 55 60 61 60 <i>a</i>

Monthly Discharge of Sturgeon River near Fort Saskatchewan, for 1914. (Drainage area 1,330 square miles.)

	Dı	SCHARGE IN	ET.	Run-Off.		
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
fanuary Gebruary March April May June June July August. September Dctober November December	380 218 1,827 1,450 432 123 145	16 16 32 51 86 86 480 123 106 123 76 52	27 24 38 180 132 1,102 915 211 117 139 121 69	0.020 0.018 0.029 0.135 0.099 0.828 0.688 0.159 0.088 0.104 0.091 0.052	0 02 0.02 0.03 0.15 0.11 0.92 0.79 0.18 0.10 0.12 0.10	1,660 1,333 2,336 10,711 8,116 65,573 56,261 12,974 6,962 8,547 7,200 4,243
The year					2.60	185,916

a 1ce conditions Nov. 19 to Dec. 31.
 b 1ce forming Nov. 14 to Nov. 18; discharges interpolated during this period.

NORTH SASKATCHEWAN RIVER AT EDMONTON.

Location.—On the NW. 4 Sec. 33, Tp. 52, Rge. 24, W. 4th Mer., at the low-level traffic

Location.—On the Law, 4 Sec. 33, 1p. 32, 1ge. 24, 11. 4th Ster., at the low-level traine and railway bridge in the city of Edmonton.

Records available.—May 1, 1911, to December 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Two vertical staff gauges at this station, a low-level one reading from 0 to 10 feet, and a high-level one reading from 10 to 34 feet. The high-level gauge is spiked to a timber pier a short distance above the mill of the Edmonton Lumber Company, the low-level being attached to a pier about 75 feet above the other and 200 feet from the right bank of the river. Zero elevation of low-level gauge maintained at 1,991.73 feet during 1911. Zero elevation of low-level gauge maintained at 1,991.09 feet during 1912-14. Zero elevation of high-level gauge maintained at 1,995.67 feet during 1911-12. Zero elevation of high-level gauge maintained at 1.991.09 feet during 1913-14.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark under stay line to stack of mill and about 50 feet downstream from high-level gauge; elevation 2,025.04 feet. (Public Works of Canada

datum.)

Channel.—One slightly shifting channel at all stages.

Discharge measurements.—Made from downstream side of bridge with rope, weights and

stay line.

Floods.—Largest flood within memory took place in August, 1899, followed by another one, not quite so large, in 1900. On both occasions considerable damage was done, but no actual figures are available.

Winter flow.—From November to April the river is frozen over, and measurements are made

at a point about one-half mile below the bridge.

Maximum flow.—In August, 1899, gauge height was 35.45 feet, and the estimated dis-

charge 180,000 sec.-feet.

Minimum flow.—The lowest recorded flow of the stream at this point took place December 24-27, 1913, when the discharge was measured and found to be 650 sec.-feet.

Observer.—Edmonton Lumber Company (per W. H. Schneider).

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of North Saskatchewan River at Edmonton, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
		Feet.	Sq. ft.	Fl. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
an. 8	P. H. Daniells	455	1,695	0.80	7.96	1,358
an. 28	do	445	1,539	0.62	7.83	969
eb. 18	do	337a	1,671	0.54	8.46	834
lar. 20	do	377	1,255	1.01	7.90	1,279
pril 6	do	389	1,324	0.83	7.80	1,142
pril 27 lav 4	do	$\frac{411}{492}$	2,354 3,255	1.87	9,19 10,90	4,424 8,233
lay 4	G. J. Smith and J. M. Paul	536	3,746	2.44	10.95	9,143
ine 12	do	582	6,773	4.68	16.30	31.675
ıly 6		578	6.343	3.94	15.55	24,976
ily 23	do	562	4,964	3.29	13.18	16,342
ug. 17	do	553	3,759	2.87	11.48	10,773
ept. 1	do	550	3,543	2.65	10.98	9,406
ept. 18	do	408	2,623	2.02	9.30	5,298
ct. 2	do	408	2,523	2.01	9.27	5,081
ov. 4	P. H. Daniells	382	1,890	1.60	8.14	3,025
ov. 26	do	385 <i>a</i>	2,200	1.06	8.35	2,322 782
ec. 8	do	238a	1,745	0.45	7.30	7

a Measured below regular station.

DAILY GAUGE HEIGHT AND DISCHARGE of North Saskatchewan River at Edmonton, for 1914.

	Janu	iary.	Febr	uary.	Ma	rch.	Ap	ril.	Ma	ay.	Ju	ne.
DAY,	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-
	Height.	charge	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	7.20	1,280 <i>a</i>	7.90	1,075	8.40	975	7.60	1,250	8.90	3,950	9.90	6,520
	7.30	1,300	7.90	1,075	8.40	1,045	7.60	1,075	8.90	3,950	9.60	5,840
	7.70	1,325	8.00	1,000	8.40	1,125	7.60	1,200	9.40	4,860	9.40	5,440
	7.70	1,360	8.00	1,000	8.10	1,100	7.70	1,200	10.10	6,330	10.40	7,810
	7.70	1,400	8.00	1,000	8.10	1,125	7.80	1,225	13.10	15,000c	13.40	17,120
6	7.60	1,450	8.00	800	8.20	1,100	7.80	1,185	12.40	12,780	14.80	22,200
	7.80	1,450	8.00	812	8.20	1,075	8.00	1,145	11.60	10,300	16.00	26,760
	7.90	1,400	8.00	825	8.20	1,050	8.00	1,160	11.30	9,650	23.10	57,780
	8.00	1,360	8.00	875	8.10	1,025	8.10	1,175	10.90	8,480	24.00	61,740
	8.10	1,360	8.00	925	8.00	1,000	8.20	1,200	11.00	8,800	21,60	51,180
11	8.10	1,285	8.00	925	7.90	1,050	8.20	1,200	11.70	10,820	19.60	42,380
	8.10	1,200	8.00	925	8.00	1,100	8.50	1,250	12.10	12,080	16.80	30,060
	8.00	1,190	8.00	925	8.00	1,050	8.50	1,250 <i>a</i>	11.60	10,610	16.10	27,150
	7.90	1,175	8.00	960	8.00	1,125	8.60	1,275 <i>b</i>	11.10	9,260	15.60	25,240
	7.80	1,175	8.00	1,000	7.90	1,200	8.90	1,890	10.80	8,400	15.00	22,960
16	7.80	1,175	8.00	1,025	7.80	1,150	8.70	2,300	10.90	8,800	15.10	23,340
	7.90	1,175	8.00	975	7.90	1,150	8.70	2,380	11.00	9,140	15.40	24,480
	8.00	1,200	8.40	900	7.90	1,125	9.10	3,570	11.40	10,250	16.00	26,760
	8.00	1,225	8.40	835	7.90	1,175	9.60	4,390	11.00	9,200	16.00	26,760
	8.00	1,225	8.40	835	7.90	1,125	10.00	5,200 <i>b</i>	10.90	8,950	15.90	26,380
21	8.00 8.00 8.00 8.00 8.00	1,185 1,135 1,095 1,050 1,050	8.40 8.40 8.40 8.40 8.40	800 885 975 1,035 1,100	7.90 7.90 7.90 7.90 7.90 7.90	1,280 1,300 1,300 1,300 1,100	10.10 10.10 10.20 10.00 9.70	6,330 6,330 6,570 6,110 5,460	11.10 11.30 10.90 11.00	9,500 10,090 <i>c</i> 9,110 9,370 9,370	15.00 14.70 14.60 14.40 14.80	22,960 21,820 21,440 20,680 22,200
26	8.00 7.90 7.80 7.80 7.80 7.90	1,075 1,100 1,100 968 1,075 1,075	8.40 8.40 8.40	1,075 1,050 1,050	7.90 7.90 7.90 7.80 7.70 7.60	1,075 1,100 1,137 1,175 1,250 1,275	9.50 9.20 9.20 9.00 9.00	5,060 4,460 4,460 4,090 4,090	11.40 11.30 11.00 10.60 10.00 10.00	10,510 10,210 9,370 8,330 6,770 6,770	14.00 13.90 13.80 13.60 13.40	19,230 18,870 18,510 17,800 17,120

a Ice conditions Jan. 1 to April 13.
 b Ice breaking up April 14 to April 20; discharges during this period interpolated.
 c Shifting conditions May 5 to May 22.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of North Saskatchewan River at Edmonton, for 1914.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.	Nove	ember.	Dece	mber.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1 2 3 4 5	14.00 14.40 14.70 14.90 15.20	19,230 20,680 21,820 22,580 23,720	11.90 12.00 12.50 12.30 12.60	12,090 12,410 14,060 13,380 14,400	11.00 10.80 10.70 10.60 10.40	9,370 8,850 8,590 8,330 7,810	9.40 9.20 9.20 9.20 9.20 9.20	5,440 5,040 5,040 5,040 5,040	8.10 8.10 8.10 8.10 8.10	2,970 2,970 2,970 2,970 2,970 2,970	8.70 8.30 8.10 8.30 8.10	2,350 2,080 1,850 1,900 1,750
6	15.60 15.70 15.70 15.10 15.00	25,240 25,620 25,620 23,340 22,960	12.60 12.60 12.00 12.30 12.00	14,400 14,400 12,410 13,380 12,410	10.40 10.30 10.30 10.20 10.50	7,810 7,550 7,550 7,290 8,070	9.20 9.10 9.10 9.30 9.20	5,040 4,840 4,840 5,240 5,040	8.10 8.00 8.00 7.90 7.70	2,970 2,830 2,830 2,690 2,410	7.90 7.30 7.40 7.40 7.40	1,500 770 782 790 800
11	14.70 14.50 14.20 14.60 15.20	21,820 21,060 19,950 21,440 23,720	11.50 11.00 10.90 10.90 11.00	10,810 9,370 9,110 9,110 9,370	10.50 10.40 10.30 10.20 10.00	8,070 7,810 7,550 7,290 6,770	9.30 9.50 9.60 9.40 9.20	5,240 5,640 5,840 5,440 5,040	8.10 8.00 8.00 8.00 7.90	2,500 <i>b</i> 2,460 2,450 2,450 2,450 2,400	7.40 7.40 7.30 7.20 7.10	800 800 755 710 700
16 17 18 19 20	15.20 15.00 14.80 14.00 13.60	23,720 22,960 22,200 19,230 17,800	11.20 11.40 11.50 11.40 11.20	9,920 10,510 10,810 10,510 9,920	9.80 9.50 9.30 9.40 9.20	6,280 5,640 5,240 5,440 5,040	9.10 9.00 9.00 8.90 8.90	4,840 4,640 4,640 4,440 4,440	7.80 7.40 7.30 7.40 7.40	2,320 <i>a</i> 2,145 2,050 2,090 2,100	7.30 7.40 7.40 7.30 7.30	700 765 800 770 750
21	13.00 13.80 12.20 12.00 12.00	15,760 18,510 13,050 12,410 12,410	11.10 11.50 11.80 11.60 11.60	9,640 10,810 11,770 11,130 11,130	9.10 9.10 9.10 9.10 9.00	4,840 4,840 4,840 4,840 4,640	8.90 8.90 8.70 8.60 8.50	4,440 4,440 4,045 3,855 3,670	7.40 8.00 8.30 8.50 8.70	2,100 2,175 2,250 2,315 2,400	7.30 7.60 7.60 7.65 7.70	770 900 950 1,000 1,035
26	11.80 11.70 11.60 11.60 11.60 11.90	11,770 11,450 11,130 11,130 11,130 12,090	11.30 11.00 11.00 10.80 11.00 11.10	10,210 9,370 9,370 8,850 9,370 9,640	8.80 9.00 9.00 9.20 9.60	4,240 4,640 4,640 5,040 5,840	8.50 8.40 8.30 8.30 8.20 8.20	3,670 3,490 3,310 3,310 3,130 3,130	8.35 8.30 8.40 8.70 8.60	2,322 2,150 2,335 2,340 2,250	7.80 7.80 7.90 8.00 8.00 8.00	1,070 1,100 1,210 1,330 1,350 1,340a

Monthly Discharge of North Saskatchewan River at Edmonton, for 1914.

(Drainage area 10,620 square miles.)

	D	ISCHARGE IN	SECOND-F	EET.	Run Off.		
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.	
January, February, March April, May, June June July August September, October November	1,100 1,300 6,570 15,000 61,740 25,620 14,400 9,370 5,840 2,970	968 800 975 1,075 3,950 5,440 11,130 9,110 4,240 3,130 2,050 700	1,213 952 1,134 2,430 9,064 24,618 18,889 11,099 6,492 4,558 2,473 1,102	0.114 0.090 0.107 0.229 0.854 2.320 1.780 1.040 0.611 0.429 0.233 0.104	$\begin{array}{c} 0.13 \\ 0.09 \\ 0.12 \\ 0.26 \\ 0.98 \\ 2.59 \\ 2.05 \\ 1.20 \\ 0.68 \\ 0.49 \\ 0.26 \\ 0.12 \end{array}$	74,583 52,871 69,728 144,600 557,324 1,464,880 1,161,429 682,439 386,300 280,258 147,157 67,762	
The year					8.97	5,089,331	

a Ice conditions Nov. 16 to Dec. 31. b Ice forming Nov. 11 to Nov. 15; discharges during this period interpolated.

PIGEON CREEK AT PIGEON LAKE.

Location. On SE. 4 Sec. 15, Tp. 46, Rgc. 28, W. 4th Mer., at the traffic bridge near outlet of Pigeon Lake, and on the trail from Wetaskiwin to Westerose post office.

Records available.—Discharge measurements only, made during 1912, 1913 and 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff, spiked to a post in creek on downstream side of bridge.

Bench-mark.—On a spike in a pile at the southwest corner of the bridge; elevation of benchmark, 6.64 feet above zero of the gauge.

Channel.—Permanent sand and gravel.

Discharge measurements.—Made by wading near the bridge.

Winter flow.—The creek is partly open all winter, and measurements are made by wading.

Artificial control.—Dam at outlet of lake fitted with two gates and a fishway.

Remarks.—The gauge was established in 1914, but, owing to the construction of the dam, the creek was dry during the months of July, August, September and part of October. As it was difficult to secure a satisfactory observer, no gauge heights were obtained when the creek was opened in October.

Discharge Measurements of Pigeon Creek at Pigeon Lake, in 1914.

Date.	. Engineer.		Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gange Height.	Discharge.
		Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
an. 28	J. S. Tempest	11.0 13.0	6 55 8 25	0.82 1.38	a	$\frac{9.1}{11.4}$
uly 13 ug. 7	J. M. Paul	30.0	48 40	1.39	4 61 2 65	67.0 Nil b
ec. 23 ec. 12	do	14 8 18 0	5 71 9.80	0.73 1.26	2.82 3.06	4.2 12.4

a No gauge.b Water standing in pools.

BATTLE RIVER AT PONOKA.

Location.—On the SW. \(\frac{1}{4}\) Sec. 4, Tp. 43, Rge. 25, W. 4th Mer., at the steel traffic bridge 300 yards southeast of the C.P.R. depot in the town of Ponoka.

Records available.—May 7, 1913, to December 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; elevation of zero maintained at 88.31 since establishment.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark located beside outside pile on upstream side of left abutment; assumed elevation, 100.00.

Channel.—Slightly shifting.

Discharge measurements.—Made by wading at a point 300 feet upstream.

Winter flow.—From November to April river is frozen over, and measurements are made at a point 300 feet upstream from bridge.

Observer.-G. R. Edwards.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Battle River at Ponoka, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
Jan. 10. Feb. 16 Mar. 23 April 28 May 15 June 25 July 11 Aug. 10 Aug. 22 Sept. 11 Sept. 25 Oct. 16 Nov. 5 Nov. 20 Dec. 11	do do do do G. J. Smith and J. M. Paul. J. M. Paul. do	Feet. 15.5a 23.0a 21.0a 68.0 70.0 64.0 82.5 69.0 64.0 62.0 65.5 67.0 66.0 23.0a 22.0a	Sq. ft. 10.0 23.0 26.8 203.0 253.0 178.0 596.0 342.0 246.4 231.0 266.0 239.0 258.0 237.0 20.8	Ft. per sec. 0.78 0.64 1.12 0.73 0.87 0.58 1.22 0.56 0.12 0.01 0.25 0.15 0.24 0.20 1.34 1.26	Feet. 2.51 3.16 3.34 3.57 4.12 3.04 7.04 3.93 2.65 2.34 2.85 2.55 2.54 2.61 2.51	Secft. 7.8 14.7 31.0 149.0 221.0 103.0 727.0 192.0 30.0 3.6 66.0 62.0 46.0 28.0 34.0

a Measured above regular section.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Battle River at Ponoka, for 1914.

	Ма	rch.	Ap	ril.	M	ay.	Ju	ne.	Ju	ly.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1			3.08 3.07 3.09 3.13 4.00	28 28 28 29 30	3.27 3.26 4.86 7.54 8.37	108 107 337 803 953	3.08 3.05 3.02 3.12 4.41	87 84 80 91 265	6.03 5.65 5.26 4.97 4.74	533 468 402 354 317
6			3.97 4.65 5.02 5.13 5.18	32 33 34 36 37	8.99 10.04 9.76 8.66 6.82	1,064 1,253 1,203 1,005 674	5.37 6.62 8.55 10.79 13.99	421 638 985 1,388 1,964	4.57 4.50 4.35 4.18 4.04	290 279 255 229 209
11. 12. 13. 14. 15.	3.32 3.34 3.36 3.35	27 <i>a</i> 31 30 30	5.25 5.27 5.29 5.36 5.40	38 39 40 <i>a</i> 51 <i>b</i> 60	5.58 5.06 4.64 4.47 4.11	457 369 301 274 218	13.62 13.01 12.65 10.90 9.67	1,898 1,788 1,723 1,408 1,187	3.93 3.87 3.85 3.86 4.08	193 185 182 183 214
16	3.42 3.47 3.43 3.36 3.25	30 29 29 28 27	5.23 5.08 4.60 4.30 4.20	72 83 91 99 104	4.07 4.02 3.88 3.77 3.78	213 206 186 171 172	8.05 6.67 6.68 6.69 6.76	895 647 648 650 663	4.08 3.97 3.76 3.67 3.56	214 199 169 157 143
21	3.26 3.28 3.26 3.27 3.20	27 31 31 31 30	3.94 3.90 3.73 3.54 3.79	120 136 148 161 <i>b</i> 174	3.82 3.76 3.70 3.57 3.52	178 169 161 144 138	6.75 6.78 7.00 7.15 7.05	661 666 706 733 715	3.44 3.32 3.23 3.10 3.07	129 114 104 89 86
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	3.12 3.08 3.12 3.12 3.12 3.08	28 27 28 29 29 29 28	3.75 3.69 3.59 3.47 3.37	168 160 147 132 120	3.46 3.46 3.37 3.31 3.27 3.23	131 131 120 113 108 104	6.88 6.93 6.99 6.83 6.56	684 693 704 675 627	3.07 3.03 2.98 2.94 2.91 2.88	86 81 76 72 69 66

<sup>a Ice conditions March 12 to April 13.
b Ice breaking up April 14 to 24; discharges estimated.</sup>

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Battle River at Ponoka, for 1914.

	Aug	ust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ober.	Nove	mber.	Dece	mber.
	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Crange Height.	Dis- charge.	
2. 3. 4.	2.82 2.76 2.71 2.65	Secft. 60.0 51.0 50.0 41.0	Feet. 2.29 2.27 2.25 2.23	Secft. 15.3 13.9 12.5 11.1	Feet. 2.45 2.53 2.55 2.64	Secft. 28 34 36 41	Feet. 2.60 2.55 2.58 2.57	Secft. 40 36 38 38	Feet. 2 72 2.71 2.68 2.65	Secft. 32 31 31 31
6	2.57 2.52 2.50 2.53	41.0 · 38.0 34.0 32.0 34.0 45.0	2.21 2.20 2.23 2.29 2.40 2.55	$\begin{array}{c} 9.7 \\ 9.0 \\ 11.1 \\ 15.3 \\ 24.0 \\ 36.0 \end{array}$	2.71 3.03 3.05 3.00 3.02 3.02 3.03	50 81 84 78 80 81	2.57 2.61 2.57 2.57 2.63 2.57	46b 46 46 42 39 35	2.68 2.70 2.68 2.74 2.76 2.74	31 32 32 33 34 34 34
12. 1314.	2.76 2.70 2.69	59.0 51.0 49.0 48.0 46.0	2.78 2.79 2.76 2.72 2.70	56.0 57.0 54.0 51.0 49.0	3.02 2.96 2.89 2.85 2.82	80 74 67 63 60	2.61 2.52 2.56 2.56 2.51	32 29b 28a 28 27	2.80 2.78 2.78 2.77 2.77	34 34 34 31 34
16. 17. 18. 19. 20.	2.62 2.60 2.63 2.60 2.55	42.0 40.0 43.0 40.0 36.0	2.67 2.65 2.62 2.60 2.60	46.0 44.0 42.0 40.0 40.0	2.83 2.82 2.80 2.75 2.70	61 60 58 54 49	2.54 2.56 2.61 2.56 2.57	27 28 29 28 28 28	2.78 2.77 2.78 2.76 2.77	34 34 34 33 31
21. 22. 23. 24. 25.	2.50 2.33 2.33 2.33 2.32	32.0 18.4 18.4 15.4 17.6	2.64 2.60 2.59 2.55 2.55	44.0 40.0 39.0 36.0 36.0	2.67 2.65 2.63 2.63 2.62	46 44 43 43 42	2.60 2.56 2.61 2.59 2.59	28 28 30 29 29	2.77 2.83 2.87 2.89 2.90	34 35 33 32 31
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	2.32 2.35 2.33 2.32 2.34 2.31	17.6 20.0 18.4 17.6 19.2 16.8	2.52 2.49 2.46 2.45 2.45	34.0 31.0 29.0 28.0 28.0	2.61 2.61 2.61 2.61 2.63 2.65	41 41 41 41 43 44	2.58 2.62 2.62 2.66 2.73	29 29 30 31 32	2.94 2.94 2.96 2.96 2.96 3.01	30 31 32 32 32 32 32 32a

Monthly Discharge of Battle River at Ponoka, for 1914.

(Drainage area 670 square miles.)

	Di	SCHARGE IN	SECOND-FE	ET.	Run	v-Off.
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet
anuary Pebruary March April May une uly uly Us	14 15 31 174 1,253 1,964 533 60 57 84 46 35	6.1 5.0 12.1 28.0 104.0 80.0 66.0 16.8 9.0 28.0 27.0 30.0	9.7 11.0 25.0 82.0 373.0 812.0 198.0 36.0 33.0 54.0 33.0 33.0	0.014 0.016 0.037 0.122 0.557 1.210 0.296 0.054 0.049 0.081 0.049	0.02 0.02 0.04 0.14 0.64 1.35 0.34 0.06 0.06 0.09 0.06	596 611 1,537 4,879 22,933 48,317 12,175 2,214 1,964 3,320 1,964 2,020

Note.—Discharges for Jan., Feb. and March estimated, as no gauge heights were obtained previous to March 12.

a Ice conditions Nov. 13 to Dec. 31. b Ice forming Nov. 5 to 12; discharges estimated.

BATTLE RIVER AT BATTLEFORD (UPPER STATION).

Location.—On NW. 4 Sec. 25, Tp. 43, Rge. 17, W. 3rd. Mer., at the traffic bridge about one-half mile west of the Canadian Northern Railway station at Battleford.

Records available.—May 23, 1914, to October 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Chain gauge at chainage 200 feet on bridge; gauge zero maintained at elevation 83 89 feet.

Bench-mark.—On top of abutment, downstream side of west end of bridge; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Channel.-Permanent.

Discharge measurements.—From bridge.

Winter flow.—No winter observations have been taken, as the lower station is maintained.

Observer.—H. Saunders.

Remarks.—This station was established to obtain records of gauge height not affected by backwater from the North Saskatchewan River, and during 1914 proved very satisfactory.

Discharge Measurements of Battle River at Battleford (Upper Station), in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
July 22		Feet. 206 199 121 192	Sq. ft. 1035 560 226 348	Ft. per sec. 2.76 2.64 2.1 2.12	Feet. 7.37 5.40 3.38 4.10	Secft. 2,860 1,475 475 737

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Battle River at Battleford (Upper Station), for 1914.

	M	ay.	Ju	ne.	Ju	ly.	Aug	gust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ober.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1 2 3 4 5			4.55 4.45 4.45 4.43 4.34	956 905 905 894 850	7.35 7.33 7.30 7.28 7.24	2,842 2,828 2,806 2,792 2,763	4.42 4.36 4.28 4.25 4.14	889 859 821 807 756	3.19 3.13 3.12 3.11 3.10	414 398 395 392 389	3.07 3.05 3.03 3.09 3.28	381 375 370 386 440
6			4 24 4 14 4 12 4 08 4 01	801 756 747 729 699	7.20 7.14 7.08 6.99 6.89	2,734 2,691 2,648 2,583 2,511	4.06 3.98 3.95 3.86 3.81	721 687 674 638 619	3.14 3.17 3.16 3.17 3.15	400 409 406 409 403	3.31 3.46 3.45 3.43 3.49	449 495 492 486 505
1 2 3 4 5			4 58 4.49 4.57 4 82 5.18	972 925 967 1,107 1,329	6.75 6.72 6.61 6.49 6.36	2,411 2,389 2,311 2,226 2,133	3.80 3.77 3.72 3.69 3.64	615 604 585 574 556	3.13 3.15 3.11 3.10 3.12	398 403 400 389 395	3.48 3.59 4.16 4.18 4.10	502 539 765 774 738
6			5.45 5.43 5.38 5.53 5.60	1,504 1,491 1,458 1,557 1,604	6.24 6.13 6.02 5.89 5.81	2,048 1,971 1,894 1,803 1,748	3.62 3.59 3.51 3.49 3.44	549 539 511 505 489	3.12 3.11 3.11 3.10 3.11	395 <i>a</i> 392 392 389 389	3.93 3.87 3.70 3.58 3.56	666 642 578 535 528
1	5.67 5.58 5.54	1,652 1,591 1,564	5.68 5.96 6.37 6.79 7.39	1,658 1,852 2,141 2,439 2,871	5.67 5.47 5.36 5.28 5.14	1,651 1,517 1,445 1,393 1,303	3.41 3.40 3.49 3.40 3.35	479 476 595 476 461	3 10 3.10 3.10 3.09 3.09	389 389 389 386 386	3.52 3.47 3.42 3.37 3.35	515 498 482 467 461
26	5.35 5.38 5.11 4.93 4.95 4.55	1,438 1,458 1,304 1,172 1,184 956	7.50 7.39 7.36 7.35 7.38	2,950 2,871 2,849 2,842 2,864	5.02 4.91 4.77 4.66 4.58 4.51	1,228 1,160 1,078 1,016 972 935	3.36 3.34 3.27 3.26 3.24 3.23	464 458 437 434 430 426	3.09 3.09 3.08 3.08 3.08	386 386 381 384b 384	3.37 3.34 3.31 3.29 3.32 3.30	467 458 449 443 452 446c

a to b Interpolated. Observer ill.

c Observations discontinued from Oct. 31.

MONTHLY DISCHARGE of Battle River at Battleford (Upper Station), for 1914.

(Drainage area 11,850 square miles.)

	E	ISCHARGE IN	SECOND-F	EET.	Rτ	'N-OFF.		
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.		
May (23–31) June July August September October	2,950 2,842 889	956 699 935 426 384 370	1,369 1,550 1,995 582 394 509	0.116 0.131 0.170 0.049 0.033 0.043	0.0390 0.1460 0.1960 0.0560 0.0370 0.0499	24,428 92,230 122,660 35,786 23,445 31,297		
The period					0.5239	329,846		

BATTLE RIVER AT BATTLEFORD (LOWER STATION).

Location.—On SE. ½ Sec. 19, Tp. 43, Rge. 16, W. 3rd Mer.
Records available.—June 17, 1911, to December 31, 1914.
Gauge.—Vertical staff. Zero of gauge was maintained at 71.95 feet during 1911-12.
Chain.—Zero of gauge was maintained at 72.53 feet during 1913-14.

Bench-mark.—On top of left abutment on outer downstream corner; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Sand, which is subject to shift. River also is liable to backwater effect from North Saskatchewan River.

Discharge measurements.—From bridge at gauge.

Observer.—C. J. Johnson.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Battle River at Battleford (Lower Station), in 1914.

	Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge
			Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
Jan. Jan.		F. R. Steinberger	67.0 88.0	91.5 48.5	0.28	4.34	26.0 29.3
Feb.	29 16–17	do	36.0	58.4	0.34	4.80	19.9
Mar	6	do	31.0	54.6	0.38	4.79	21.0
April	14	do		184.0	0.83	4.62	171.0
May		W. H. Storey	198.0	658.0	2.71	6.04	1,858.0
June	26	doa				7.42	2,559.0
July	22	doa				6.00	1,475.0
Aug.	18	doa				4.28	475.0
Oct.	15	F. R. Steinbergera				4.89	737.0
	28	do		186.0	0.99	4.41	184.0
Dec.	15	do	109.0	184.9	1.07	4 53	197.0

a Measurements made at upper station.

5 GEORGE V, A. 1915

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Battle River at Battleford (Lower Station), for 1914.

	Jant	lary.	Febr	uary.	Ма	rch.	Ap	ril.	Ma	ay.	Jui	ie.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1 2 3 4 5	4.15 4.17 4.17 4.20 4.21	39 <i>c</i> 38 37 35 33	4.54 4.57 4.57 4.59 4.59	24 23 23 22 22	4.96 4.91 4.93 5.07 4.87	21 21 21 21 21 21	4.67 4.66 4.66 4.65 4.66	37 40 45 50 57	4.95 4.97 4.99 4.94 4.83	1,000 1,015 1,035 1,000 935	5.09 5.04 5.02 4.96 4.86	1,020 990 970 930 870
6 7 8 9 10	4.24 4.29 4.33 4.33 1.35	30 28 26 24 24	4.60 4.61 4.64 4.66 4.66	21 21 21 21 21	4.91 4.90 4.88 4.86 4.86	21 21 22 22 22 22	4.66 4.67 4.67 4.67 4.70	64 73 82 95 108	4.77 4.70 4.61 4.80 5.37	900 855 805 910 1,290	4.81 4.81 4.76 4.72 4.72	855 835 785 770 760
11	4.35 4.37 4.39d 4.40 4.41	25 27 29 30 30	4.69 4.70 4.72 4.74 4.80	21 21 20 20 20	4.85 4.76 4.74 4.70 4.65	22 22 22 22 22 22	4.65 4.65 4.65 4.63 4.61	123 138 154 171 200 <i>a</i>	6.16 6.14 6.02 6.00 6.00	1,970 1,950 1,840 1,820 1,820	7.88 7.32 6.28 5.67 5.50	3,630 2,950 1,840 1,320 1,160
16 17 18 19 20	4.41 4.41 4.42 4.44 4.45	30 29 28 28 27	4.73 4.80 4.80 4.84 4.84	20 20 20 20 20 20	4.57 4.61 4.57 4.51 4.51	21 21 20 21 21	4.56 4.55 4.51 4.41 3.85	300 400 500 600 700	6.00 6.00 6.00 5.98 6.04	1,820 1,820 1,820 1,795 1,840	5.79 5.96 5.76 5.76 5.80	1,395 1,520 1,350 1,340 1,360
21 22 23 21 25	4.46 4.47 4.48d 4.49 4.50	26 26 26 27 28	4.86 4.87 4.87 4.86 4.87	21 21 21 21 21 21	4.45 4.45 4.47 4.57 4.58	21 21 21 21 21 21	3.96 5.03 5.00 4.91 4.60	800 1,071bc 1,040 998 805	6:06 5.98 5.89 5.82 5.74	1,858 1,800 1,710 1,640 1,560	5.96 6.16 6.40 6.68 7.11	1,480 1,620 1,840 2,100 2,530
26	4.50 4.50 4.51 4.50 4.53 4.54	28 29 29 29 29 28 26	4.88 4.93 4.95	21 21 21 21	4.58 4.70 4.71 4.76 4.80 4.71	22 23 25 27 30 33	4.50 4.75 5.01 4.98 4.95	755 890 1,045 1,030 1,005	5.68 5.55 5.43 5.26 5.18 5.12	1,500 1,380 1,290 1,160 1,100 1,055	7.44 7.38 7.36 7.39 7.40	2,859 2,827 2,805 2,839 2,850

a to b Ice broken up and going out, c Ice conditions Jan. 1 to April 22. d Gauge heights interpolated Jan. 13–23.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Battle River at Battleford (Lower Station), for 1914.

	Ju	Iy.	Aug	gust.	Septe	mber.	Oeto	ber.	Nove	mber.	Dece	mber.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Fret.	Secft
1 2 3 4 5	7.42 7.40 7.39 7.39 7.35	2,873 2,850 2,839 2,839 2,793	4.96 4.92 4.87 4.84 4.80	770 750 725 710 690	4.12 4.10 4.08 4.07 4.06	417 410 403 400 396	3.91 3.94 3.96 4.15 4.23	348 357 363 427 455	4.16 4.16 4.14 4.11 4.11	431 431 424 414 413	4.46 4.48 4.51 4.51 4.51	190 189 188 187 186
6 7 8 9 10	$\begin{array}{c} 7.31 \\ 7.26 \\ 7.22 \\ 7.17 \\ 7.08 \end{array}$	2,748 2,693 2,649 2,594 2,495	4.74 4.69 4.64 4.58 4.55	663 640 618 591 578	4.05 4.16 4.15 4.12 4.08	392 431 427 417 403	4.30 4.32 4.30 4.30 4.30	480 487 480 480 480	4.10 4.16 4.18 4.13 4.10	410 431 438 420 410	4.52 4.52 4.52 4.53 4.53	186 187 191 194 194
11	7.02 6.93 6.83 6.73 6.62	2,429 2,332 2,226 2,125 2,019	4.51 4.47 4.44 4.46 4.47	560 543 531 539 543	4.05 4.08 4.35 4.41 4.39	392 403 497 519 512	4.34 4.39 4.81 4.94 4.89	494 512 695 760 735	4.06 4.05 4.00 3.98 4.00	396 392 375 300 <i>c</i> 240	4.53 4.54 4.56 4.56 4.53	194 195 195 196 197
16 17 18 19	6.54 6.42 6.32 6.22 6.11	1,943 1,829 1,738 1,652 1,584	4.42 4.34 4.28 4.28 4.34	523 494 473 473 494	4.40 4.34 4.25 4.18 4.14	515 494 463 438 424	4.74 4.62 4.52 4.47 4.42	663 609 564 513 523	1.03 4.03 4.08 4.17 4.23	175 167 171 178 185	4.53 4.53 4.53 4.52 4.52	199 201 204 193 178
21	6.03 5.96 5.86 5.74 5.62	1,494 1,438 1,358 1,265 1,179	4.30 4.27 4.25 4.24 4.22	480 469 463 459 452	4.12 4.10 4.06 4.03 4.02	417 410 396 385 382	4.39 4.35 4.32 4.30 4.24	511 497 487 480 459	4.30 4.34 4.37 4.40 4.46	192 186 180 185 190	4.52 4.52 4.52 4.52 4.52 4.52	156 138 117 100 93
26 27 28 29 30 31	5.52 5.38 5.24 5.14 5.06 5.00	1,109 1,018 934 874 826 790	4.20 4.20 4.18 4.16 4.14 4.13	445 445 438 431 424 420	4.02 3.98 3.94 3.93 3.92	382 369 357 354 351	4.20 4.20 4.19 4.19 4.18 4.16	445 445 441 441 438 431	4.43 4.41 4.41 4.41 4.41	184 176 184 189 191	4.52 4.52 4.51 4.51 4.51 4.54	96 108 109 104 106 117c

c Ice conditions Nov. 14 to Dec. 31.

Monthly Discharge of Battle River at Battleford (Lower Station), for 1914. (Drainage area 11.850 square miles.)

	D	ISCHARGE IN	EET.	Run-Off.		
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
January February March April May June July August September October November	33 1,071 1,970 3,630 2,873 770 519 760	24 20 20 37 805 760 790 420 351 348 167 93	29 21 22 446 1,429 1,680 1,920 543 419 501 289 164	0 0024 0.0018 0.0019 0.0376 0.1210 0.1420 0.0458 0.0345 0.0423 0.0423 0.0424 0.0140	0.003 0.002 0.002 0.040 0.140 0.160 0.050 0.050 0.050 0.030 0.020	1,783 1,166 1,353 26,539 87,868 99,970 118,060 33,388 24,932 30,805 17,197 10,084
The year					0.727	453,145

NORTH SASKATCHEWAN RIVER AT BATTLEFORD.

Location.—North channel: SW. \(\frac{1}{4} \) Sec. 33, Tp. 43, Rge. 16, W. 3rd Mer. South channel: NE. \(\frac{1}{4} \) Sec. 29, Tp. 43, Rge. 16, W. 3rd. Mer.

Records available.—May 16, 1911, to December 31, 1914. Gauges.—North channel: Chain; elevation of zero maintained at 1,512.30 feet since established. lishment. South channel: Chain; elevation of zero maintained at 1,511.88 feet since establishment

Bench-marks.—North channel: On downstream side of left abutment; elevation 1,525.66 feet above mean sea level (Department of Public Works, Canada). South channel: Permanent iron bench-mark on right bank; elevation, 1,530.72 feet above mean sea level (Department of Public Works, Canada).

Channel.—Shifts considerably at high stages.

Discharge measurements.—From bridge.

Observer.—Harold W. Fisher.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of North Channel of North Saskatchewan River, at Battleford, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
Jan. 24–26. Feb. 13. Mar. 4. April 10–11. May 22. June 27–29. July 23. Aug. 24.	do do	Feet. 201 196 185 180 565 748 1,132 985 793 592	Sq. ft. 719 671 502 535 783 2,212 5,773 3,924 2,345 1,444	Ft. per sec. 0.18 0.29 0.21 0.37 0.66 2.19 2.95 2.74 2.50 1.57	Feet. 2.60 3.29 3.36 3.62 3.54 4.36 7.58 6.05 4.83 3.50	Secft. 130 194 108 194 515 4,848 17,062 10,778 5,885 2,267
Nov. 26	do	$\frac{214}{208}$	831 666	0.93 0.36	2.73 2.25	776 241

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of North Channel of North Saskatchewan River at Battleford, for 1914.

_	Janu	ary.	Febr	uary.	Ma	rch.	Ap	ril.	Ma	ıy.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1 2 3 4 5	2.97 2.94 2.91 2.87 2.77	360 <i>a</i> 340 315 270 210	3.31 3.26 3.25 3.22 3.22	175 170 165 160 150	3.61 3.57 3.56 3.59 3.63	195 195 195 195 195	3.67 3.68 3.67 3.64 3.67	220 245 275 310 345	$\begin{array}{c} 4.17 \\ 3.94 \\ 3.66 \\ 3.54 \\ 3.64 \end{array}$	3,973 3,328 2,618 2,381 2,602	4.84 4.54 4.15 3.89 3.78	6,062 5,098 3,784 3,196 2,932
6 7 8 9	2.64 2.61 2.56 2.51 2.38	150 130 125 120 120	3.22 3.21 3.21 3.21 3.16	145 135 130 120 115	3.63 3.62 3.59 3.59 3.58	195 190 190 190 190	3.68 3.68 3.66 3.66 3.65	375 400 435 470 505	3.59 3.57 3.97 6.31 6.04	2,489 2,447 3,402 11,672 10,564	3.38 4.14 4.71 6.94 11.69	2,074 3,886 5,642 14,362 36,024
11 12 13 14	2.36 2.36 2.39 2.46 2.61	$ \begin{array}{r} 120 \\ 125 \\ 130 \\ 140 \\ 150 \end{array} $	3.16 3.31 3.34 3.39 3.46	110 110 110 120 145	3.59 3.62 3.60 3.57 3.57	190 195 200 200 200	3,59 3,59 3,58 3,56 3,47	515 600 <i>b</i> 700 800 900	5.73 5.24 5.14 5.02 4.87	9,320 7,464 7,104 6,672 6,161	11.99 11.09 10.74 9.74 8.92	37,404 33,264 31,654 27,054 23,282
16 17 18 19 20	2.76 2.89 2.86 2.83 2.81	160 170 180 185 190	3.54 3.54 3.54 3.54 3.54	170 180 180 180 180	3.57 3.57 3.57 3.59 3.56	200 190 185 175 160	3.29 3.24 3.16 2.99 2.96	1,000 $1,100$ $1,200$ $1,400b$ $1,600a$	5.24 5.09 4.96 4.89 4.76	7,464 6,924 6,464 6,227 5,802	8.39 8.22 8.04 7.84 7.67	20,844 20,062 19,234 18,314 17,548
21 22 23 24	2.81 2.86 2.88 2.98 3.25	190 195 195 195 190	3.54 3.56 3.56 3.61 3.64	180 180 180 185 190	3.56 3.56 3.57 3.59 3.59	150 150 150 150 150 155	3.20 3.29 3.49 3.94 4.35	1,770 1,714 2,281 3,324 4,510	4.53 4.63 4.84 4.69 4.58	5,258 5,386 6,062 5,578 5,226	7.59 7.94 8.17 7.94 7.74	17,196 18,774 19,832 18,774 17,860
26	3.25 3.26 3.26 3.29 3.32 3.35	190 190 190 185 185 180	3.61 3.62 3.62	190 190 195	3.59 3.58 3.59 3.63 3.63 3.63	160 165 170 180 190 200	5.79 5.31 5.13 4.83 4.49	9,560 7,716 7,068 6,029 4,939	4.78 4.69 4.60 4.54 4.45 4.44	5,866 5,578 5,290 5,098 4,676 4,784	7.70 7.63 7.45 7.32 7.08	17,680 17,372 16,580 16,008 14,964

a Ice conditions Jan. 1 to April 20.b to b Estimated.

5 GEORGE V, A. 1915

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of North Channel of North Saskatchewan River at Battleford, for 1914.

D	Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.	Nove	mber.	Dece	mber.
Day.	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-
	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	7.14	15,242	5.01	6,636	4.48	4,908	2.95	1,415	2.87	1,314	2.81	746
	7.42	16,448	5.16	7,176	4.31	4,390	2.99	1,467	2.88	1,326	2.84	738
	7.34	16,096	5.04	6,744	4.23	4,150	3.01	1,494	2.85	1,290	2.84	732
	7.23	15,612	4.99	6,566	4.33	4,450	3.23	1,818	2.80	1,230	2.98	745
	5.96	10,240	4.94	6,396	4.23	4,150	3.41	2,129	2.70	1,120	2.99	745
6	6.10	10,810	4.89	6,227	4.11	3,799	3.49	2,281	2.70	1,120	2.84	738
	7.20	15,480	4.99	6,566	4.03	3,567	3.51	2,321	2.65	1,070	2.84	660
	7.37	16,228	5.08	6,888	3.98	3,428	3.53	2,363	2.60	1,020	2.79	610
	7.60	17,240	5.18	7,248	3.90	3,220	3.49	2,281	2.55	970	2.74	540
	7.76	17,950	5.57	8,683	3.90	3,220	3.44	2,186	2.50	920	2.67	480
11	7.87	18,452	5.43	8,151	3.88	3,172	3.38	2,074	2.50	920	2.49	426
	7.93	18,728	5.23	7,428	3.85	3,100	3.33	1,984	2.45	880	2.43	380
	7.84	18,314	5.20	7,320	3.87	3,148	3.28	1,898	2.43	864	2.39	340
	6.93	14,319	5.08	6,888	3.87	3,148	3.26	1,866	2.40	840	2.34	300
	6.50	12,470	5.07	6,852	3.95	3,350	3.45	2,205	2.40	840	2.34	260
16	6.51	12,513	5.02	6,672	4.06	3,654	3.45	2,205	2.37	816	2.29	241
	6.63	13,029	4.38	4,600	4.08	3,712	3.55	2,405	2.35	800	2.14	270
	6.94	14,362	4.37	4,570	3.79	2,956	3.56	2,426	2.35	800	2.12	380
	6.90	14,190	4.33	4,450	3.65	2,625	3.48	2,262	2.35	800	2.09	340
	7.18	15,394	4.32	4,420	3.52	2,342	3.28	1,898	2.55	970	2.04	300
21.	7.14	15,222	4.61	5,322	3.42	2,148	3.36	2,038	2.57	990	2.00	280
22.	6.85	13,975	4.78	5,866	3.32	1,966	3.26	1,866	2.60	1,020	1.99	260
23.	6.10	10,810	4.80	5,930	3.22	1,802	3.15	1,695	2.65	1,070	1.96	250
24.	5.80	9,600	4.76	5,802	3.16	1,710	3.10	1,620	2.70	1,020 <i>a</i>	1.94	240
25.	5.76	9,440	4.46	4,846	3.12	1,650	3.02	1,508	2.75	975	1.91	145
26	5.75 5.86 5.35 5.10 4.95 5.03	9,400 9,840 7,860 6,960 6,430 6,708	4.51 4.56 4.57 4.62 4.66 4.58	5,002 5,162 5,194 5,354 5,482 5,226	3.10 3.05 3.04 3.08 2.94	1,620 1,550 1,536 1,592 1,402	3.00 2.98 2.95 2.93 2.90 2.90	1,480 1,454 1,415 1,389 1,350 1,350	2.76 2.76 2.76 2.78 2.80	776 790 816 892 770	1.92 1.89 1.91 1.94 1.99 2.00	152 180 188 180 180 200 <i>a</i>

a Ice conditions Nov. 24 to Dec. 31.

MONTHLY DISCHARGE of North Channel of North Saskatchewan River at Battleford, for 1914.

GE IN SECON	Run-Off.	
Minimum.	m. Minimum. Mean	Total in Acre-feet.
120 110 150 220 2,384 2,074 6,430 4,420 1,402 1,350 770 145	110 155 150 18: 220 44: 2,384 5,60 2,074 16,89 6,430 13,20 4,420 61: 1,402 2,91 1,350 1,87 770 966	11,437 8,775 11,191 26,420 344,888 1,002,428 811,910 376,178 173,514 115,352 57,600 24,226
. ,		145 394

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of South Channel of North Saskatchewan River at Battleford, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer. Width		Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
Jan. 27-28 Feb. 14-16 Mar. 5 April 11-12	do do do W. H. Storey	Feet. 318 251 270 267 309 466 506	Sq. ft. 915 978 871 765 837 2,418 4,670	Ft. per Sec. 0.85 1.19 1.21 1.52 1.15 2.75 3.22	Feet. 3.42 4.05 4.33 4.49 4.08 5.54 8.42	Secft. 780 1,172 1,055 1,167 959 6,649 15,031
July 24	do do F. R. Steinberger do	496 457 452 142 137	4,584 3,795 3,356 1,128 960	2.19 1.78 1.62 1.40 1.33	7.17 5.64 4.95 3.85 3.90	10,060 6,749 5,125 1,550 1,279

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of South Channel of North Saskatchewan River at Battleford, for 1914.

	Janı	iary.	Febr	uary.	Ma	rch.	Ap	ril.	M	ay.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Cauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-
	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	3.66	1,700a	4.24	1,000	4.51	1,120	4.51	1,010	5.10	5,700	5.80	7,140
2	3.66	1,550	4.20	945	4.51	1,160	4.49	1,000	4.87	5,279	5.52	6,542
3	3.65	1,420	4.15	920	4.52	1,165	4.43	990	4.59	4,814	5.17	5,833
4	3.62	1,280	4.14	900	4.52	1,165	4.39	980	4.45	4,595	5.05	5,605
5	3.56	1,160	4.24	895	4.47	1,165	4.39	975	4.50	4,670	4.97	5,456
6	3.51	1,020	4.21	890	4.47	1,165	4.29	970	4.55	4.750	4.55	4,750
	3.41	900	4.16	890	4.45	1,160	4.29	960	4.52	4,702	5.20	5,890
	3.35	780	4.11	895	4.45	1,150	4.27	960	5.05	5,605	5.85	7,250
	3.33	730	4.06	900	4.43	1,130	4.24	955	6.90	9,880	7.75	12,295
	3.25	720	4.08	910	4.43	1,125	4.19	955	6.63	9,288	12.30	25,930
11	3.25	705	4.08	940	4.48	1,135	4.11	955	6.35	S,455	12.60	26,830
	3.25	705	4.12	980	4.53	1,150	4.14	960	6.00	7,590	11.75	24,280
	3.27	715	4.22	1,020	4.53	1,150	4.15	980	5.92	7,406	11.00	22,030
	3.34	745	4.28	1,045	4.53	1,150	4.15	995 <i>b</i>	5.80	7,140	10.38	20,170
	3.45	800	4.34	1,050	4.54	1,150	4.05	1,010	5.65	6,815	9.76	18,310
16	3.67	890	4.42	1,050	4.53	1,150	4.05	1,400	5.95	7,475	9.34	17,050
	3.80	960	4.35	1,045	4.53	1,150	4.00	2,100	5.80	7,140	9.17	16,510
	3.75	940	4.35	1,030	4.53	1,150	3.92	2,800	5.70	6,920	\$.97	15,940
	3.70	925	1.35	980	4.48	1,145	3.68	3,300	5.60	6,710	\$.76	15,310
	3.70	925	4.37	960	4.39	1,130	3.71	3,622ab	5.52	6,542	8.51	14,560
21	3.75	930	4.37	955	4.36	1,110	4.09	4,107	5.30	6,090	8.44	14,350
	3.76	940	4.37	955	4.38	1,090	4.17	4,211	5.56	6,626	8.85	15,580
	3.80	950	4.42	965	4.39	1,080	4.35	4,450	5.76	7,052	9.09	16,300
	3.84	975	4.47	975	4.39	1,065	4.95	5,420	5.60	6,710	8.86	15,610
	3.88	1,020	4.50	1, 000	4.41	1,060	5.30	6,090	5.56	6,626	5.70	15,130
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	3.92 3.94 3.99 4.04 4.05 4.10	1,100 1,165 1,175 1,175 1,150 1,070	4.50 4.52 4.52		4 . 44 4 . 44 4 . 43 4 . 44 4 . 49 4 . 54	1,055 1,055 1,050 1,045 1,035 1,025	6.70 6.18 6.00 5.70 5.41	9,340 8,030 7,590 6,920 6,311	5.62 5.57 5.50 5.47 5.45 5.45	6,752 6,647 6,500 6,437 6,395 6,395	\$.50 \$.30 \$.30 \$.38 \$.12	14,530 13,930 13,930 14,170 13,390

a Ice conditions Jan. 1 to April 20.
b to b Estimated.

5 GEORGE V, A. 1915

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of South Channel of North Saskatchewan River at Battleford, for 1914.

Day.	Jı	ıly.	Aug	gust.	Septe	mber.	Oct	ober.	Nove	mber.	Dece	mber.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	8.20	13,630	6.35	8,455	5.66	6,836	4.60	4,830	4.20	4,250	4.16	1,515
	8.35	14,080	6.50	8,830	5.51	6,521	4.63	4,878	4.19	4,237	4.19	1,508
	8.29	13,900	6.00	7,590	5.40	6,290	4.70	4,990	4.19	4,237	4.19	1,504
	8.20	13,630	6.01	7,614	5.45	6,395	4.80	5,160	4.10	4,120	4.31	1,500
	7.91	12,760	6.05	7,710	5.37	6,230	4.91	5,348	4.05	4,055	4.31	1,495
6	\$.10	13,330	6.06	7,734	5.35	6,190	4.95	5,420	4.02	4,016	4.26	1,485
	\$.30	13,930	6.17	8,005	5.25	5,990	4.95	5,420	4.00	3,990	4.26	1,470
	\$.47	14,440	6.25	8,205	5.20	5,890	4.96	5,438	3.90	3,860	4.21	1,450
	\$.70	15,130	6.35	8,455	5.15	5,795	4.92	5,366	3.85	3,795	4.19	1,430
	\$.80	15,430	6.50	8,830	5.20	5,890	4.90	5,330	3.70	3,610	4.16	1,410
11	8.85	15,580	6.35	8,455	5.20	5,890	4.79	5,143	3.58	3,466	4.11	1,390
	8.90	15,730	6.25	8,205	5.25	5,990	4.70	4,990	3.55	3,430	4.09	1,370
	8.81	15,460	6.22	8,130	5.20	5,890	4.68	4,958	3.51	3,382	4.09	1,345
	8.11	13,360	6.25	8,205	5.18	5,852	4.65	4,910	3.45	3,315	4.11	1,310
	7.78	12,382	6.27	8,255	5.25	5,990	4.62	4,862	3.45	3,315	4.11	1,290
16. 17. 18. 19.	7.80 7.97 8.40 8.33 8.17	12,440 12,940 14,230 14,020 13,540	6.21 5.57 5.55 5.50 5.43	8,105 6,647 6,605 6,500 6,353	5.37 5.39 5.14 5.00 4.87	6,230 6,270 5,776 5,510 5,279	5.01 5.11 5.12 5.04 4.84	5,529 5,719 5,738 5,586 5,228	3.42 3.40 3.42 3.45 3.55	3,282 3,260 3,282 3,315 3,430	4.09 4.03 4.01 3.97 3.93	1,275 1,279 1,315 1,318 1,290
21	8.10	13,330	5.70	6,920	4.80	5,160	4.92	5,366	3.60	3,490	3.91	1,260
	7.78	12,382	5.92	7,406	4.73	5,041	4.82	5,194	3.65	3,550	3.87	1,240
	7.25	10,845	5.85	7,250	4.71	5,007	4.81	5,177	3.70	3,010 <i>a</i>	3.86	1,190
	7.13	10,504	5.78	7,096	4.68	4,958	4.66	4,926	3.75	2,760	3.81	1,150
	7.11	10,448	5.60	6,710	4.65	4,910	4.60	4,830	3.80	2,430	3.79	1,120
26	7.10 7.14 6.77 6.51 6.32 6.40	10,420 10,532 9,529 8,855 8,380 8,580	5.65 5.70 5.73 5.78 5.82 5.74	6,815 6,920 6,986 7,096 7,184 7,008	4.65 4.63 4.63 4.65 4.60	4,910 4,878 4,878 4,910 4,830	4.50 4.42 4.36 4.30 4.27 4.25	4,670 4,550 4,464 4,380 4,341 4,315	3.85 3.87 3.90 4.00 4.05	1,890 1,580 1,480 1,562 1,530	3.80 3.81 3.81 3.83 3.86 3.86	1,118 1,116 1,120 1,140 1,250 1,400a

a Ice conditions Nov. 23 to Dec. 31.

MONTHLY DISCHARGE of South Channel of North Saskatchewan River at Battleford, for 1914.

	DISCHAF	DISCHARGE IN SECOND-FEET.			
Month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Total in Acre-feet.	
January February March April May June July August September October November	1,090 1,165 9,340 9,880 26,830 15,730 8,830 6,836 5,738 4,250	705 890 1,025 955 4,595 4,750 8,380 6,353 4,830 4,315 1,480 1,116	1,007 974 1,117 3,012 6,571 17,488 12,702 7,557 5,673 5,066 3,231 1,324	61,916 54,093 68,684 179,228 404,590 1,040,592 781,022 464,664 337,567 311,496 192,259 S1,408	
The year				3,977,519	

Monthly Discharge of North Saskatchewan River at Battleford, for 1914.

(Drainage area 27,100a square miles.)

	D	ISCHARGE IN	EET.	RUN-OFF.		
Монти.	Maximum.	Minimum .	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
lanuary ebruary March April May une uly August esptember October November	2,060 1,285 1,360 18,900 21,552 64,234 34,458 17,513 11,744 8,164 5,564 2,261	825 1,020 1,215 1,230 6,979 6,824 14,810 10,773 6,232 5,665 2,296 1,265	$\begin{array}{c} 1,193 \\ 1,132 \\ 1,299 \\ 3,456 \\ 12,180 \\ 31,046 \\ 25,907 \\ 13,675 \\ 8,589 \\ 6,942 \\ 4,199 \\ 1,718 \end{array}$	0.044 0.042 0.048 0.127 0.450 1.146 0.956 0.505 0.317 0.256 0.155 0.064	0 05 0.04 0.06 0.14 0.52 1.28 1 10 0.58 0.35 0.30 0.17 0.07	73,353 62,868 79,875 205,648 749,478 1,844,668 1,592,932 540,842 511,081 426,848 249,859 105,634
The Year					4.66	6,743,086

a The drainage area given in this table is only approximate. It must be remembered that the greater part of the run-off at this station is derived from the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains and must not be used to base esti-mates of run-off on other streams in the same territory.

NORTH SASKATCHEWAN RIVER AT PRINCE ALBERT.

Location.—At the Canadian Northern Railway and traffic bridge on river lot 76, Prince Albert Settlement.

Records available.—October 2, 1911, to December 31, 1914.
Gauge.—Chain length 40.314 feet; elevation of zero maintained at 1,370.397 feet since

establishment.

Bench-mark.—Brass bolt on top of the right abutment Canadian Northern Railway bridge, downstream side, marked P.W.D. B.M. 47. The elevation of this bench-mark is 1,403.502 feet above sea-level, established by Canadian Geodetic Surveys, 1913, and equals an assumed elevation by the Public Works Department in 1911 of 1,489.202 feet.

Channel.—Permanent.

Discharge measurements.—From bridge to gauge.

Winter flow.—Affected by ice.

Maximum flow .- During the floods of August, 1899, the river reached a gauge height of 25.9 feet, which would give a discharge of 160,000 sec.-ft.
Minimum flow.—On January 19, 1914, the lowest recorded discharge took place, when the

flow was 850 sec.-ft.

Observer.-W. Moodie.

5 GEORGE V, A. 1915

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of North Saskatchewan River at Prince Albert, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
		Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
Jan. 2	W. H. Storey	600	2.616	0.56	3.90	1,454
Jan. 5	do	600	2,616 2,520 2,520	0.50	3.78	1,249
Ian. 9	do	600	2,520	0.50	3.68	1,272
Jan. 12-13	do	600	2,392	0.43	3.50	1,020
Jan. 19	do	600	2,260	0.38	3.41	850
Jan. 21	do	600	2,414 2.430	0.47	3.75	1,132
Jan. 23	do	600 600	2,486	0.48	3.84 4.05	1,174 1,565
Jan. 26	do	600	2,440	0.63	4.06	1,529
Jan. 28 Jan. 29	do	600	2,440	0.57	4.03	1,383
Jan. 30	do	600	2.394	0.59	4.00	1,420
Feb. 2	do	600	2,370	0.53	4.00	1,252
Feb. 4	do	600	2,394	0.54	4.06	1,290
Feb. 6	do	600	2,322	0.62	4.06	1,433
Feb. 9	do	600 600	2,278 2,250	0.51 0.52	4.01	1,165 1,159
Feb. 11	do	600	2,250	0.32	4.00	1,086
Feb. 13	do	600	2,250 2,222	0.49	4.00	1,097
Feb. 16	do	600	2,202	0.49	4.02	1,077
Feb. 18	do	600	2,142	0.52	4.06	1,112
Feb. 20	do	600	2,152	0.52	4.15	1,120
Feb. 23	do	600	2,166	0.56	4.19	1,203
Feb. 25	do	600	2,138 2,138	0.56	4.21 4.23	1,200 1,212
Feb. 27	do	600 600	2,138	0.57	4.26	1,212
Mar. 2	do	600	2,080	0.59	4.24	1,229
Mar. 6	do	600	2,080	0.60	4.29	1.237
Mar. 9	do	600	2,140	0.58	4.36	1,232
Mar. 11	do	600	2,114	0.59	4.32	1,245
Mar. 13	do	600	2,064	0.60	4.30	1,234
Mar. 16	do	600	2,110	0.60	4.29 4.30	1,277 1,331
Mar. 18	do	600	2,130 2,114	$0.62 \\ 0.64$	4.34	1,353
Mar. 20	do	600	2,124	0.64	4.40	1,370
Mar. 25	do	600	2,106	0.65	4.37	1,361
Mar. 27	do	600	2.100	0.64	4.40	1,354
Mar. 30	do	600	2,150	0.64	4.49	1,370
April 1	do	600	2,154	0.65	4.46	1,402
April 3	do	600	2,174 2,184	0.67 0.68	4.51 4.54	1,453 1,492
April 6	do	600 600	2,184	0.68	4.60	1,524
April 8	do	600	2.248	0.72	4.61	1,617
April 13	do	600	2 358	0.78	4.70	1,839
April 15	do	600	2,514	0.81	4.73	2,036
April 16	do	605	2,635	0.88	4.86	2,319a 2,713a
April 17	do	640	2,827	0.96	4.91	2,713a
April 18	do	660	3,223	1.07	4.97	3,448a 4,194a
April 19	do	680	3,495 4,445	1.20	5.05 5.87	7,778a
April 20	do	805	4,958	1.90	6.52	9,420a
April 22	do	775	4,475	1.75	5.91	7,831a
April 22	do	755	4.166	1.66	5.50	6,908
April 23	do	740	3,269 3,232	1.67	4.65	5,557a
April 23-24	do	732	3,232	1.69	4.60	5,466
May 25-27	do	820	6,164	2.45	6.88	15,130 37,939
June 24-25	do	864 856	8,669 7,294	4.38	11.10 9.54	27,144
July 20 Aug. 14–15	do	837	5,836	2.85	7.45	16,622
Sept 10-11	do	805	4,754	2.39	6.17	11,372
Oct. 10–12 Nov. 21–23	F. R. Steinberger	790	4,087	1.97	5.41	8,040
Nov. 21-23	do	607	3,012	0.68	3.95 4.75	2,040 3,494
Dec. 10-12	do	632	2,353	1.48		

a Estimated.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of North Saskatchewan River at Prince Albert, for 1914.

	Janu	ıary.	Febr	uary.	Ma	rch.	An	ril.	M	ay.	Ju	ne.
DAY.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1 2 3 4 5	3.92a 3.90 3.86 3.84 3.78	1,420 1,454 1,390 1,340 1,249	3.95 4 00 4 03 4.06 4.06	1,265 1,252 1,270 1,290 1,380	4.23 4.26 4.27 4.27 4.27	1,230 1,244 1,235 1,229 1,235	4.46 4.49 4.51 4.53 4.54	1,402 1,430 1,453 1,465 1,480	6 98 6.76 6.66 6 23 5 92	14,588 13,580 13,134 11,293 10,076	6.39 6.24 6.42 6.66 6.60	11,958 11,334 12,086 13,134 12,870
6	3.74 3.74 3.72 3.67 3.61	1,230 1,250 1,265 1,272 1,190	4.07 4.03 4.03 4.01 4.00	1,433 1,350 1,190 1,165 1,160	4.29 4.33 4.36 4.36 4.34	1,237 1,235 1,233 1,232 1,235	4.55 4.57 4.60 4.60 4.62	1,492 1,510 1,524 1,595 1,617	5.75 5.61 5.50 5.58 5.49	9,115 8,936 8,550 8,530 8,516	6 29 6 12 5 98 5 63 5 62	11,539 10,850 10,304 9,005 8,972
11 12 13 14	3.59 3.52 3.47 3.48 3.46	1,150 1,070 1,020 1,010 1,000	4.00 4.01 4.00 3.99 3.99	1,159 1,086 1,097 1,095 1,085	4.32 4.32 4.30 4.31 4.32	1,245 1,240 1,234 1,250 1,270	4.65 4.68 4.70 4.72 4.75	1,690 1,770 1,839 1,925 2,036	5.60 6.25 7.59 7.68 7.42	8,900 11,375 17,520 17,978 16,678	5,60 10,69 13,84 14,55 13,55	8,900 35,196 57,752 63,290 55,515
16 17 18 19	3.39 3.34 3.33 3.41 3.68	965 920 870 850 1,020	4.02 4.03 4.06 4.05 4.15	1,077 1,085 1,112 1,115 1,120	4.29 4.28 4.30 4.33 4.34	1,277 1,295 1,331 1,345 1,353	4.86 4.91 4.97b 5.05c 5.84	2,319 f 2,713 3,448 4,194 7,778	7.18 6.83 6.85 7.10 7.38	15,526 13,898 13,990 15,150 16,484	12.60 12.00 11.45 11.64 11.17	48,430 44,100 40,245 41,560 38,349
21	3.75 3.80 3.84 3.94 4.01	1,132 1,155 1,174 1,250 1,400	4.14 4.17 4.19 4.21 4.21	1,145 1,165 1,203 1,202 1,200	4.37 4.40 4.40 4.35 4.38	1,360 1,370 1,370 1,340 1,361	6.50 5.89d 4.68 4.58 4.85	9,420 7,831g 5,902 5,614 6,415	7.28 7.08 6.90 6.77 6.69	16,004 15,056 14,220 13,625 13,266	10.90 10.67 10.88 11.07 11.14	36,560 35,068 36,430 37,682 38,148
26 27 28 29 30 31	4.04 4.04 4.06 4.03 4.00 3.95	1,565 1,560 1,529 1,383 1,420 1,360	4.21 4.23 4.22	1,205 1,212 1,202	4.38 4.40 4.43 4.48 4.49 4.49	1,355 1,354 1,355 1,360 1,370 1,380	5.14 5.22 5.34 6.36 7.25	7,342 7,606 8,006 11,832 15,860	6.93 6.87 7.04 6.83 6.76 6.60	14,358 14,082 14,868 13,898 13,580 12,870	11.12 10.90 10.78 10.69 10.75	38,014 36,560 35,780 35,196 35,585

<sup>a to b lce conditions.
c Ice commenced to move.
d Stream clear of ice.
f to g Estimated.</sup>

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of North Saskatchewan River at Prince Albert, for 1914.—Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	gust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.	Nove	mber.	Dece	mber.
DAY.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1 2 3 4	10.72 10.37 10.14 10.25 10.34	35,390 33,161 31,718 32,405 32,972	7.44 7.32 7.27 7.22 7.04	16,776 16,196 15,956 15,716 14,868	6.76 6.68 6.44 6.27 6.16	13,580 13,222 12,172 11,457 11,010	5.01 5.02 4.95 4.98 5.20	6,922 6,954 6,730 6,826 7,540	4.89 4.86 4.79 4.73 4.68	6,539 6,446 6,230 6,050 5,902	4.30 4.35 4.22 4.18 4.12	2,930 3,000 2,940 2,770 2,660
6	10.22 10.18 10.02 10.06 10.22	32,216 31,966 30,974 31,222 32,216	6.99 7.16 7.11 7.04 7.15	14,634 15,432 15,197 14,868 15,385	6.18 6.28 6.30 6.25 6.24	11,090 11,498 11,580 11,375 11,334	5.20 5.29 5.35 5.51 5.50	7,540 7,837 8,040 8,585 8,550	4.60 4.59 4.59 4.54 4.45	5,670 5,642 5,642 5,502 5,255	4.14 4.15 4.41 4.57 4.70	2,670 2,780 3,000 3,250 3,400
11	$10.44 \\ 10.67 \\ 10.76 \\ 10.71 \\ 10.31$	33,602 35,068 35,650 35,325 32,783	7.38 7.57 7.54 7.56 7.37	16,484 17,420 17,270 17,370 16,436	6.06 5.94 5.94 6.16 6.36	10,614 10,152 10,152 11,010 11,832	5.42 5.35 5.35 5.37 5.34	8,278 8,040 8,040 8,108 8,006	4.45 4.30 4.48 4.42c 4.35c	5,255 <i>a</i> 4,860 4,336 3,600 2,750	4.75 4.75 4.75 4.72 4.65	3,500 3,490 3,450 3,310 3,170
16 17 18 19 20	10.04 9.89 9.55 9.43 9.55	31,098 30,169 28,115 27,407 28,115	7.29 7.30 6.95 6.69 6.43	16,052 16,100 14,450 13,266 12,129	6.30 6.14 6.10 6.18 6.06	11,580 10,930 10,770 11,090 10,614	5.34 5.34 5.44 5.54 5.60	8,006 8,006 8,346 8,690 8,900	4.28c 4.22c 4.16 4.10 4.09	2,100 1,670 1,730 1,850 2,000	4.57 4.52 4.35 4.35 4.23	3,210 3,370 3,060 3,000 2,750
21	9.90 9.97 9.86 9.53 9.03	30,230 30,664 29,986 27,997 25,108	6.31 6.30 6.38 6.56 6.74	11,622 11,580 11,916 12,694 13,490	5.87 5.77 5.63 5.53 5.41	9,889 9,519 9,008 8,655 8,244	5.61 5.54 5.41 5.30 5.20	8,936 8,690 8,244 7,870 7,540	4.00 3.96 3.90 4.10 4.10	2,140 2,040 1,890 2,030 2,170	4.11 4.05 4.00 3.95 3.90	2,450 2,100 1,920 1,750 1,610
26	8.57 8.34 8.32 8.56 8.30 7.80	22,601 21,388 21,284 22,548 21,180 18,590	6.86 6.75 6.51 6.44 6.51 6.64	14,036 13,535 12,474 12,172 12,474 13,046	5.30 5.20 5.12 5.06 5.03	7,870 7,540 7,276 7,082 6,986	5.10 5.07 5.00 4.98 4.96 4.92	7,210 7,114 6,890 6,826 6,762 6,634	4.05 4.15 4.20 4.25 4.30	2,350 2,470 2,570 2,680 2,700	3.85 3.85 3.75 3.75 3.65 3.65	1,340 1,190 1,050 1,090 1,130 1,200 <i>b</i>

MONTHLY DISCHARGE of North Saskatchewan River at Prince Albert, for 1914.

(Drainage area 59,900a square miles.)

	Di	SCHARGE IN	SECOND-FEI	ET.	Run-Off.		
Момтн.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.	
January February March April May June July August September October November	35,650 17,420	\$50 1,077 1,229 1,402 8,516 8,900 18,590 11,580 6,986 6,634 1,670 1,050	1,221 1,191 1,295 4,350 13,235 30,347 29,456 14,550 10,304 7,763 3,736 2,533	0.0204 0.0199 0.0216 0.0726 0.2210 0.5066 0.4918 0.2430 0.1720 0.1296 0.0624 0.0423	0.02 0.02 0.02 0.08 0.26 0.57 0.52 0.28 0.19 0.15 0.07	75,072 66,146 79,627 258,840 813,770 1,805,773 1,811,172 894,650 613,136 477,326 222,310 155,746	
The year					2.23	7,273,568	

a The drainage area given in this table is only approximate. It must be remembered that the greater part of the run-off at this station is derived from the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, and must not be used to base estimates of run-off on other streams in the same territory.

a to b Ice conditions.
c Gauge height interpolated.

Miscellaneous Discharge Measurements made in North Saskatchewan River drainage basin, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Stream.	Location.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Dis- charge.
				Feet.	Sq. feet.	Ft. per sec.	Secft.
	J. S. Tempest	Brazeau River	a19-45-10-5	165	158	1 40	222.0
Mar. 18		do		173 163	$\frac{209}{214}$	1.36	$\frac{285.0}{283.0}$
dar. 19 dar. 23	do	do Buck Creek	SF 23-47-6-5	28	16	0.43	7.0
Nov. 24	F. R. Steinberger	Little Red River	49-27-2	29	25	1.01	25 0
		Nordegg River		10	5	0.90	4.5
far. 18				50	37	1.18	44.0
lar. 19			do	50	41	1.14	47.0
eb. 4	do	North Saskatche-	aSW. 26-45-9-5	315	828	0.90	746.0
far. 20	do	do	do	270	652	1.29	840.0
Iar. 21		do	do	270	650	1.28	831.0
lar. 25	do		NW. 2-49-7-5	113	462	2.86	1,324.0
far. 26			do	113	457	2.44	1,124.0
ept. 7	P. H. Daniells	do	do	380	2,148	3.70	7,950.0

a Approximate locations.

SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN.

General Description.

The upper portion of this drainage basin will be dealt with in the descriptions of the drainage basins of Bow, Little Bow, Oldman, Waterton, Belly, and St. Mary Rivers. These streams are all conjoined at a point known as the Grand Forks, to form the South Saskatchewan River. From the Grand Forks the river flows in a north and easterly direction to its junction with the North Saskatchewan River, a short distance east of the city of Prince Albert point onward the stream takes the name of the Saskatchewan River.

After the confluence of the Bow and Belly Rivers the stream receives comparatively little drainage, the principal tributaries being the Red Deer River, draining that portion of the basin between the North and the South Saskatchewan Rivers, and Sevenpersons River and Swiftcurrent Creek emptying into the main stream from the south. Descriptions of the

drainage basin of all these streams are given elsewhere in this report.

The drainage basin of this stream is quite similar to that of all such streams which have their source in the mountains and flow across the prairies. The upper part of the basin has considerable fall, with rock and gravel formation and a good growth of timber. In contrast to this, the prairie section of the basin is sparsely wooded, except along the banks of the stream, and the rock formation changes to earth; also the stream is more apt to change its channel, especially in times of flood. The high water occurs in the hot months of summer, and is caused by the melting of the snow fields in the mountains. The low water occurs in the winter months when there is no melting snow to augment the stream flow.

In addition to the gauging stations on the tributaries, which are taken up in detail elsewhere in this report, there are two stations on the main stream. These stations are located

at the cities of Medicine Hat and Saskatoon.

Up to the present the chief value of this stream has been as a source of municipal water supply. There are no irrigation schemes or water power developments on the main stream.

The cities of Medicine Hat and Saskatoon derive their water supply from this stream. The South Saskatchewan is also being considered as a possible source of supply for the cities of Moosejaw and Regina. In this connection, surveys were carried out during 1913 by this Department and also by the Provincial Government.

SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN AT MEDICINE HAT.

Location.—On the NW. 4 Sec. 31, Tp. 12, Rge. 5, W. 4th Mer., at the traffic bridge in the city of Medicine Hat.

Records available.—From May 31, 1911, to December 31, 1914.
Gauge.—Chain gauge. Elevation of zero of gauge (79.78) unchanged since establishment. Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark; assumed elevation 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Shifting.

Discharge measurements.—Made from traffic bridge.

Observer.-E. King.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of South Saskatchewan River at Medicine Hat, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
		Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
Jan. 9	R. Palmer	540	2,287	1.48	3.30	3,396
Jan. 23		490	1,728	1.02	2.30	1,767
Feb. 11-12	E. W. W. Hughes	414	2,080	0.69	2.58	1,447
Mar. 3		387	2,340	0.80	2.85	1,981
Mar. 18		511	3,186	1.94	3.10	6,184
April 22		656	3,562	1.84	3.24	6,554
May 13		590	4,857	2.42	5.06	11,793
June S		746	5,576	3.56	7.51	19,485
June 30		735	5,241	3.20	6.09	16,612
July 29		505	3,696	2.15	3.81	7,953
Aug. 26		510	3,664	1.93	3.70	7,076
Sept. 17		425	2,902	1.21	2.35	3,616
Oct. 13		590	3,743	2.10	3.89	7,885 6.780
Oct. 30		495 513	3,560 3,616	1.90	3.53 3.54	6.577
Nov. 11		347	3,010	1.78	3.20	5.162
Nov. 23		443	2,548	0.55	2.40	1,392
Dec. 16	do	440	2,048	0.55	2.40	1,592

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of South Saskatchewan River at Medicine Hat, for 1914.

	Janu	ary.	Febr	uary.	Ма	rch.	Ap	ril.	M	ay.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-
	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	1.55	2,900 <i>b</i>	2.26	1,530	2.79	1,860	2.34	4,300	3.81	8,180	5.35	14,125
2	1.85	3,100	2.23	1,420	2.82	1,900	2.33	4,275	3.90	8,450	5.79	16,250
3	1.90	3,250	2.30	1,330	2.84	1,981	2.31	4,225	3.34	6,800	5.20	13,450
4	2.30	3,400	2.26	1,310	2.99	2,080	1.82	3,240	3.74	7,970	5.59	15,250
5	3.20	3,500	2.41	1,360	3.44	2,500	1.54	2,760	4.53	10,655	6.22	18,400
6	3.25	3,580	2.38	1,460	3.39	2,620	2.68	5,150	5.02	12,640	7 34	24,200
	3.50	3,580	2.51	1,470	3.19	2,690	2.16	3,920	5.07	12,865	7.60	25,500
	3.46	3,540	2.48	1,470	2.85	3,000	1.52	2,730	4.99	12,460	7.54	25,000
	3.25	3,396	2.61	1,570	2.79	3,120	1.96	3,520	4.89	12,060	7.49	24,600
	3.10	3,240	2.78	1,620	2.92	3,300	3.16	6,350	4.62	10,970	7.25	23,150
11.	3.00	3,000	2.68	1,510	2.99	3,600	2.80	5,450	4.38	10,139	6.59	19,300
12.	2.85	2,740	2.47	1,490	3.70	3,800	2.70	5,200	5.16	13,270	6.32	17,750
13.	2.80	2,970	2.43	1,570	3.20	4,300	2.73	5,275	5.25	13,675	5.97	16,000
14.	2.65	2,860	2.63	1,670	3.00	4,600	2.10	3,800	5.02	12,640	5.80	15,200
15.	2.10	2,910	2.63	1,800	2.60	4,900	2.60	4,950	5.28	13,810	5.79	15,155
16.	3.00	2,829	2.83	1,800	2.00	5,150	2.96	5,850	5.16	13,270	6.73	19,800
17.	2.60	2,600	2.53	1,600	3.00	5,600	3.28	6,650	5.56	15,100	7.05	21,400
18.	2.80	2,400	2.88	1,560	2.80	6,184	3.29	6,675	5.90	16,800	7.24	22,350
19.	2.70	2,360	2.23	1,570	1.65	5,000	3.36	6,850	6.20	18,300	7.50	23,650
20.	2.70	2,260	2.18	1,580	1.50	4,900	2.87	5,625	6.57	20,150	7.76	24,950
21	2.75	2,080	2.28	1,600	1.25	4,800	2.70	5,200	6.51	20,000	7.86	25,450
	2.20	1,940	2.29	1,600	1.35a	4,700	3.13	6,275	6.61	20,350	7.38	23,050
	2.30	1,767	2.52	1,610	1.45a	4,750	3.91	8,480	6.30	18,800	7.40	23,150
	2.15	1,740	2.54	1,650	1.55a	4,800	3.60	7,550	6.31	18,850	7.11	21,700
	2.17	1,720	2.64	1,700	1.65a	4,900	3.62	7,610	6.03	17,450	6.75	19,900
26 27 28 29 30 31	2.20 2.20 2.18 2.15 2.20 2.25	1,670 1,590 1,480 1,490 1,530 1,540	2.84 2.84 2.89	1,760 1,720 1,810	1.75a 1.85a 1.95a 2.05a 2.15a 2.25a	4,800 4,750 4,700 4,600 4,500 4,300b	3.55 3.62 3.80 3.87 4.11	7,400 7,610 8,150 8,360 9,185	5.97 6.36 6.28 6.45 6.09 5.97	17.150 19.100 18,700 19,550 17,750 17,100	6.21 6.03 6.20 6.47 6.18	17,200 16,300 17,150 18,500 17,050

a Gauge height interpolated. b Ice conditions Jan. 1 to Mar. 31.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of South Saskatchewan River at Medicine Hat, for 1914.

—Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ober.	Nove	mber.	Dece	mber.
Day.	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-
	Height.	charge	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge	Height.	charge	Height.	charge
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	6.07	16,500	3.70	7,100	3.15	5,625	2 89	4,975	3.46	6,400	2.99	4,300
	5.81	15,245	3.60	6,800	3.04	5,350	2.93	5,075	3.25	5,875	2.58	4,025
	5.79	15,155	3.56	6,680	3.04	5,375	2.95	5,125	3.35	6,125	2.36	3,700
	5.69	14,705	3.52	6,560	3.02	5,300	2.81	4,775	3.20	5,750	1.02	3,400
	5.96	15,950	3.62	6,860	3.00	5,250	3.01	5,275	3.12	5,550	1.40	3,200
6 7 8 9	6.16 6.34 6.69 6.69 6.47	16,950 17,850 19,600 19,600 18,500	3 56 3 52 3 52 3 72 3 46	6,680 6,560 6,560 7,160 6,400	2.90 2.78 2.85 2.81 2.76	5,000 4,700 4,875 4,775 4,650	3.17 3.52 3.58 3.33 3.38	5,675 6,560 6,740 6,075 6,200	3.34 3.48 3.57 3.53 3.62	6.100 6,450 6,710 6,590 6.560	1 26 0 58 0 79 1 13 1 20	3,100 2,775 2,475 2,250 2,050
11	6.24	17,350	3.52	6,560	2 72	4,550	3.95	7,875	3.50	6,500	1 50	1,550
	6.07	16,500	3.59	6,770	2 71	4,525	3.10	5,500	3.34	6,100	1.56	1,680
	5.94	15,850	3.59	6,770	2.68	4,450	3.66	6,980	3.52	6,560 <i>a</i>	1.68	1,500
	5.79	15,155	3.42	6,300	2.36	3,650	3.63	6,890	3.21	6,100	2.08	1,420
	5.63	14,435	3.27	5,925	1.86	2,420	3.64	6,920	3.29	5,200	2.25	1,380
16	5.75	14,975	2.94	5,100	2.62	4,300	3.48	6,450	2.69	4.100	2 32	1,392
	5.80	15,200	3.28	5,950	2.34	3,600	3.76	7,280	2.35	4.175	2.30	1,425
	5.81	15,245	3.12	5,550	2.45	3,875	4.47	9,695	1.79	4.600	2.52	1,500
	5.77	15,065	3.41	6,275	2.38	3,700	4.91	11,340	1.60	5,000	2 56	1,5%
	5.60	14,300	3.65	6,950	2.25	3,375	5.25	12,725	2.34	5,100	2 64	1,670
21	6.07	16,500	3.73	7,190	2.47	3,925	5.14	12,260	4.79	5,150	2.73	1,725
	5.81	15,245	3.90	7,700	2.30	3,500	4.88	11,220	2.95	5,160	2.85	1,790
	4.68	10,430	3.74	7,220	2.36	3,650	4.83	11,020	3.21	5,162	2.98	1,790
	4.94	11,460	3.72	7,160	2.57	4,175	4.53	9,905	3.21	5,160	3.08	1,760
	4.73	10,620	3.42	6,300	2.93	5,075	4.37	9,345	4.94	5,125	3.12	1,750
26	4.53 3.97 4.06 4.12 3.87 3.74	9,905 7,945 8,260 8,470 7,610 7,220	3.75 3.62 3.62 3.45 3.33 3.22	7,250 6,860 6,860 6,375 6,075 5,800	3.07 3.00 2.79 2.85 2.76	5,425 5,250 4,725 4,875 4,650	4.05 3.95 3.84 3.56 3.62 3.52	8,225 7,575 7,520 6,680 6,560 6,560	4.23 3.20 3.08 3.12 2.86	5,110 5,110 5,100 5,000 4,750	3.13 3.11 3.23 3.26 3.39 3.45	1,830 2,015 2,380 2,600 2,700 2,775

a Ice conditions Nov. 13 to Dec. 31.

MONTHLY DISCHARGE of South Saskatchewan River at Medicine Hat, for 1914. (Drainage area 22,700 square miles.)

DISCHARGE IN SECOND-FEET. RUN-OFF. MONTH. Depth in Maximum. Minimum. Mean. Per square Mile. inches on Total in Drainage Acre-feet. Area. 2,547 1,576 4,022 5,754 14,679 19,831 14,122 6,590 4 486 156,608 87,527 247,304 342,386 902,576 0.112 0.069 0.177 0.253 0.647 0.874 0.622 3,580 $0.13 \\ 0.07$ January..... February March 1,810 6,184 9,185 1,310 1,860 2,730 0.07 0.28 0.75 0.98 0.72 0.33 0.22 April.
May
June
July
August. 2,730 6,800 13,450 7,220 5,100 2,420 4,775 4,100 20,350 25,500 1,180,026 25,500 19,600 7,700 5,625 12,725 6,860 868,342 405,200 266,934 467,306 0.290 0.198 0.335 4,486 7,600 5,556 September.... October November 0 39 0.27 0.245330,605 0.11 4,300 2,251 0.099 138,410 5.393,224 4.45

SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN RIVER AT SASKATOON.

Location.—On SW. 4 Sec. 28, Tp. 36, Rge. 5, W. 3rd Mer., at the Canadian Northern Railway bridge in the city of Saskatoon.

Records available.—May 27, 1911, to December 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Chain. Elevation of zero maintained at 1,527.59 feet since establishment.

Bench-mark.—Painted mark on side of downstream end of left abutment; elevation 1,553.35 feet, referred to a waterworks bench-mark of the city of Saskatoon on top of hydrant 300 feet northeast, elevation 1,571.31 feet.

Channel.—Permanent.

Discharge measurements.—From bridge. Observer.—A. B. Hay.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of South Saskatchewan River at Saskatoon, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
		Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
Jan. 12	F. R. Steinberger	685	2.136	1.10	4.05	2,343
Jan. 30-31, Feb. 2	do	682	1.994	1.18	4.23	2.352
Feb. 18, 19, 20		661	1,800	1.11	3.92	1,996
Mar. 9, 10, 11	do	649	1,961	1.44	4.43	2,931
April 16-17	do	509	3,043	1.78	5.16	8,450
April 28-30	W. H. Storey	570	3,321	2.56	5.08	8,511
June 5, 6		712	5,088	4.47	7.80	22,646
July 2		751	6,047	4.80	8.85	28,990
July 17	do	724	5,425	4.18	8.21	22,762
Aug. 12-13	do	532	3,289	2.83	4.90	9,332
Sept. 8, 9	do	507	3,030	2.76	4.40	8,370
	F. R. Steinberger		3,127	2.83	5.09	8,854
Dec. 2-3		677	3,118	2.14	5.42	6,662
Dec. 18, 19, 21	do	588	1,358	1.46	3.19	1,979

DAILY GAUGE HEIGHT AND DISCHARGE of South Saskatchewan River at Saskatoon, for 1914.

	Janı	iary.	Febr	uary.	Mar	ch.	Apr	il.	Mag	7.	Jui	ie.
DAY.	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-
	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	4.09	3,160 <i>a</i>	4.15	2,370	4.15	2,200	6.34	3,620	5.48	9,970	7.38	20,130
2	4.21	3,150	4.15	2,350	4.17	2,300	6.12	3,650	5.37	9,515	7.40	20,250
3	4.26	3,200	4.16	2,330	4.19	2,370	6.16	3,690	5.20	8,950	7.57	21,270
4	4.33	3,250	4.12	2,300	4.19	2,460	6.01	3,740	5.20	8,950	7.72	22,170
5	4.35	3,250	4.14	2,280	4.25	2,580	5.86	3,800	5.10	8,600	7.82	22,770
6	4.13 4.06 4.11 4.17 4.11	3,240 3,170 3,150 3,150 3,080	4.15 4.13 4.10 4.09 4.09	2,290 2,300 2,300 2,280 2,280 2,250	4.30 4.38 4.40 4.42 4.48	2,660 2,740 2,800 2,870 2,930	5.64 5.44 5.29 5.18 5.47	3,850 3,940 4,150 4,650 5,050	5.00 5.20 5.25 5.08 4.92	8,300 8,950 9,125 8,540 8,060	7.54 7.42 7.02 7.02 6.77	21,090 20,370 17,970 17,970 16,585
11	4.08	2,670	4.08	2,200	4.38	2,920	6.22	5,550	4.70	7,500	7.02	17,970
12	4.05	2,340	4.08	2,160	4.21	2,880	6.64	6,150	5.05	8,450	7.87	23,070
13	4.00	2,320	4.08	2,130	4.26	2,780	8.57	6,690	5.65	10,675	8.87	29,124
14	3.96	2,320	4.08	2,090	4.28	2,770	10.31	7,100	6.08	12,790	9.17	31,011
15	4.08	2,350	4.05	2,050	4.34	2,810	7.70	7,600	6.22	13,560	8.93	29,499
16	4.23	2,400	4.07	2,030	4.40	2,870	5.69	8,500 <i>a</i>	6.30	14,000	8.92	29,436
	4.23	2,470	4.09	2,010	4.52	3,000	4.81	7,775	6.40	14,550	8.52	26,970
	4.25	2,480	4.02	2,000	4.66	3,160	4.70	7,500	6.27	13,835	8.54	27,090
	4.29	2,440	3.93	1,996	4.75	3,320	4.40	6,900	6.59	15,595	8.57	27,270
	4.28	2,420	3.91	1,950	4.83	3,420	4.32	6,780	6.74	16,420	8.55	27,150
21	4.32	2,470	3.85	1,890	4.90	3,470	4.25	6,675	6.62	15,760	8.33	25,830
	4.45	2,530	3.83	1,860	4.96	3,460	4.40	6,900	6.66	15,980	8.62	27,574
	4.68	2,610	3.84	1,870	5.07	3,450	4.55	7,200	6.60	15,650	9.26	31,578
	4.77	2,620	3.95	1,900	5.38	3,430	4.80	7,750	6.81	16,805	9.53	33,279
	4.71	2,610	4.04	2,000	5.80	3,400	4.90	8,000	7.06	18,210	9.74	34,616
26	4.61 4.50 4.43 4.30 4.22 4.14	2,590 2,550 2,480 2,450 2,430 2,420	3.93 3.96 4.00	2,120 2,160 2,170	5.98 6.12 6.00 6.14 6.33 6.52	3,400 3,450 3,500 3,560 3,600 3,630	5.08 5.14 4.98 4.83 5.22	8,540 8,740 8,240 7,825 9,020	7.42 7.78 7.91 7.91 7.58 7.43	20,370 22,530 23,370 23,370 21,330 20,430	9.82 9.81 9.67 9.45 9.34	35,128 35,064 34,168 32,775 32,082

a Ice conditions Jan. 1 to April 16.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of South Saskatchewan River at Saskatoon, for 1914. -Concluded.

	Ju	ıly.	Aug	ust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.	Nove	mber.	Dece	mber.
DAY.	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-
	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.
	Feet.	Secfl.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	8.91	28,752	6.28	14,160	4.98	9,550	3.65	7,077	6.10	13,350	4.86	6,560
	8 70	28,070	6.12	13,440	4.91	9,375	3.70	7,150	5.88	12,420	5.15	6,640
	8.26	25,410	5.73	11,837	4.83	9,192	4.00	7,600	5.68	11,655	5.75	6,600
	8.20	25,050	5.54	11,165	4.78	9,080	4.40	8,300	5.50	11,025	6.52	6,320
	8.32	25,770	5.43	10,815	4.68	8,860	4.37	8,240	5.30	10,425	6.68	5,880
6	8.14	24,690	5.27	10,343	4.52	8,540	4.35	8,200	5.15	10,012	6.10	5,480
	8.03	24,030	5.19	10,123	4.46	8,420	4.36	8,220	5.10	9,875	5.35	5,100
	7.92	23,370	5.10	9,875	4.45	8,400	4.39	8,280	5.06	9,765	4.92	4,700
	7.85	22,950	4.94	9,450	4.33	8,160	4.40	8,300	4.88	9,305	4.72	4,280
	7.77	22,470	4.84	9,215	4.27	8,048	4.57	8,640	4.72	8,945	4.50	3,800
11	7.76	22,410	4.88	9,305	4.20	7,925	4.62	8,740	4.65	8,800	4.20	3,400
	8.00	23,850	4.88	9,305	4.13	7,802	4.58	8,660	4.62	8,740	4.00	2,920
	8.34	25,890	4.90	9,350	4.09	7,735	4.62	8,740	4.50	8,500	3.90	2,590
	8.67	27,884	4.83	9,192	4.05	7,675	4.80	9,125	4.00	7,600	3.60	2,200
	8.69	28,008	4.84	9,215	4.13	7,802	5.13	9,957	3.12	6,328	3.45	1,900
16	8.58 8.17 8.10 7.90 7.79	27,330 24,870 24,450 23,250 22,590	4.90 4.90 4.77 4.82 4.89	9,350 9,350 9,057 9,170 9,328	4.21 4.24 4.18 4.12 4.10	7,942 7,995 7,895 7,785 7,750	5.19 5.05 5.10 5.25 5.00	10,123 9,737 9,875 10,287 9,600	2.85 2.72 3.65 4.65 5.64	5,970 5,300 <i>a</i> 5,550 6,070 6,620	3.25 3.25 3.20 3.20 3.20 3.25	1,860 2,020 2,240 1,980 1,900
21	7.46	20,610	4.80	9,125	4.02	7,630	5.11	9,902	5.50	7,100	3.22	1,750
	7.43	20,430	4.64	8,780	3.94	7,510	5.23	10,232	5.20	7,070	3.28	1,700
	7.44	20,490	4.50	8,500	3.82	7,330	5.36	10,605	5.20	7,000	3.25	1,650
	7.50	20,850	4.44	8,380	3.67	7,106	5.58	11,305	5.45	7,000	3.25	1,570
	7.52	20,970	4.53	8,560	3.61	7,020	5.83	12,220	5.42	6,900	3.32	1,580
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	7.34 7.08 6.76 6.46 6.40 6.38	19,830 18,353 16,540 15,000 14,725 14,630	4.66 4.74 4.85 5.00 5.10 5.04	8,820 8,990 9,237 9,600 9,875 9,710	3.67 3.70 3.72 3.75 3.70	7,106 7,150 7,180 7,225 7,150	6.14 6.46 6.73 6.72 6.47 6.32	13,530 15,010 16,382 16,330 15,057 14,345	5.48 5.30 5.36 5.08 4.85	6,700 6,380 6,720 6,980 6,420	3,45 3,60 3,65 3,70 3,75 3,80	1,700 1,870 2,040 2,150 2,250 2,700 <i>a</i>

a fce conditions Nov. 17 to Dec. 31.

MONTHLY DISCHARGE of South Saskatchewan River at Saskatoon, for 1914. (Drainage area 64,500a square miles.)

DISCHARGE IN SECOND-FEET. RUN-OFF. Month. Depth in inches on Total in Maximum. Minimum. Per square Mean. Mile. Drainage Acre-feet. Area. 2,702 2,130 166,140 0.042 0.05 January.... 3,250 2,320 0.033 0.047 0.098 0.215 2,370 3,630 $0.03 \\ 0.05$ $\frac{118,290}{186,798}$ 1,860 February.... 3,038 6,319 13,876 2,200 3,620 7,500 186,798 376,010 853,212 1,569,425 1,395,428 600,242 472,760 634,230 $0.11 \\ 0.25$ $9,020 \\ 23,370$ April..... May.... $0.46 \\ 0.41 \\ 0.17$ 35,128 28,752 14,160 16,585 26,375 0.409Iune... 14,630 8,380 7,020 7,077 22,694 9,762 7,945 10,315 $\begin{array}{c} 0.352 \\ 0.151 \end{array}$ July August... September. October... 9,550 0.123 0.14 16,382 13,350 $0.160 \\ 0.126$ $0.18 \\ 0.14$ 485,019 5,300 1,570 $8,151 \\ 3,204$ lovember 0.050 0.06 197,006 6,640 7.054.560 2.05 The year.....

a The drainage area given in this table is only approximate. It must be remembered that the greater part of the run-off at this station is derived from the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, and must not be used to base estimates of run-off on other streams in the same territory.

RED DEER RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN.

General Description.

The Red Deer River rises in the Sawback Range of the Rockies in the northern portion of the Rocky Mountain Park, near the boundary between the provinces of Alberta and British Columbia. It flows eastward for about 40 miles, then northeastward for 70 or 80 miles to a point near Red Deer, Alberta. From here the river flows in a southeasterly and easterly direction to its junction with the South Saskatchewan River just east of the 4th Mer., in Tp. 22, Rge, 28, W. 3rd Mer. It has a length of approximately 400 miles.

The valley of the Red Deer is wide and deep, the banks being very rough and cut up with a large number of deep coulees, draining into the river. Near its source the basin is well timbered, and a good growth of timber is found along its banks for some distance out into the prairie. Seams of coal well suited for domestic use are found in the valley, and form the principal source of fuel supply for the settlers along the stream in the prairie section.

The river carries a considerable supply of water at all times of the year, but the volume is subject to sudden variations, due to the melting of snow in the mountains and to heavy summer

rains.

Of the tributaries of the Red Deer, the most important are Panther River, near its head, Little Red Deer and Medicine Rivers entering in Tp. 36, Rge. 1, W. 5th Mer., and Rosebud River emptying into it in Tp. 28, Rge. 19, W. 4th Mer. In addition, there are numerous small streams draining into the main river in the western portion of the basin. From the

mouth of the Rosebud River eastward there is very little drainage into the river.

Very little hydrometric work has been done in this basin as yet. A gauging station was established on the Red Deer River near Innisfail in 1910, but an observer could not be secured, and only periodic discharge measurements were obtained at this station. In December, 1911, another station was established at the town of Red Deer, and continuous records have been obtained since then. Of the tributaries of the Red Deer River, Berry and Blood Indian Creeks are the only ones which have been given any attention. These small creeks, which drain into the river in the prairie section, have a few small irrigation rights registered against them. Gauging stations were established on them in 1911, but owing to the high cost of obtaining data they were abandoned in 1913.

RED DEER RIVER AT RED DEER.

Location.—On the SE. 4 Sec. 20, Tp. 38, Rge. 27, W. 4th Mer., at the steel traffic bridge in the town of Red Deer.

Records available.—January 1, 1912, to December 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Chain. Length of chain from bottom of weight to marker is 29.52 feet. Zero elevation of gauge maintained at 84.40 feet since established.

Bench-mark.—Marked with white paint on northwest face of north abutment; assumed

elevation, 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Slightly shifting.

Discharge measurements.—Made from bridge.

Winter flow.—From November to April river is frozen over, and measurements are made at a point about one-half mile below the bridge.

Observer.—C. H. Snell. Observer.—W. Austin.

5 GEORGE V, A. 1915

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Red Deer River at Red Deer, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge
		Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
an. 20	J. S. Tempest	190a	319	0.96	4.89	309
eb. 24	do	180a	284	1.04	5.03	306
lar. 3	do	193a	298	1.18	5.04	351
far. 31	do	257a	365	1.11	4.88	404
pril 23	do	356	673	2.27	4.26	1,53
pril 28	G. J. Smith and J. M. Paul.	239	612	2.00	3.90	1,22
lay 21	J. M. Paul	268	754	2.52	4.46	1,90
ine 9	G. R. Elliott	337	1,157	3.54	5.89	4,09
ıly 2	J. M. Paul	333	1,023	3.20	5.36	3,27
ly 16	do	324	939	2.83	5.00	2.65
ug. 13	do	243	603	1.96	3.90	1.18
ug. 25	do	239	613	1.95	3.88	1.19
pt. 12	do	239	630	1.87	3.90	1.18
et. 1	do	236	552	1.85	3.74	1.02
et. 17	do	243	682	2.26	4.29	1,54
ov. 9	H. S. Kerby	225	524	1.36	3.45	71
ec. 1	R. J. McGuinness	272a	547	1.26	4.51	69
ec. 18	do	249a	313	0.88	3.63	27

a Measured below regular station.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Red Deer River at Red Deer, for 1914.

	Janu	ary.	Febr	uary.	Ma	rch.	Ap	ril.	M	ay.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-
	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	4.28	195 <i>a</i>	4.89	302	5.06	338	4.97	406	3.81	1,110	4.00	1,300
	4.42	210	4.93	296	5.01	345	4.97	407	3.91	1,210	4.22	1,544
	4.47	220	4.91	289	5.02	351	4.97	408	4.16	1,472	4.52	1,921
	4.54	235	4.96	280	5.04	357	4.97	410	4.40	1,765	5.26	3,087
	4.63	250	4.96	271	5.07	360	5.14	409	4.66	2,114	5.44	3,402
6	$\begin{array}{c} 4.67 \\ 4.67 \\ 4.79 \\ 4.80 \\ 4.74b \end{array}$	260	4.99	270	5.08	365	5.33	404	4.87	2,442	5.06	2,747
7		266	4.95	270	5.03	361	5.58	399	4.90	2,490	5.04	2,714
8		286	4.90	275	4.99	355	5.94	394	4.84	2,394	6.44	5,349
9		290	4.97	282	5.06	362	6.17	390	4.74	2,234	5.94	4,340
10		285	4.95	290	5.05	361	6.11	390	4.64	2,086	5.86	4,180
11	4.68b 4.61 4.64 4.67 4.69	280	4.95	280	5.04	358	5.88	390	4.56	1,974	5.92	4,300
12		276	4.95	283	5.03	355	5.83	410	4.46	1,843	6.20	4,860
13		279	4.95	286	5.00	350	5.38	450	4.40	1,765	6.37	5,202
14		281	4.98	292	5.01	355	5.04	490	4.26	1,592	6.54	5,559
15		286	4.99	300	5.13	372	5.40	471	4.30	1,640	6.51	5,496
16	4.77	295	4.99	307	5.19	397	5.58	450	4.63	2,072	6.37	5,202
17	4.75	294	4.99	315	5.29	419	4.85	890	5.10	2,815	6.26	4,980
18	4.72	291	5.00	315	5.29	425	4.73	1,280	4.82	2,362	6.04	4,540
19	4.80b	300	5.02	307	5.24	420	4.77	1,750 <i>a</i>	4.62	2,058	5.82	4,103
20	4.89	309	4.94	295	5.21	415	4.76	2,266	4.51	1,908	5.66	3,799
21	4.84	301	5.05	315	5.07	401	4.46	1,843	4.47	1,856	5.48	3,474
	4.85	303	5.07	314	5.11	404	4.33	1,676	4.42	1,791	5.32	3,189
	4.79	290	4.99	305	5.19	410	4.24	1,568	4.48	1,869	5.11	2,832
	4.77	288	5.03	306	5.11	400	4.23	1,556	4.54	1,947	4.97	2,602
	4.77	288	5.03	310	5.11	395	4.15	1,460	4.59	2,016	4.97	2,602
26 27 28 29 30	4.77 4.82 4.71 4.85 4.89 4.88	287 294 281 299 305 304		320 325 330	5.02 4.87 4.83 4.85 4.88 4.95	392 386 381 388 398 404	4.05 3.97 3.90 3.84 3.84	1,350 1,270 1,200 1,140 1,140	4.88 4.57 4.35 4.20 4.07 3.98	2,458 1,988 1,700 1,520 1,370 1,280	5 22 5.41 5.54 5.46 5.41	3,019 3,348 3,582 3,438 3,348

a Ice conditions Jan. 1 to April 19.b Gauge heights interpolated.

MONTHLY DISCHARGE of Red Deer River at Red Deer, for 1912-13.

(Drainage area 4,500 square miles.)

Монтн.	DISCHARGE IN SECOND-FEET.				Run-Off.	
	Maximum.	Minimum .	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
1912. January February March April May June July August September October November December The year	264 313 1,425 2,698 7,040 13,532 19,043 7,010 8,744 4,353 1,765 867	222 248 246 1,290 1,705 1,450 3,232 3,340 2,908 1,585 560 434	238 274 401 1,919 3,954 3,953 10,091 4,985 4,532 2,721 1,290 545	0.053 0.061 0.089 0.425 0.879 0.878 2.240 1.110 0.605 0.287 0.121	0.06 0.06 0.10 0.48 1.01 0.98 2.55 1.28 1.13 0.70 0.32 0.14	14,635 15,764 22,270 114,190 243,124 235,220 620,448 306,515 269,670 167,311 76,760 33,511 2,119,418
1913. January. February. March. April. May June July August. September October November. December The year.	436 431 440 10,236 9,477 13,500 11,960 5,482 2,944 1,441 1,080 555	373 360 370 460 1,262 2,648 3,251 2,153 1,280 900 585 105	417 396 410 3,887 4,101 4,946 5,242 3,284 1,787 1,223 825 327	0.093 0.088 0.091 0.864 0.911 1.100 0.730 0.397 0.272 0.183 0.073	0.11 0.09 0.10 0.96 1.05 1.23 1.34 0.84 0.31 0.20 0.08	25,640 21,993 25,210 231,292 252,160 294,308 322,318 201,925 106,334 75,200 49,091 1,625,577

Note.—These tables are inserted in this report to correct tables published on page 59 of the report for 1912 and page 67 of the report for 1913. The drainage area, discharges in second-feet per square mile, and run-off in depth in inches on the drainage area were incorrect, but the balance of the tables were correct as then published.



Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Red Deer River at Red Deer, for 1914.—Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	gust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ober.	Nove	mber.	Dece	mber.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secfl.	Feet.	Secft.
1 2 3 4	5.38 5.35 5.30 5.33 5.36	3,294 3,240 3,155 3,206 3,258	4.14 4.20 4.22 4.18 4.19	1,448 1,520 1,544 1,496 1,508	3.84 3.74 3.72 3.72 3.73	1,140 1,041 1,023 1,023 1,032	3.75 3.74 3.76 3.82 3.90	1,050 1,011 1,060 1,120 1,200	3.69 3.67 3.66 3.62 3.56	996 978 969 933 879	$\begin{array}{c} 4.41 \\ 4.27 \\ 4.11 \\ 4.02 \\ 3.90 \end{array}$	690 612 555 490 420
6 7 8 9 10	5.32 5.36 5.30 5.14 4.98	3,189 3,258 3,155 2,883 2,618	4.14 4.13 4.18 4.11 4.06	1,448 1,136 1,196 1,412 1,360	3.70 3.69 3.72 3.92 3.82	1,005 996 1,023 1,220 1,120	3.94 3.92 3.93 4.24 4.94	1,240 1,220 1,230 1,565 2,551	3.60 3.50 3.37 3.51 3.59	915 760 <i>a</i> 660 715 740	3.81 3.70 3.67 3.68 3.59	380 300 280 280 240
11	4.90 4.89 4.88 4.99 5.01	2,490 2,474 2,458 2,634 2,714	4.01 3.96 3.94 3.93 3.96	1,340 1,260 1,240 1,230 1,260	3.75 3.95 4.05 3.91 3.85	1,050 1,250 1,350 1,210 1,150	5.03 4.80 4.64 4.51 4.40	2,698 2,330 2,086 1,908 1,765	3.52 3.58 3.51 5.39 4.80	720 740 720 720 720 720	3.47 3.48 3.49 3.45 3.46	200 210 210 200 215
16	5.06 4.81 4.61 4.53 4.50	2,650 2,346 2,044 1,934 1,895	3.98 3.98 4.01 4.00 3.92	1,280 1,280 1,340 1,300 1,220	3.82 3.78 3.74 3.71 3.75	1,120 1,080 1,041 1,014 1,050	4.32 1.29 4.26 4.19 4.14	1,661 1,628 1,592 1,508 1,448	4.39 4.63 4.58 4.91 5.09	730 760 710 770 800	3.45 3.50 3.63 3.65 3.60	227 240 274 300 280
21 22 23 24 25	4.68 4.58 4.34 4.29 4.22	2,142 2,092 1,688 1,628 1,544	3.93 3.97 4.01 3.98 3.90	1,230 1,270 1,310 1,280 1,200	3.87 3.83 3.79 3.76 3.72	1,170 1,130 1,090 1,060 1,023	4.07 4.01 3.95 3.88 3.87	1,370 1.310 1,250 1,180 1,170	5.10 5.03 4.93 4.83 4.77	\$00 785 765 742 720	3.70 3.77 3.82 3.55 3.56	288 298 307 320 330
26 27 28 29 30 31	4.22 4.22 4.17 4.22 4.14 4.12	1,544 1,544 1,481 1,544 1,448 1,421	3.86 3.82 3.84 3.84 3.86 3.84	1,160 1,120 1,140 1,140 1,160 1,140	3.74 3.78 3.82 3.88 3.89	1,041 1,080 1,120 1,180 1,100	3.83 3.83 3.79 3.75 3.70 3.72	1.130 1,130 1,090 1,050 1,005 1,023	4.96 4.85 4.72 4.66 4.61	760 752 745 735 720	3.85 3.87 3.89 3.89 3.85 3.85	340 340 335 320 338 338 <i>a</i>

a lce conditions Nov. 7 to Dec. 31.

Monthly Discharge of Red Deer River at Red Deer, for 1914.

(Drainage area 4.500 square miles.)

	Dı	SCHARGE IN	SECOND-FE	ET.	Rus	-Off.
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet
January February March April May June July August September October November December	425 2,266 2,815 5,559 3,294 1,544 1,350	195 270 338 390 1,110 1,300 1,424 1,120 996 1,005 715 200	278 298 3×0 902 1,905 3,669 2,351 1,309 1,098 1,439 783 328	0.062 0.066 0.084 0.200 0.424 0.815 0.522 0.291 0.244 0.320 0.174 0.073	0.07 0 07 0 10 0.22 0.49 0 91 0 60 0.34 0.27 0 37 0 19 0 08	17,094 16,550 23,365 53,673 117,317 218,321 144,561 80,488 65,335 88,479 46,592 20,168
The year					3.71	891,943

MISCELLANEOUS DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS made in Red Deer drainage basin, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Stream.	Location.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Discharge.
Jan. 7 Jan. 21	J. S. Tempest do	Blindman River	NW. 15-39-27-4. do	Feet. 31 28	Sq. ft. 27.6 19.2	Feet per sec. 0.44 0.72	12.1 13.8
Feb. 25 Mar. 4 April 24 May 16 June 11 June 27	do do do do do do do do	do do do do do	do do do do do	30 30 97 98 122 102 100	23.3 28.7 324.0 307.0 947.0 438.0 322.0	0.94 0.84 0.55 0.60 2.93 1.21	22.0 24.0 178.0 184.0 2,779.0 529.0
July 15 Aug. 14 Aug. 24 Sept. 17 Sept. 26 Oct. 17	dodododododododo	do do do do do	do do do do do	98 98 62 62 61	283.0 261.0 114.0 116.0 122.0	$\begin{array}{c} 0.52 \\ 0.21 \\ 0.16 \\ 0.83 \\ 0.58 \\ 0.77 \end{array}$	166.0 59.0 41.0 95.0 68.0 94.0
Nov. 7 Dec. 5	H. S. Kerby R.J. McGuinness	do	do do	58 59	93.0 143.0	0.27 0.17	25.0 24.0

BOW RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN.

$General\ Description.$

Bow River rises in Lakes Bow and Hector, which are situated in the Rocky Mountains Park, north of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway and just east of the Great Divide, and whose elevations are 6,420 and 5,694 feet, respectively, above mean sea level. It flows in a south and casterly direction to the city of Calgary, where it takes a big bend to the south, and then continues in a south and easterly direction to its junction with Belly River at the Grand Forks. Below this point the united stream is known as the South Saskatchewan River.

Bow River has a large number of tributaries in the western portion of its course. Of these the principal are Cascade and Ghost Rivers, draining the northern portion of the basin, and Spray, Kananaskis, Elbow, Sheep, and Highwood Rivers draining the southern portion. Below the mouth of Highwood River very little drainage reaches Bow River, and in consequence it depends for its supply almost wholly upon the run-off from the mountains and foothills. As a result, Bow River possesses a normally steady flow throughout the year, but is subject to sudden freshets caused by melting snow and heavy rains in the mountains. The minimum flow occurs in the frozen season, when there is little run-off from the snowfields in the western part of the drainage basin.

The valley of the Bow is deep and well defined throughout its course. In the mountain section it is comparatively narrow and very heavily timbered, while the bed is stony and the banks high and rocky. The nature of the valley changes gradually until, when it reaches the prairie, it is wide, of a clay formation, and devoid of trees, the bed consisting for the most part of gravel. The water is clear and pure.

A large quantity of water is diverted from the Bow River for irrigation purposes. The two chief users are the Department of Natural Resources, Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and

the Southern Alberta Land Company.

The Department of Natural Resources diverts water at two points, one just east of the city of Calgary and the other three miles southwest of Bassano. The first system has been in operation for several years and distributes water over the Western Section of the Irrigation block, which extends east as far as Gleichen. The works at Bassano comprise a very large earth fill dam and concrete spillway, which were completed in 1913. This system is to serve the Eastern Section of the Irrigation block, which extends east from Bassano. In all, it is proposed to irrigate about 1,000,000 acres of land.

The Southern Alberta Land Company have a dam and reservoir near Namaka. These works were practically completed in 1913. It is proposed to irrigate by this system about

300,000 acres.

There are many favourable sites for power development on the Bow River, but only one company has up to the present developed power. The Calgary Power Company has two plants; one is at Kananaskis Falls, at the junction of the Kananaskis and Bow Rivers, and two miles east of Kananaskis station; the other is at Horseshoe Falls, one mile below. The latter plant has been in operation for some years, and has a capacity of 19,500 horse power. The dam at Kananaskis Falls was completed in 1913, and this plant has a rated capacity of 11,600 horse-power. All the power developed is used by the city of Calgary.

The city of Calgary takes its domestic water supply from Elbow River. The intake is about twelve miles southwest of Calgary, above which point the course of the river is through a wild

and unsettled country, where there is no possibility of human contamination.

For information regarding floods in this drainage basin see 1913 report.

BATH CREEK NEAR LAKE LOUISE.

Location.—On the NE. 4 Sec. 32, Tp. 28, Rgc. 16, W. 5th Mer., and one and one-quarter miles west of Lake Louise station, near the mouth of the stream.

Records available.—May 25 to September 20, 1913; discharge measurements only, in 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff. Elevation of zero maintained at 89.59 feet during 1913. Elevation of zero maintained at 90.54 feet during 1914.

Bench-marks.—Downstream corner of right concrete abutment, assumed elevation 100.00

Channel.—Gravel, shifting.

Discharge measurements.—Made by wading. Observer.—None obtainable in 1914.

Discharge Measurements of Bath Creek near Lake Louise, in 1914.

	Date.	F	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge
				Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
an.	16	H. C. Ritel	hie	25.5	13.1	0.98	1.05	12.8
an.	30	do		25.0	12.4	0.99	0.99	12.3
eb.	14	do		25 0	12.4	1.00	1.00	12.4
eb.	27	do		25.3	11.2	0.78	0.96	8.7
lar.	12	do			11.7 11.6	0.87	$0.95 \\ 0.98$	10.2
lar.	25	do		25.8 25.5	13.0	1.08	1.05	10.2
pril pril	9	do do		07.0	14.6	1.30	1.10	14 1 19.0
lay	23	do		077 5	16.9	1.62	1.10	27.0
lav	23	do		00.0	21.4	2.04	1.41	44.0
ine	19	do		42.0	49.8	4.25	2.54	212 (
ily	3	do		42.5	54.1	4.40	2.59	237.0
ily	17	do		40.5	51.1	4.17	2.40	213.0
ily	31	do		40.5	51.1	4.17	2.40	213.0
ug.	13	do		40.0	38.2	3.66	2.00	140.0
ug.	27	do		41.5	42.5	4.10	2.12	174.0
ept.	17	do		30.4	23.3	2.04	1.50	47.0
ept.	30	do		31.5	26.7	2.52	1.67	67.0
ct.	16	do			19.0	1.66	1.28	32.0
ct.	28	do			18.3	1.61	1.25	29.0
ov.	12	do			18.7	1.61	1.20	30.6
ov.	26	do		28.0	15.8	1.44	1.15	23.0
ec.	10 23	do do		27.6 26.0	14.8 12.7	1.41	1.10	21.6 14.6

BOW RIVER AT LAKE LOUISE.

Location.—On the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 28, Tp. 28, Rge. 16, W. 5th Mer., one-half mile east of Lake Louise station, at the junction of the Bow and Pipestone Rivers.

Records available.—January 1, 1911, to December 31, 1914. In 1910, discharge measurements only.

Gauge.—Chain; elevation of zero maintained at 4,931.72 feet since establishment. Previous to September 1, 1911, gauge at old station was used.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark on the left bank; elevation 4,942.82 feet above mean sea level (Canadian Pacific Railway).

Channel.—Gravel and boulders.

Discharge measurements.—Made from cable and car at low water by wading. Observer.—E. Braund,

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DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Bow River at Lake Louise, in 1914.

	Date.	E	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
				Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
Jan.	16		nie	74.5	81.4	0.78	6.85	64
Jan.	30	do		74.0	74.4	0.86	6.39	64
Feb.	14	do		74.0	71.8	0.86	5.07	62
Feb.	27	do		72.5	67.3	0.66	4.83	44
Mar.	12	do		74.0	74.0	0.76	7.51	56
Mar.	25	do		74.5	79.0	0.78	4.96	62
April	8	do		53.0	52.8	1.00 1.35	4.88	53 55
April	22	do		$\frac{45.0}{52.0}$	40.5 87.2	2.28	4.39 5.53	199
May May	20	do		66.5	138.0	3.12	6.25	431
June	5	do		74.0	238.5	5.11	7.62	1,219
June	18	do		75.0	298.0	5.69	8.38	1.698
July	2	do		74.0	244.0	5.36	7.89	1.309
July	17	do		74.0	250.0	5.55	7.66	1.390
Aug.	1	do		74.0	218.0	5.33	7.34	1,162
Aug.	12	do		69.5	168.0	4.70	6.66	788
Aug.	26	do		69.0	159.0	3.99	6.58	733
Sept.	17	do		56.0	79.2	2.75	5.40	218
Sept.	29	do		62.0	105.0	2.92	5.82	307
Oct.	15	do		57.0	82.5	2.23	5.40	184
Oct.	27	do		48.0	61.5	1.98	4.99	122
Nov.	11	do		46.5	58.6	1.88	4.94	110
Nov.	25	do		42.0	55.2	1.63	4.86	90
Dec.	9	do		42.0	42.1	1.38	6.40	58
Dec.	23	do		44.0	43.8	1.40	6.20	62

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Bow River at Lake Louise, for 1914.

	Janu	ıary.	Febr	uary.	Ма	rch.	Ap	ril.	M1:	ay.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge
	Fcet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1 2 3 4 5	7.51 7.57 7.54 7.41 7.60	68 <i>c</i> 68 68 68 68	6.38 6.11 6.24 5.93 6.68	66 65 64 56 48	4.93 5.27 5.25 5.21 6.56	45 46 47 48 49	4.73 4.51 4.47 4.32 4.58	51 51 52 52 52	5 34 5.65 5.84 5 60 5.44	156 230 284 216 177	6.39 6.77 7.46 7.94 7.64	488 671 1,067 1,384 1,182
6	7.67	68 68 68 66 64	6.47 5.92 5.44 5.25 5.18	49 50 52 54 56	6.63 5.47 5.40 6.32 7.17	50 51 52 54 55	4.39 4.37 4.98 4.35 4.33	52 53 53 53 53	5.44 5.49 5.55 5.81 5.79	177 189 203 275 269	7.56 7.59 7.25 7.01 6.85	1,130 1,150 940 802 714
11 12 13 14 15	b	64 65 66 65 64	5.12 5.10 5.09 5.07 5.02	57 59 61 62 62	7.57 7.51 6.09 6.03 6.09	56 56 56 57 58	4.33a 4.36a 4.37a 4.43a 4.51a	54 54 <i>c</i> 54 56 60	5.88 5.94 6.06 6.15 6.39	297 316 358 391 488	6.91 7.05 7.24 7.49 7.84	747 824 934 1,086 1,315
16. 17. 18. 19.	6.84 6.82 6.68 6.62 6.62	64 63 62 61 60	4.87 4.92 4.92 4.89 4.96	61 60 52 40 40	5.92 6.23 5.89 6.21 6.26	58 58 59 60 60	4.43a 4.41a 4.49a 4.48a 4.43a	56 55 59 58 56	6.53 6.52 6.44 6.35 6.25	551 547 510 471 430	8.05 8.23 8.32 8.14 7.83	1,461 1,590 1,656 1,525 1,308
21 22 23 24	6.51 6.67 6.38 7.02 7.01	57 56 54 53, 52	4.96 4.82 4.86 4.86 4.88	41 41 42 42 42	5.93 4.60 4.46 4.43 4.96	61 62 62 62 62	4.38a 4.40 4.52 4.59 4.56	54 55 60 64 62	6.24 6.24 6.31 6.45 6.64	426 426 454 514 605	7.56 7.24 6.95 6.76 6.79	1,130 934 769 666 682
26 27 28 29 30	6.72 6.68 6.62 6.50 6.39 6.43	52 52 52 55 64 66	4.94 4.83 5.13	44 44 44	5.68 5.89 5.08 4.89 4.93 4.58	60 50 50 50 50 50 50	4.64 4.60 4.63 4.86 5.04	67 64 66 84 106	6.52 6.26 6.23 6.11 6.24 6.14	547 434 422 376 426 387	7.00 6.94 7.00 7.14 7.39	796 763 796 875 1,024

<sup>a Gauge height interpolated.
b Ice flooded.
c Ice conditions Jan. 1 to April 12.</sup>

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Bow River at Lake Louise, for 1914.—Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.	Nove	mber.	Dece	mber.
DAY.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	7.57 7.87 8.15 8.26 8.32	1,135 1,336 1,533 1,612 1,656	7.33 7.46 7.44 7.47 7.25	1,167 1,252 1,239 1,259 1,116	6.48 6.46 6.46 6.58 6.47	687 677 677 738 682	5.84 5.82 5.74 5.63 5.55	309 302 278 246 225	5.01 4.96 4.99 5.00 5.00	121 115 119 120 120	4.61 4.84 4.84 4.93 4.85	79 78 77 75 73
6	8.28 8.16 8.04 7.95 7.95	1,626 1,539 1,480 1,428 1,455	7.27 7.30 7.04 6.80 6.69	1,128 1,147 990 855 796	6.33 6.34 6.35 6.20 6.00	616 620 625 558 475	5.54 5.55 5.84 5.76 5.67	222 225 309 284 258	5.00 4.95 5.00 4.94 4.90	120 11:1 120 113 108	5.01 5.25 6.05 6.44 6.55	69 65 61 58 56
11. 12. 13. 14.	7.96 8.24 8.51 8.43 8.50	1,475 1,684 1,900 1,864 1,940	6.64 6.64 6.69 6.78 6.84	769 769 796 844 877	5.90 5.86 5.75 5.64 5.55	430 408 360 324 288	5.59 5.54 5.49 5.45 5.41	235 222 210 201 191	4.94 4.89 4.84 4.84 4.62	113 107 102 102 85	6.63 6.67 6.69 6.69 6.66	54 51 50 50 51
16	7.96 7.66 7.54 7.65 7.93	1,564 1,388 1,306 1,381 1,579	6.85 6.82 6.66 6.74 6.83	883 866 780 823 871	5.45 5.39 5.55 5.82 5.64	245 215 258 338 278	5.40 5.36 5.37 5.34 5.34	189 181 183 176 176	4.54 4.66 4.69 4.86 5.06	82 83 <i>a</i> 84 86 87	6.64 6.53 6.53 6.65 6.64	52 52 54 55 56
21 22 23 24 25	7.54 7.20 7.00 7.00 7.09	1.306 1,085 967 967 1,019	6.94 6.94 6.80 6.66 6.60	933 933 855 780 748	5.54 5.45 5.43 5.44 5.46	245 220 210 210 214	5.24 5.14 5.10 5.06 5.07	157 140 134 128 130	5.28 5.34 4.94 4.86 4.88	88 89 90 90	6.55 6.43 6.20 6.05 5.60	58 60 61 62 62
26 27 28 29 30 31	7.03 6.96 6.99 6.97 7.00 7.22	984 944 961 950 967 1,097	6.62 6.64 6.68 6.68 6.61 6.60	759 769 790 790 753 748	5.63 6.04 5.89 5.80 5.75	256 385 330 296 281	5.04 4.99 4.95 4.95 4.95 5.00	126 119 114 114 114 114 120	4.86 4.99 5.01 4.78 4.65	87 84 83 82 80	5.40 5.05 4.90	59 59 59 59 60 60 <i>a</i>

a Ice conditions Nov. 17 to Dec. 31.

Monthly Discharge of Bow River at Lake Louise, for 1914.

(Drainage area 166 square miles.)

	Dī	SCHARGE IN	SECOND-FE	ET.	Run-Off.		
Month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.	
January February March April May June July September October November December	68 66 62 106 605 1,656 1,940 1,259 738 309 121 79	52 40 45 51 156 488 944 748 210 114 80	62 0 51.9 55.0 58.9 373.0 1,013.0 1,725.0 906.0 405.0 194.0 98.7 60.5	$\begin{array}{c} 0.374 \\ 0.312 \\ 0.332 \\ 0.354 \\ 2.250 \\ 6.100 \\ 10.000 \\ 5.460 \\ 2.440 \\ 1.170 \\ 0.595 \\ 0.364 \end{array}$	0.43 0.32 0.35 0.40 2.59 6.81 11.99 6.30 2.72 1.35 0.66 0.42	3,812 2,882 3,505 22,935 60,280 106,060 55,708 24,099 11,929 5,873 3,720	
he year					34 37	304,185	

PIPESTONE RIVER AT LAKE LOUISE.

Location.—On the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 27, Tp. 28, Rge. 16, W. 5th Mer., one-half mile east of Lake Louise station, at junction of the Bow and Pipestone Rivers.

Records available.—September. 1, 1911, to October 31, 1911. January 1, 1912, to De-

cember 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Chain; elevation of zero maintained at 4,934.08 feet since establishment.

Bench-mark.—Iron spike in tree on left bank; elevation, 4,943.77 feet above mean sea level, Canadian Pacific Railway).

Channel.—Gravel and boulders.

Discharge measurements.—Made from cable and car; at low water by wading.

Observer.—E. Braund.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Pipestone River at Lake Louise, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
		Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
Jan. 14 Jan. 31 Feb. 9 Feb. 28 Mar. 11 Mar. 24 April 8 April 22 May 7 May 20 June 5	H. C. Ritchie do	36.0 36.0 35.0 37.0 35.0 41.0 36.0 41.0 57.0 69.0 76.2	38.6 33.5 28.5 30.0 27.5 30.0 25.4 30.8 62.8 94.9 149.8	1.23 0.95 1.05 0.86 1.16 1.00 0.99 1.30 1.90 2.77 5.48	4.90 4.68 4.41 4.15 5.54 4.02 3.93 4.04 4.57 5.86	45 32 30 26 30 30 25 40 119 263 821
June 18. July 2. July 17. Aug. 1 Aug. 12 Aug. 26 Sept. 17. Sept. 17. Sept. 29 Oct. 15. Oct. 27.	do d	78.0 76.0 75.0 73.5 65.0 64.0 57.5 63.5 61.0 56.0	180.0 163.0 122.0 114.0 88.4 81.8 57.5 81.1 69.2 52.2	6 38 5.96 4.26 4.03 3.29 3.07 2.12 2.72 1.94 1.59	6.21 6.08 5.47 5.41 5.03 4.92 4.50 4.86 4.70 4.39	1,149 971 519 459 291 251 122 221 132
Nov. 11	do do do	47.5	50.4	0.97	4 40 5.94	69 40

a Ice jam.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Pipestone River at Lake Louise, for 1914.

	Janı	iary.	Febr	uary.	Ма	rch.	Ap	ril.	N1:	ay.	Ju	ne.
DAY.	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-
	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secjt.
1	6.09	33 <i>a</i>	4 65	35	4.15	26	4.15	26	4 68	150	5 38	441
2	6.14	34	4.43	34	4.21	28	4.16	28	4 91	232	5.64	610
3	6.09	35	4 45	30	4.12	28	4.11	30 <i>a</i>	4.98	258	5 99	899
4	5.96	36	4.40	24	4.13	28	3.95	29	4 75	179	6.13	1,028
5	5.84	37	4.37	22	4.24	27	3.95	27	4 65	150	5.85	778
6	5.89	38	4.40	22	4.16	26	3.95	27	1.56	126	5 74	687
	5.54	40	4.43	24	4.05	28	3.95	27	4.57	128	5 76	704
	5.45	41	4.43	28	4.06	30	3.94	26	4.65	150	5 55	546
	5.23	42	4.41	30	4.66	32	3.92	25	4.87	218	5 44	476
	5.05	44	4.36	31	5.40	31	3.92	25	4.82	201	5 10	452
11	5.26 5.28 5.02 4.89 4.82	45 46 47 48 48	4.35 4.33 4.33 4.30 4.26	31 30 30 30 30 30	5.54 4.83 4.22 4.20 4.06	30 32 33 34 33	3.94 4.00 3.95 3.98 3.98	26 31 29 29 29	4.85 4.96 5.09 5.14 5.34	211 250 302 324 420	5 45 5.69 5.73 5.84 6 06	482 648 679 770 963
16	4.72	49	4.23	30	4 14	32	4.02	33	5.36	431	6.15	1,048
17	4.65	50	4.21	30	4.24	30	4.00	31	5.36	431	6.22	1,114
18	4.65	50	4.27	29	4.19	28	3.95	27	5.27	384	6.20	1,095
19	4.61	46	4.24	29	4.23	29	4.02	33	5.18	341	6.04	945
20	4.56	40	4.20	28	4 20	30	3.98	29	5.10	306	5.53	761
21	4.50	36	4.23	25	4.20	31	3.94	26	5.10	306	5.70	655
	4.55	39	4.25	25	3.98	34	3.99	30	5.14	324	5.52	526
	4.46	36	4.25	28	3.98	33	4.11	42	5.25	374	5.39	447
	4.44	32	4.17	28	4.04	30	4.19	53	5.36	431	5.30	399
	4.44	30	4.16	22	4.24	27	4.15	47	5.45	482	5.36	431
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	4.51 4.50 4.50 4.45 4.54 4.67	33 32 30 28 30 32	4.15 4.12 4.14	26 26 26	4.32 4.30 4.26 4.25 4.24 4.20	24 24 24 24 25 25	4 15 4 20 4 18 4 34 4 48	47 54 51 78 107	5.36 5.15 5.04 4.96 5.10 5.12	431 328 281 250 306 315	5.49 5.45 5.52 5.65 5.84	506 482 526 618 770

a Ice conditions Jan. 1 to April 3.

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Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Pipestone River at Lake Louise, for 1914. — Concluded

	Ju	ly.	Aug	gust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.	Nove	mber.	Dece	mber.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1 2 3 4	5.90 6.04 6.14 6.06 6.04	820 945 1,038 963 945	5.41 5.38 5.37 5.40 5.22	458 441 436 452 360	4.77 4.77 4.80 4.84 4.79	185 185 194 208 191	4.89 4.86 4.78 4.73 4.70	225 214 188 172 163	4.44 4.41 4.38 4.41 4.43	97 91 85 91 96	5.73 5.84 5.82 5.75 5.74	40 46 41 36 34
6 7 8 9	6.02 5.95 5.82 5.73 5.72	926 864 753 679 671	5.24 5.28 5.12 5.03 5.02	370 390 315 277 273	4.74 4.74 4.79 4.72 4.63	175 175 191 169 144	4.72 4.72 5.12 4.95 4.88	169 169 315 246 221	4.42 4.35 4.40 4.39 4.38	93 80 78 <i>a</i> 75 72	5.80 5.72 5.72 5.84 5.93	33 32 30 29 28
11	5.72 5.83 6.09 6.00 5.97	671 761 991 908 882	4.94 4.94 4.99 5.06 5.07	243 243 261 290 294	4.63 4.64 4.62 4.59 4.56	144 147 141 134 126	4.76 4.73 4.73 4.72 4.68	182 172 172 169 158	4.42 4.38 4.35 4.32 4.03	69 66 60 56 34	5.90 5.88 5.91 5.90 5.84	28 29 30 29 28
16 17 18 19 20	5.61 5.47 5.44 5.56 5.70	588 494 476 553 655	5.07 5.03 4.96 5.01 5.01	294 277 250 269 269	4.53 4.52 4.65 4.83 4.66	119 116 150 204 152	4.66 4.63 4.65 4.64 4.62	152 144 150 147 141	$\begin{array}{c} 4.12 \\ 4.71 \\ 5.32 \\ 5.65 \\ 5.72 \end{array}$	30 30 31 33 37	5.81 5.81 6.41 6.56 5.85	29 32 30 31 32
21	5.45 5.25 5.19 5.24 5.33	482 374 346 370 415	5.04 5.00 4.99 4.92 4.90	281 265 261 235 228	4.61 4.57 4.57 4.62 4.68	139 129 129 141 157	4.51 4.42 4.41 4.41 4.47	113 93 91 91 104	5.74 5.79 5.80 5.80 5.77	41 47 51 53 54	5.92 5.94 6.00 6.03 5.88	37 40 46 44 42
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	5,25 5,25 5,25 5,24 5,25 5,32	374 374 374 370 374 410	4.90 4.91 4.93 4.90 4.85 4.83	228 232 239 228 211 204	4.84 5.12 4.92 4.84 4.80	208 315 235 208 194	4.43 4.39 4.34 4.33 4.33 4.42	96 87 78 76 76 93	5.65 5.70 5.72 5.55 5.54	50 49 50 45 42	5.86 5.63 5.58 5.63 5.63 5.70	40 41 42 43 44 45 <i>a</i>

a 1ce conditions Nov. 8 to Dec. 31.

Monthly Discharge of Pipestone River at Lake Louise, for 1914.

(Drainage area 139 square miles.)

	D:	ISCHARGE IN	SECOND-FI	SET.	Run-Off.		
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.	
anuary ebruary Uarch April May une tily August esptember October November	35 34 107 482 1,114 1,038 458 315	28 22 24 25 126 441 346 201 116 76 30 28	39 28 29 37 291 683 640 293 170 151 60 36	0.280 0.203 0.208 0.264 2.100 4.910 4.600 2.100 1.220 1.080 0.428 0.257	0.32 0.21 0.24 0.29 2.42 5.48 5.30 2.42 1.36 1.24 0.48 0.30	2,398 1,566 1,777 2,184 17,893 40,641 39,352 18,016 10,116 9,285 3,540 2,201	
he year					20.06	148,969	

LOUISE CREEK.

Location.—On the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 20, Tp. 28, Rge. 16, W. 5th Mer., at the Chateau Lake Louise, 500 feet from the lake itself.

Records available.—July 11, 1913, to December 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; elevation of zero 93.72 feet since establishment.

Bench-marks.—Spikes in tree; assumed elevation 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Loose gravel, steep slope.

Discharge measurements.—Made by wading.

Diversions.—The penstock of the Lake Louise power plant takes water from the lake, and this quantity must be added to the discharge of Louise Creek to obtain the total run-off from the lake.

Observers.—James Laing, Sam Farguhar, and David Greig.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Louise Creek near Lake Louise, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
		Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
an. 29	H. C. Ritchie	7.7	2.96	0.85	0.73	2.50
eb. 25	do	7.6	2.46	0.38	0.39	0.94
day 22	do	14.0	8.20	1.91	1.08	15.70
une 19	do	23.0	19.80	3.00	1.70	60.00
uly 2	do	18.0	18.60	3.34	1.73	62.00
uly 16	do	21.0	23.80	3.89	1.95	93.00
uly 31	do		26.80	3.85	1.96	103.00
Aug. 13	do		18.80	1.72	1.72	64.00
Aug. 26	do		18.80	1.70	1.70	58.00 22.00
Sept. 18			9.91	1.26	$\frac{1.26}{1.27}$	23.00
Sept. 29	do		10.20	1.27	1.09	11.40
Oct. 15	do	0.0	7.20	1.09	0.75	1.03
Oct. 27	do		2.00	1.04	1.04	8.60
Nov. 11	do	10.0	5.38 4.70	0.97	0.97	5.70
Nov. 25 Dec. 9	1	10.0	4.15	0.94	0.94	3.80
Dec. 24	do	0.0	3.90	0.66	0.66	3.70

5 GEORGE V, A. 1915

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Louise Creek near Lake Louise, for 1914.

_	Janı	ary.	Febr	uary.	Ма	rch.	Ap	ril.	M	ay.	Ju	ne.
DAY.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	4	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1,	1.08 1.08 1.07 1.07 1.07	3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5	0.62 0.63 0.65 0.63 0.69	2.00 1.98 1.96 1.94 1.92	$\begin{array}{c} 0.41 \\ 0.40 \\ 0.40 \\ 0.40 \\ 0.41 \end{array}$	0.80 0.80 0.75 0.70 0.70	0.33 0.33 0.31 0.30 0.31	0.20 0.20 0.20 0.20 0.20 0.20	0.43 0.42 0.45 0.47 0.48	0.70 0.60 0.90 1.10 1.20	1.14 1.19 1.25 1.37 1.42	18 20 23 30 34
6	1.07 1.07 1.07 1.08 1.08	3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5	0.68 0.69 0.56 0.52 0.50	1.90 1.90 1.90 1.80 1.80	$egin{array}{c} 0.42 \\ 0.42 \\ 0.42 \\ 0.41 \\ 0.41 \\ \end{array}$	0.65 0.60 0.60 0.55 0.55	0.32 0.33 0.32 0.32 0.32	0.20 0.19 0.19 0.19 0.19	0.50 0.51 0.53 0.54 0.55	1.40 1.53 1.79 1.92 2.00	1.47 1.50 1.47 1.41 1.37	38 40 38 33 30
11	1.08 1.08 1.08 1.08 1.07	3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5	0.48 0.47 0.47 0.47 0.47	1.70 1.63 1.63 1.50 1.40	$\begin{array}{c} 0.41 \\ 0.41 \\ 0.40 \\ 0.39 \\ 0.39 \end{array}$	0.50 0.45 0.40 0.40 0.35	0.32 0.32 0.32 0.32 0.32 0.32	0.18 0.18 0.18 0.18 0.18	0.56 0.59 0.62 0.65 0.84	2.29 2.60 3.00 3.50 7.70	1.40 1.45 1.43 1.49 1.57	32 36 34 39 46
16. 17. 18. 19. 20.	1.05 1.03 1.01 0.97 0.93	3.4 3.4 3.1 3.3 3.3	0.47 0.47 0.42 0.41 0.51	1.30 1.20 1.10 1.10 1.10	$\begin{array}{c} 0.39 \\ 0.40 \\ 0.41 \\ 0.41 \\ 0.41 \end{array}$	0.30 0.30 0.30 0.30 0.30	0.32 0.32 0.32 0.35 0.35	0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17	1.05 1.13 1.20 1.18 1.15	14.60 17.90 21.00 20.00 18.80	1.60 1.65 1.67 1.70 1.68	49 54 57 60 58
21. 22. 23. 24. 25.	$\begin{array}{c} 0.86 \\ 0.82 \\ 0.79 \\ 0.76 \\ 0.76 \end{array}$	3.0 3.0 2.9 2.8 2.8	0.46 0.41 0.40 0.40 0.39	1.05 1.00 1.00 0.96 0.94	0.40 0.39 0.39 0.39 0.39	0.30 0.25 0.24 0.23 0.22	0.34 0.35 0.37 0.36 0.36	0.16 0.20 0.28 0.24 0.24	1.13 1.10 1.10 1.13 1.15	17.90 16.50 16.50 17.90 18.80	1.65 1.55 1.47 1.49 1.50	54 44 38 39 40
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	0.74 0.72 0.73 0.70 0.69 0.66	2.7 2.6 2.6 2.5 2.5 2.2	0.40 0.41 0.42	0 90 0.90 0.85	0.39 0.38 0.35 0.36 0.36 0.34	0.21 0.20 0.20 0.20 0.20 0.20	0.37 0.36 0.38 0.42 0.43	0.28 0.24 0.32 0.60 0.70	1.16 1.16 1.12 1.09 1.05 1.09	19.30 19.30 17.40 16.10 14.60 16.10	1.45 1.42 1.50 1.56 1.63	36 34 40 45 52

Note.—No measurement was made in March or April, and discharge for these months is only approximate.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Louise Creek near Lake Louise, for 1914.—Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	gust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.	Nove	mber.	Dece	mber.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gange Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	1.66 1.76 1.81 1.91 1.94	56 67 74 89 93	2.06 2.02 1.98 1.97 1.95	111 165 99 97 95	1.65 1.62 1.56 1.56 1.54	53 50 41 44 43	1.28 1.25 1.22 1.20 1.18	23.00 22.00 19.20 17.90 17.00	$\begin{array}{c} 0.84 \\ 1.12 \\ 0.85 \\ 0.86 \\ 0.92 \end{array}$	2.4 8.5 2.7 3.2 4.1	0.96 0.96 0.96 0.96 0.96	$\begin{array}{c} 5 & 1 \\ 4 & 8 \\ 4 & 6 \\ 4 & 6 \\ 4 & 4 \end{array}$
6	1.96 1.94 1.91 1.90 1.88	96 93 89 87 84	1.93 1.88 1.84 1.74 1.70	91 84 78 65 60	1.54 1.52 1.52 1.46 1.42	42 40 40 35 32	1.16 1.16 1.20 1.20 1.16	15.70 15.70 17.00 17.00 11.90	0 95 0.96 1.00 1.04 1.04	4 8 5.3 6.4 7.7 8.2	0.96 0.95 0.94 0.94	4.4 4.1 3.9 3.7 4.1
11	1.90 2.04 2.16 2.15 2.07	87 108 126 125 112	1.72 1.74 1.74 1.76 1.78	62 65 65 67 70	1.40 1.38 1.35 1.32 1.29	30 28 26 25 22	1.15 1.14 1.14 1.11 1.09	14.60 13.80 13.80 12.30 11.60	1.04 1.04 1.05 1.05 1.04	8.5 8.8 8.8 8.8 8.5	0.92 0.90 0.85 0.84 0.84	4.1 4.1 3.5 3.7 4.1
16	1.94 1.94 1.95 1.98 2.08	93 93 95 99 114	1.81 1.84 1.74 1.74 1.76	74 78 65 65 67	1.26 1.25 1.25 1.35 1.30	20 19 19 27 24	1 08 1.10 1.09 1.10 1.07	10.90 11.30 10.60 10.60 9.30	1.04 1.04 1.02 1.00 1.00	8 4 8 4 7.7 6.9 6.9	$\begin{array}{c} 0.81 \\ 0.81 \\ 0.78 \\ 0.73 \\ 0.70 \end{array}$	$\frac{4.4}{4.2}$ $\frac{1.1}{3.5}$ $\frac{4.4}{4.4}$
21	1.94 1.86 1.85 1.84 1.84	93 81 80 78 78	1.80 1.86 1.78 1.71 1.66	72 81 70 61 56	1.26 1.25 1.25 1.24 1.22	22 22 22 21 20	1.05 1.05	8.50 8.00 Nil a Nil Nil	1.00 0.99 0.99 0.99 0.97	6.6 6.4 6.4 6.4 5.7	$\begin{array}{c} 0.87 \\ 0.85 \\ 0.82 \\ 0.74 \\ 0.63 \end{array}$	7.4 7.4 7.1 5.3 3.2
26	1.81 1.79 1.76 1.78 1.85 1.95	74 71 67 70 80 95	1.65 1.68 1.76 1.76 1.74 1.73	55 58 67 67 65 64	1.26 1.34 1.32 1.26 1.26	22 26 25 22 22 22	0.75 0.76 0.78 0.80 0.82	Nil 1.10 1.20 1.53 1.80 2.20	0.98 0.97 0.98 0.99 0.98	5.9 5.5 5.7 5.7 5.3	0.64 0.62 0.62 0.60 0.58 0.56	3.4 3.0 3.0 2.7 2.4 2.2

a Water dammed back at lake.

Monthly Discharge of Louise Creek near Lake Louise, for 1914.

(Drainage area 11 square miles.)

	Dis	SCHARGE IN	SECOND-FE	ET.	Run-Off.		
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet	
January February March April. May June July August. September October November December The year	2.00 0.80 0.70 21.00 60.00 126.00 111.00 53.00 23.00 8.80 7.40	2.20 0.85 0.20 0.16 0.60 18.00 56.00 19.00 Nil 2.40 2.22	3.20 1.44 0.41 0.27 10.20 40.00 89.00 74.00 30.00 10.40 6.50 4.20	0.288 0.131 0.037 0.021 0.927 3.610 8.050 6.700 2.690 0.946 0.589 0.384	0.33 0.14 0.04 0.02 1.07 4.03 9.28 7.72 3.00 1.09 0.66 0.44	195 80 25 14 627 2,362 5,448 4,538 1,761 640 386 259	

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Tail Race of Chateau Lake Louise Power Plant near Lake Louise, in 1914.

	Date.		Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Discharge.
Jan.	29.	H. C. Rit	chie	Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Secft.
Feb.	25	do	*	= 0	1.40	1.10	1.54
Feb.	25	do			5.69	2.63	15.00
Feb.	25	do			5.65	2.73	15.40
April	24	do			3.53	1.66	5.90
May	22	do	*******	. 5.3	3.09	1.98	6.10
June	19	do	*******************		4 10		9.10
July July	2	do do	*	0.0	4.10	2.67	11.00
July	16 31	do	*	0.0	4.34	2.44	10.60 10.70
Aug.	13	do	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	0.0	4.29	2.28	9.80
Aug.	26	do	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	0.7	4.34	2.27	9.80
Sept.	18	do		0 *	4.50	2.02	9.10
Sept.	29	do	*. * . * . * . * . *	0 =	3.88	1.99	7.70
Oct.	15	do	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	0.5	3.88	2.09	7.80
Oct.	27	do			3.88	1.99	7.70
Nov.	11	do			4.12	2.17	9.00
Nov.	25	do	*		4.25	2.20	9.30
Dec.	9	do			3.00	1.07	3.20
Dec.	24	do	********************	. 2.5	3.55	1.60	5.70

a Turbine test.

FORTYMILE CREEK NEAR BANFF.

Location.—On the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 2, Tp. 26, Rge. 12, W. 5th Mer., near the Canadian Pacific Railway station at Banff and one mile from the mouth of the stream.

Records available.—August 1, 1912, to December 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; elevation of zero 91.06 feet since establishment.

Bench-mark.—On right abutment of bridge; elevation assumed, 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Clay and gravel.

Discharge measurements.—Made from bridge.

Observer.—Peter Peterson.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Fortymile Creek at Banff, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
		Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
Jan. 3 Jan. 15 Jan. 27 Feb. 13 Feb. 28 Mar. 13 Mar. 28 April 4 April 18 May 5 May 19 June 2 June 29 July 14 June 29 July 27 Aug. 11 Aug. 24 Sept. 15 Oct. 1 Oct. 1 Oct. 13 Oct. 31 Nov. 9 Nov. 24 Dec. 8 Dec. 28	H. C. Ritchie. do	25.0 24.0 23.0 24.5 24.5 24.5 24.5 25.0 27.2 32.5 32.5 32.5 32.5 28.3 28.5 28.0 27.0 27.0 27.0 28.0 28.0 29.0 29.0 29.0 29.0 29.0 29.0 29.0 29	34.60 32.60 30.20 34.60 32.50 39.70 30.05 33.10 50.90 67.80 84.25 135.38 91.37 99.75 59.60 51.30 47.60 48.60 44.80 44.40 41.25 35.03 35.70	0.73 0.81 0.46 0.79 0.79 0.90 0.60 0.81 0.90 1.54 2.46 2.64 3.28 2.60 1.76 1.60 1.42 1.66 1.30 1.18 0.93 0.60 0.79	2.51 2.51 2.51 2.41 2.42 2.67 2.49 3.05 3.62 4.04 5.64 4.54 3.35 3.04 2.75 2.75 2.75 2.75 2.49 2.75 2.75 2.75 2.75 2.64 2.50	25 26 14 27 27 25 29 24 24 29 79 167 223 146 6 237 226 123 91 76 62 81 75 58 52 38

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Fortymile Creek at Banff, for 1914.

	Janu	lary.	Febr	uary.	Ma	rch.	Ap	ril.	М	ay.	Ju	ne.
DAY.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1 2 3 4 5	2.09 2.09 2.65 2.65 2.66	25.0 <i>a</i> 25.0 25.0 25.0 25.0 25.0	2.60 2.78 2.71 2.62 2.62	22 21 18 16 15	2.49 2.48 2.49 2.49 2.50	25 26 26 26 27	2.36 2.36 2.37 2.39 2.41	20 20 21 22 24	2.80 2.87 2.98 3.03 2.95	60 67 79 85 76	3.80 4.36 5.11 5.36 5.10	183 262 369 406 368
6 7 8 9	2.67 2.68 2.67 2.66 2.65	26.0 26.0 26.0 26.0 26.0	2.72 2.78 2.82 2.90 2.90	15 16 17 20 24	2.42 2.44 2.45 2.43 2.45	27 27 28 28 28 28	2.42 2.42 2.43 2.43 2.43	25 25 25 25 25 25	2.91 2.87 2.96 2.97 2.98	71 67 77 78 79	5.85 4.70 4.40 4.25 4.05	476 312 269 247 218
11 12 13 14 15	2.65 2.63 2.62 2.59 2.50	26.0 26.0 26.0 26.0 26.0	2.90 2.60 2.53 2.53 2.54	26 27 27 27 27	2.43 2.43 2.45 2.45 2.45 2.45	29 29 29 30 30	2.44 2.45 2.46 2.46 2.46	26 27 28 28 28	3.00 3.00 3.20 3.30 3.65	81 81 105 117 162	4.03 4.20 4.30 4.80 5.20	215 240 254 326 382
16	2.58 2.58 2.57 2.56 2.85	26.0 26.0 26.0 26.0 25.0	2.55 2.55 2.52 2.50 2.49	26 24 22 23 23	2.45 2.44 2.45 2.44 2.43	30 30 30 31 31	2.47 2.47 2.48 2.49 2.52	29 29 29 30 33	3.75 3.68 3.62 3.55 3.55	176 166 159 149 149	5.60 5.90 5.70 5.60 5.20	440 483 454 440 382
21	2.78 2.61 2.42 2.25 2.15	24.0 23.0 21.0 18.5 16.0	2.48 2.48 2.48 2.48 2.47	23 23 24 24 24 24	2.44 2.44 2.43 2.41 2.63	31 31 31 31 30	2.52 2.51 2.52 2.53 2.55	33 32 33 34 35	3.45 3.45 3.58 3.71 3.90	136 136 153 170 197	4.93 4.25 4.15 4.15 4.20	344 247 232 232 240
26 27 28 29 30 31	2.15 2.90 2.90 2.92 2.98 2.65	14.0 13.9 15.0 16.5 18.0 20.0	2.49 2.44 2.41	24 25 25 25	2.65 2.41 2.40 2.45 2.38 2.37	28 25 24 24 24 22 22a	2.55 2.55 2.56 2.57 2.65	35 35 36 37 45	3.83 3.65 3.60 3.45 3.35 3.45	187 162 156 136 123 136	4.15 4.10 4.15 4.25 4.35	232 225 232 236 246

a Ice conditions Jan. 1 to March 31.

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Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Fortymile Creek at Banff, for 1914.—Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ober.	Nove	mber.	Dece	mber.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	1.72 4.90 5.15 5.25 5.15	295 317 350 360 343	3.23 3.23 3.23 3.24 3.16	109 109 109 110 100	2.70 2.68 2.68 2.67 2.66	50 48 48 47 46	2.85 2.83 2.83 2.84 2.85	65 63 63 64 65	2.75 2.75 2.75 2.75 2.75 2.75	55 55 55 55 55	2.50 2.46 2.65 2.45 2.44	36.0 33.0 38.0 30.0 27.0
6 7 8 9	5.15 4.98 4.65 4.46 4.46	339 311 260 230 226	3.16 3.17 3.14 3.13 3.05	100 101 98 97 87	2.64 2.62 2.64 2.66 2.64	44 42 44 46 44	2.83 2.81 2.81 2.89 2.90	63 61 61 69 70	2.76 2.75 2.74 2.73 2.74	56 55 54 53 54	2.44 2.40 2.40 2.68 2.51	24.0 23.0 21.0 20.0 19.0
11	4.38 4.45 4.53 4.45 4.40	210 218 228 213 211	3.02 3.00 3.00 3.01 2.99	83 81 81 82 80	2.75 2.75 2.74 2.78 2.69	55 55 51 58 49	2.87 2.85 2.82 2.83 2.87	67 65 62 65 67	2.73 2.74 2.75 2.73 2.45	53 54 55 53 27	2.75 2.67 2.70 2.70 2.85	18.0 17.5 17.0 17.0 17.0
16	4.05 3.85 3.75 3.75 3.85	167 143 134 139 158	3.00 2.93 2.90 2.87 2.85	S1 73 70 67 65	2 65 2.65 2.67 2.73 2.75	45 45 47 53 55	2.90 2.93 2.94 2.92 2.87	70 73 74 72 67	2.40 2.41 2.44 2.51 2.51	23 24 26 32 32	2.95 3.00 3.05 3.10 3.00	17.5 18.0 18.0 19.0 22.0
21 22 23 24 25	3.70 3.65 3.60 3.55 3.50	142 141 138 136 134	2.84 2.82 2.81 2.99 2.75	64 62 61 80 55	2.75 2.77 2.75 2.76 2.80	55 57 55 56 60	2.86 2.85 2.83 2.81 2.80	66 65 63 61 60	2.50 2.65 2.64 2.65 2.65	31 38 <i>a</i> 38 38 38	2.67 2.50 2.49 2.51 2.58	24.0 24.0 25.0 26.0 26.0
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	3.35 3.33 3.31 3.26 3.24 3.23	117 123 118 112 110 109	2.74 2.75 2.75 2.75 2.73 2.71 2.72	54 55 55 53 51 52	2.83 2.87 2.92 2.86 2.85	63 67 72 66 65	2.79 2.78 2.76 2.75 2.75 2.75	59 58 56 55 55 55	2.65 2.64 2.64 2.64 2.60	38 38 38 38 38	2.56 2.55 2.50 2.50 2.49 2.49	27.0 27.0 28.0 29.0 29.0 30.0a

a 1ce conditions Nov. 22 to Dec. 31.

Monthly Discharge of Fortymile Creek at Banff, for 1914.

	Dı	SCHARGE IN	SECOND-FE	ET	Run-Off.		
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.	
January February March April May June July August September October November	27 31 45 197 483 360 110 72 74 56	13.9 15.0 22.0 20.0 60.0 183.0 109.0 51.0 42.0 55.0 23.0 17.0	23.0 22.4 28.0 29.1 122.0 306.0 201.0 78.2 53.0 63.8 43.3 24.1	0.365 0.356 0.445 0.462 1.940 4.850 3.190 1.240 0.841 1.020 0.687 0.383	$\begin{array}{c} 0.42 \\ 0.37 \\ 0.51 \\ 0.51 \\ 2.24 \\ 5.41 \\ 3.68 \\ 1.43 \\ 0.94 \\ 1.18 \\ 0.77 \\ 0.44 \end{array}$	1.414 1.244 1.722 1.732 7.501 18,208 12,359 4,808 3,154 3,923 2,576 1,482	
The year					17.90	60,123	

BOW RIVER AT BANFF.

Location.—On the SE. 4 Sec. 35, Tp. 25, Rge. 12, W. 5th Mer., at the highway bridge at Banff.

Records available.—May 25, 1909, to November 11, 1909. April 26, 1910, to December 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; elevation of zero maintained at 92.36 feet during 1909-12; 93.53 feet during 1913; and 93.38 feet during 1914.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark on the right bank; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Gravel and boulders, deep hole with backwater near right bank.

Discharge measurements.—Made from bridge.

Winter flow.—This station is entirely free from the backwater effect of ice, and one discharge curve is used throughout the year.

Observer.-N. B. Sanson.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Bow River at Banff, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
Jan. 12 Jan. 26 Feb. 10 Feb. 23 Mar. 9 Mar. 21 April 3 April 21 May 6 May 21 June 3	H. C. Ritchie do	Feet. 54.0 54.0 54.0 54.0 53.5 75.6 79.0 83.5 121.0 232.0 292.0 319.0	Sq. ft. 173 162 159 153 169 167 173 494 703 929 1,356	Ft. per sec. 2.27 2.15 2.12 1.88 1.62 1.79 0.82 1.34 2.12 3.80	Feet. 0.71 0.60 0.57 0.43 0.29 0.30 0.44 0.70 1.38 2.10 3.46	Secft. 393 349 338 289 274 273 309 407 941 1,975 5,152
June 17 July 15 July 29 Aug. 14 Aug. 28 Sept. 19 Oct. 2 Oct. 17 Oct. 26 Nov. 10 Nov. 27 Dec. 12 Dec. 21	do d	320.5 320.5 309.0 306.0 297.0 289.0 274.0 246.0 236.0 172.0 72.0 54.5	1,602 1,466 1,097 1,017 981 890 886 794 721 673 601 172 174	4.59 4.10 2.78 2.49 2.26 1.87 1.73 1.47 1.18 1.06 1.03 1.71 2.03	4 . 15 3 . 83 2 . 62 2 . 35 2 . 24 1 . 92 1 . 94 1 . 62 1 . 35 1 . 15 0 . 99 0 . 47 0 . 63	7,349 6,015 3,055 2,528 2,221 1,662 1,535 1,169 854 710 616 293 353

5 GEORGE V, A. 1915

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Bow River, at Banff, for 1914.

	Janu	uary.	Febr	uary.	Ма	rch.	Ap	oril.	М	ay.	Ju	ne.
DAY.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	0.64 0.64 0.64 0.67a 0.69	386 386 386 390 395	0.51a 0.49 0.46 0.49 0.47	324 318 310 318 312	0.37 0.37 0.38 0.37 0.37	289 289 291 289 289	0.35 0.35 0.43 0.44 0.46	285 285 303 305 310	1.39 1.68 2.00 1.93 1.74	915 1,273 1,780 1,661 1,360	2.40 2.75 3.43 3.88 3.40	2,580 3,360 5,081 6,352 5,000
6 7 8 9	0.71 0.66 0.63 0.60 0.51	400 379 377 355 324	$\begin{array}{c} 0.47 \\ 0.47 \\ 0.52 \\ 0.57 \\ 0.57 \end{array}$	312 312 327 344 344	0.37 0.36 0.37 0.37 0.25	289 287 289 289 268	0.51 0.50 0.53 0.55 0.55	324 320 330 338 338	1.67 1.32 1.37 1,59 1.67	1,259 841 893 1,153 1,259	3.42 3.43 3.23 2.95 2.84	5,054 5,081 4,548 3,840 3,576
11	0.70 0.62 0.64 0.62 0.61	395 363 371 363 359	0.56 0.56 0.57 0.55 0.54	341 341 344 338 334	0.29 0.27 0.28 0.29 <i>a</i> 0.30 <i>a</i>	274 270 272 273 275	0.58 0.73 0.76 0.80 0.75	348 410 425 445 410	1.68 1.72 1.83 1.97 2.28	1,273 1,330 1,498 1,729 2,329	2.95 3.13 3.30 3.53 3.79	3,840 4,288 4,730 5,354 6,091
16 17 18 19 20	0.62 0.58 0.57 <i>a</i> 0.56 0.45	363 348 344 341 305	0.53 0.48 0.48 0.47 0.39	330 315 315 312 293	0.31a 0.32a 0.33a 0.34a 0.35a	277 279 281 283 285	0.80 0.77 0.74 0.67 0.78	445 430 415 383 435	2.48 2.43 2.32 2.25 2.16	2,748 2,643 2,412 2,267 2,087	4.05 4.19 4.29 4.19 3.89	6,850 7,270 7,570 7,270 6,381
21	0.57 0.52 0.47 0.41 0.60a	344 327 313 298 355	$\begin{array}{c} 0.41 \\ 0.43 \\ 0.37 \\ 0.40 \\ 0.35 \end{array}$	298 303 289 295 285	0.40 0.44 0.45 0.40 0.16	295 305 308 295 258	0.73 0.69 0.71 0.85 0.85	410 391 400 475 475	2.08 2.10 2.20 2.38 2.55	1,932 1,970 2,165 2,538 2,900	3.64 3.34 3.07 2.85 2.95	5,662 4,838 4,135 3,600 3,840
26 27 28 29 30 31	$ \begin{array}{r} 0.48 \\ 0.45 \\ 0.43 \\ 0.48 \\ 0.48 \\ 0.53 \end{array} $	315 308 303 315 315 330	0.40 0.39 0.37	295 293 289	0.08 0.28 0.36 0.49 0.43 0.41	255 272 287 318 303 298	0.82 0.79 0.85 0.92 1.09	457 440 475 519 642	2.46 2.30 2.20 2.08 2.02 2.13	2,706 2,370 2,165 1,932 1,818 2,028	3.12 3.02 3.08 3.14 3.30	4,262 4,010 4,160 4,314 4,730

a Gauge height interpolated.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Bow River at Banff, for 1914.—Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.	Nove	mber.	Dece	mber.
DAY.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	3.54 3.77 3.97 4.12 4.07	5,382 6,033 6,613 7,060 6,910	2.71 2.82 2.79 2.83 2.69	3,264 3,528 3,456 3,552 3,217	2.07 2.03 2.02 2.05 2.04	1,913 1,837 1,818 1,875 1,856	1.84 1.94 1.89 1.82 1.75	1,514 1,678 1,594 1,482 1,375	1.24 1.27 1.26 1.24 1.25	766 793 784 766 775	0.63 0.78 0.79 0.69 0.63	367 435 440 391 367
6	4.04 3.91 3.76 3.63 3.58	6,820 6,439 6,004 5,634 5,494	2.68 2.68 2.63 2.40 2.34	3,194 3,194 3,079 2,580 2,454	1.93 1.94 1.94 1.90 1.78	1,661 1,678 1,678 1,610 1,420	1.74 1.73 1.87 1.97 1.90	1,360 1,345 1,562 1,729 1,610	1.22 1.12 1.20 1.18 1.14	748 666 730 714 682	0.30a 0.00 0.49 0.38 0.37	275 253 318 291 289
11	3.57 3.62 3.82 3.77 3.82	5,466 5,606 6,178 6,033 6,178	2.30 2.26 2.29 2.33 2.36	2,370 2,288 2,350 2,433 2,496	1.79 1.81 1.73 1.65 1.60	1,435 1,466 1,345 1,233 1,165	1.84 1.76 1.74 1.68 1.65	1,514 1,390 1,360 1,273 1,233	1.14 1.13 1.03 0.80 0.75	682 674 597 445 420	0.38 0.47 0.46 0.52 0.55	291 312 310 327 338
16	3.51 3.28 3.16 3.11 3.23	5,298 4,678 4,366 4,236 4,548	2.34 2.45 2.32 2.30 2.31	2,454 2,685 2,412 2,370 2,391	1.53 1.50 1.53 1.90 1.81	1,078 1,040 1,078 1,610 1,466	1.63 1.62 1.64 1.63 1.60	1,205 1,192 1,219 1,205 1,165	0.50 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.99	320 253 253 253 253 568	0.55 0.57 0.57 0.58 0.60a	338 344 344 348 355
21	3.16 2.88 2.67 2.66 2.64	4,366 3,672 3,171 3,148 3,102	2.35 2.45 2.33 2.27 2.21	2,475 2,685 2,433 2,308 2,186	1.70 1.63 1.60 1.62 1.66	1,300 1,205 1,165 1,192 1,246	1.54 1.48 1.41 1.41 1.38	1,090 1,017 936 936 904	1.01 0.97 0.94 0.96 1.02	583 554 533 547 590	0.63 0.65 0.69 0.71 0.74	367 375 391 400 415
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	2.66 2.59 2.64 2.58 2.58 2.64	3,148 2,988 3,102 2,966 2,966 3,102	2.18 2.18 2.18 2.20 <i>a</i> 2.22 2.14	2,126 2,126 2,126 2,165 2,206 2,048	1.76 2.05 2.01 1.80 1.91	1,390 1,875 1,799 1,450 1,627	1.35 1.33 1.32 1.27 1.25 1.25	872 852 841 793 775 775	1.06 1.00 0.96 0.94 0.82	620 575 547 533 457	$\begin{array}{c} 0.75 \\ 0.74a \\ 0.72 \\ 0.72a \\ 0.72a \\ 0.72a \\ 0.72a \end{array}$	420 415 405 405 405 405 405

a Gauge height interpolated.

Monthly Discharge of Bow River at Banff, for 1914.

(Drainage area 893 square miles.)

	Dis	CHARGE IN	SECOND-FEE	ET.	Run-Off.		
Month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.	
January February March April May June July August September October November	344 318 642 2,900 7,570 7,060 3,552 1,913 1,729	298 285 285 285 285 841 2,580 2,966 2,048 1,040 775 253 253	350 315 285 399 1,846 4,922 4,861 2,602 1,484 1,219 581 359	0.392 0.353 0.320 0.447 2.070 5.510 5.440 2.910 1.660 1.370 0.651 0.402	0.45 0.37 0.37 0.50 2.39 6.15 6.27 3.36 1.85 1.58 0.73	21,521 17,494 17,524 23,742 113,506 292,880 298,890 159,980 88,310 74,950 34,572 22,074	
The year					24.48	1,165,443	

5 GEORGE V. A. 1915

SPRAY RIVER AT SPRAY LAKES.

Location.—On the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 31, Tp. 22, Rge. 10, W. 5th Mer. Records available.—July 23, 1914, to October 27, 1914.

Gauge.—Chain gauge on right bank.

Bench-mark.—On tree; elevation 11.48 feet above the zero of the gauge.

Channel.—Hard bottom; current very swift. Discharge measurements.—Made by wading.

Observer.—Louis Mumford.

Remarks.—Not sufficient discharge measurements have been made to accurately determine the daily discharge; from July 23 to October 27 the discharge varied between 800 and 200 sec.-ft.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Spray River at Spray Lakes, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
July 24	H. C. Ritchie do	Feet. 116.0 76.0	Sq. ft. 200 118	3.95 2.28	Feet. 6.16 5.74	Secft. 787 270

SPRAY LAKES OVERFLOW AT SPRAY LAKES.

Location.—On the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 32, Tp. 22, Rge. 10, W. 5th Mer.

Records available.—July 23, 1914, to October 27, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff at left bank.

Beneh-mark.—On tree; elevation 4.98 feet above the zero of the gauge.

Channel.—Clean gravel and sand.

Discharge measurements.-Made by wading.

Observer.—Louis Mumford.

Remarks.—Not sufficient discharge measurements have been made to accurately determine the daily discharge; from July 23 to October 27 the discharge varied between 105 and 47 sec.-ft.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Spray Lakes Overflow at Spray Lakes, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
		Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feei.	Secft.
July 24	H. C. Ritchie	37.5 35.0	36.0 27.4	2.78 1.83	1.54 1.04	100 50

SPRAY RIVER NEAR BANFF.

Location.—On the S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 25, Tp. 25, Rge. 12, W. 5th Mer., at the highway bridge near the Canadian Pacific Railway Banff Springs Hotel, near the junction of the stream with the Bow River.

Records available.—July 15, 1910, to December 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Chain on left bank; elevation of zero maintained at 93.29 feet during 1910-11. Elevation of zero maintained at 88.71 feet during 1912-14.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark on the left bank; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet. Channel.—Gravel, large boulders at left bank.

Discharge measurements.—Made from bridge.

Observer.—N. B. Sanson.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Spray River near Banff, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge
		Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
an. 15	H. C. Ritchie		63.9	3.63	5.200	232
an. 28	do		63.1	2.37	5.220	150
eb. 11	do	0.5.0	59.4 54.0	2.96	5,200 4,960	176 165
eb. 24	do	0.1 #	49.5	3.49	4.730	173
far. 7	1 -	0".0	47.5	2.65	4 690	126
pril 4	do	97 5	51.0	3.30	4.680	168
pril 17	do	07 5	52 0	3.52	4 750	187
lay 4	do	114.0	109.0	4.43	5.500	484
lay 19	do	117.5	191.3	5.26	6.150	1,006
une 2	do		227.1	5.83	6.420	1,325
une 16	do		327.0	7.97	7.220	2,605
une 29	do		228.0	6.55	6.540	1,491
uly 27	do		193.0	5.48	6.205	1,059
ug. 11	do	110.0	169.0	4.92	6.000 5.720	832 640
ug. 24	do do	1000	145.0 105.0	3.81	5.395	401
ept. 16 ept. 28	4.	110.0	135.0	4.17	5.670	568
ept. 23	do	195.0	116.0	3.93	5.580	49:
ov. 9	do	104.0	101.0	3.84	5.330	390
ov. 23	do	E0 E	81.2	3.83	5.100	31
ec. 7	do	94.6	90.3	2.62	5.620	236

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Spray River near Banff, for 1914.

	Janu	ary.	Febr	uary.	Ма	rch.	Ap	ril.	M	ay.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft
1	5.25 5.43 5.49 5.53	195 <i>a</i> 194 194 202 208	4.85 4.85 4.84 4.90	178 183 177 168 160	4.77 4.75 4.74 4.64	169 170 170 171 172	4.76 4.72 4.63 4.66 4.64	186 176 158 164 160	5.12 5.36 5.43 5.50 5.47	290 394 430 468 452	6.19 6.40 6.93 7.27 7.10	1,039 1,300 2,110 2,684 2,395
6. 7. 8. 9.	5.32 5.20 5.19 5.08 5.02	214 220 227 220 214	4.84 4.95 5.18 5.10	150 142 164 174 170	4.65 4.73 4.76 4.63	172 173 174 175 176	4.63 4.60 4.60 4.61 4.61	158 152 152 154 154	5.42 5.40 5.49 5.58 5.62	425 414 467 516 541	6.90 6.80 6.70 6.60 6.51	2,060 1,900 1,745 1,590 1,455
1	5.27 5.12 5.25	220 224 231 224 232	5.19 5.08 5.00 4.96	176 174 172 168 169	4.66 4.73 4.74 4.71	176 177 178 176 177	4.60 4.63 4.66 4.71 4.70	152 158 164 174 172	5.65 5.66 5.73 5.84 6.04	562 568 617 702 880	6.47 6.58 6.74 6.90 7.05	1,398 1,560 1,807 2,060 2,310
6	5.03 4.99 5.21 4.91	208 202 205 208 180	4.98 4.92 4.93 4.89 4.75	170 166 168 165 160	4.72 4.70 4.71 4.71 4.77	178 176 176 176 180	4.75 4.74 4.73 4.78 4.83	184 180 178 190 203	6.12 6.18 6.23 6.16 6.13	962 1,028 1,086 1,006 973	7.22 7.30 7.40 7.48 7.35	2,599 2,735 2,905 3,041 2,820
1235	4.99 5.03 5.01 5.19	181 182 188 178 170	4.75 4.85 4.96 4.81	160 161 162 165 166	4.76 4.56 4.56 4.59	180 170 160 152 140	4.76 4.76 4.78 4.80 4.82	186 186 190 195 200	6.04 6.07 6.09 6.16 6.32	\$80 910 930 1,006 1,196	7.10 6.84 6.64 6.52 6.56	2,395 1,964 1,652 1,470 1,530
6	5.26 5.00 5.25 5.25 5.10 5.05	162 156 150 153 159 166	4.80 4.77 4.74	167 168 168	4.65 4.86 4.86 4.71 4.69	126 134 143 150 160 170a	4.82 4.83 4.85 4.89 4.96	200 203 208 218 238	6.32 6.21 6.10 6.08 6.00	1,196 1,062 940 920 840	6.54 6.52 6.54 6.57 6.68	1,500 1,470 1,500 1,545 1,714

a Ice conditions Jan. 1 to March 31.

5 GEORGE V, A. 1915

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Spray River near Banff, for 1914.—Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.	Nove	mber.	Dece	mber.
DAY.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1 2 3 4	6.86 6.90 7.06 7.20 7.15	1,996 2,060 2,327 2,565 2,480	6.18 6.17 6.15 6.12 6.10	1,028 1,017 995 962 940	5.63 5.62 5.54 5.55 5.56	548 541 492 498 504	5.61 5.59 5.59 5.59 5.59	535 522 522 522 522 522	5.46 5.46 5.44 5.42 5.42	446 446 436 425 425	4.86 5.10 5.13 5.22 5.25	211 216b 225 233 238
6	7.10 7.00 7.03 6.90 6.92	2,395 2,225 2,276 2,060 2,093	6.10 6.10 6.08 6.05 6.04	940 940 920 890 880	5.54 5.51 5.51 5.50 5.44	492 474 474 468 436	5.56 5.57 5.74 5.72 5.69	504 510 625 610 588	5.37 5.36 5.35 5.34 5.31	399 394 389 385 370	5.69 5.84 5.88 6.00	240 236 230 220 200
11	6.85 6.90 6.95 7.00 6.95	1,980 2,060 2,142 2,225 2,142	6.02 6.00 5.97 5.92 5.87	860 840 813 768 726	5.51 5.48 5.45 5.43 5.43	474 458 441 430 430	5.66 5.63 5.58 5.58 5.61	568 548 516 516 535	5.30 5.29 5.27 5.16 5.08	365 361 351 305 276	6.18 6.20 6.36	175 150 153 160 155
16 17 18 19 20	6.89 6.60 6.54 6.52 6.53	2,044 1,590 1,500 1,470 1,485	5.87 5.86 5.84 5.82 5.80	726 718 702 686 670	5.39 5.39 5.39 5.66 5.61	409 409 409 568 535	5.69 5.74 5.74 5.74 5.69	588 625 625 625 588	4.99 5.06 5.13 5.18 5.16	247 269 293 312 305		150 158 165 155 158
21 22 23 24 25	6.52 6.51 6.29 6.29 6.28	1,470 1,455 1,158 1,158 1,146	5.79 5.79 5.78 5.78 5.76	662 662 655 655 640	5.56 5.58 5.51 5.53 5.57	504 516 474 486 510	5.67 5.61 5.58 5.56 5.54	575 535 516 504 492	5.19 5.10 5.13 5.13 5.12	316 282 293 293 288		160 165 175 165 160
26	6.24 6.21 6.20 6.20 6.18 6.18	1,098 1,062 1,050 1,050 1,028 1,028	5.76 5.74 5.74 5.72 5.68 5.65	640 625 625 610 582 562	5.63 5.65 5.67 5.64 5.60	548 562 575 555 528	5.51 5.50 5.46 5.43 5.45 5.47	474 468 446 430 441 452	5.11 5.06 5.10 5.01 4.92	286 269 282 253 227		160 165 170 175 180 190 <i>b</i>

Monthly Discharge of Spray River near Banff, for 1914.

(Drainage area 301 square miles.)

January. 231 150 196 0.651 0.75 12,052 February. 183 142 167 0.555 0.58 9,275 March. 180 126 167 0.555 0.64 10,288 April. 238 152 180 0.598 0.67 10,711 May 1,196 290 755 2.510 2.89 46,423 June 3,041 1,039 1,942 6.450 7.20 115,560 July 2,565 1,028 1,736 5.770 6.65 106,740 August. 1,028 562 772 2.560 2.95 47,468 September. 575 409 491 1.630 1.82 29,217 October 625 430 533 1.770 2.04 32,773 November 446 227 333 1.110 1.24 19,815		D	ISCHARGE IN	EET.	Run-Off.		
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.		inches on Drainage	Total in Acre-feet.
	February March April May June July August. September. October November	183 180 238 1,196 3,041 2,565 1,028 575 625 446	142 126 152 290 1,039 1,028 562 409 430 227	167 167 180 755 1,942 1,736 772 491 533 333	0.555 0.555 0.598 2.510 6.450 5.770 2.560 1.630 1.770 1.110	0,58 0.64 0.67 2.89 7.20 6.65 2.95 1.82 2.04 1.24	12,052 9,275 10,268 10,711 46,423 115,560 106,740 47,468 29,217 32,773 19,815 11,252

a Ice jam.b Ice conditions Dec. 2 to 31.

CASCADE RIVER AT BANKHEAD.

Location.—On the SE. ½ Sec. 19, Tp. 26, Rgc. 11, W. 5th Mer., at the Bankhead Mines. Records available.—August 16, 1911, to December 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; elevation of zero maintained at 93.49 feet since establishment.

Bench-mark.—Tree stump on left bank; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet. Channel.—Coarse gravel.

Discharge measurements.—Made from foot bridge; bridge replaced October 30 by one 50 feet downstream.

Artificial control.—This station is two and one-half miles below the reservoir of the Calgary Power Company at Lake Minnewanka, and the flow of the stream is controlled by the gates. Observer.—J. B. Mackinlay.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Cascade River at Bankhead, in 1914.

	Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
Jan. Jan. Jan.	2 13. 28.	H. C. Ritchie do do	Feet. 52.5 52.0 52.0	Sq. ft. 126.0 104.0 143.0	Ft. per sec. 2.71 1.99 1.08	Feet. 2.52 2.10 3.25	Secft. 341.0 207.0 155.0
Feb. Mar. Mar. April April April May May June July Aug. Aug. Sept. Oct. Oct.	28	do d	52.0 52.0 52.0 52.0 34.0 32.5 32.0 45.0 45.0 43.7 32.0 43.7 32.0 43.0 43.0 43.0 43.0	81.8 95.6 90.2 51.6 128.0 45.7 43.7 183.8 66.5 76.0 49.3 30.2 48.0 62.8 68.2	1.09 1.05 1.45 1.45 1.45 3.26 0.14 0.16 5.68 3.45 4.01 2.26 2.89 3.09 2.66	1.59 1.58 1.90 1.76 2.65 0.95 0.90 3.72 1.46 1.72 1.07 0.65 1.20 1.48	89.0 83.0 150.0 131.0 18.0 415.0 6.8 7.1 1,044.0 230.0 305.0 111.0 49.0 139.0 194.0
Nov. Nov. Dec. Dec.	14	do do do do	43.0 43.5 42.3 41.8	62.6 70.6 60.3 56.4	2.48 2.96 2.66 2.36	1.30 1.46 1.25 1.15	156.0 209.0 161.0 133.0

a Measurements on and after October 30 made at new bridge 50 feet downstream.

5 GEORGE V, A. 1915

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Cascade River at Bankhead, for 1914.

	Janı	iary.	Febr	uary.	Ма	rch.	Ap	ril.	M	ay.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	2.60 2.52 2.47 2.42 2.38	372 340 322 310 290	2.19 2.55 3.35 3.52 3.58	180 180 167 142 126	1.55 1.54 1.54 1.54 1.56	79 77 77 77 77 81	1.82 1.81 1.78 1.78 1.79	133.0 130.0 124.0 124.0 126.0	0.84 0.97 1.21 1.23 2.65	2.6 9.2 29.0 32.0 414.0	0.91 0.93 2.30 3.65 4.28	5.1 6.8 275.0 997.0 1,400.0
6 7 8 9 10	2.34 2.30 2.27 2.26 2.21	284 273 263 259 242	3.81 3.59 3.25 3.23 3.04	108 88 70 70 72	1.58 1.55 1.56 1.55 1.58	84 79 81 79 84	1.76 1.76 1.76 1.75 1.75	120.0 120.0 120.0 117.0 117.0	2.56 2.50 2.45 2.48 2.46	376.0 351.0 331.0 343.0 335.0	4.12 4.06 4.00 3.85 3.75	1,298.0 1,259.0 1,221.0 1,125.0 1,061.0
11 12. 13. 14. 15.	2.17 2.14 2.10 2.10 2.06	230 220 207 207 207 197	2.90 2.53 2.29 1.90 1.72	74 75 77 77 79 <i>b</i>	1.58 1.56 1.56 1.57 1.58	84 81 81 83 84	1.73 1.73 1.73 1.73 1.73	113.0 113.0 113.0 113.0 113.0	2.42 2.40 1.93 1.10 1.10	320.0 312.0 159.0 18.0 18.0	3.68 2.97 3.08 3.19 4.03	1,016.0 571.0 636.0 704.0 1,240.0
16 17 18 19 20	2.04 2.08 2.00 1.99 2.05	195 202 180 177 177	1.57 1.53 1.52 1.50 1.55	81 75 74 70 72	1.58 1.62 1.61 1.61 1.63	84 92 90 90 94	1.73 1.73 1.72 1.74 1.76	113.0 113.0 111.0 115.0 120.0	0.98 1.00 1.01 0.96 2.43	9.8 11.0 11.1 8.6 324.0	4.19 4.10 4.05 3.90 3.70	1,343.0 1,285.0 1,253.0 1,157.0 1,029.0
21. 22. 23. 24. 25.	2.18 1.96 2.21 2.61 2.40	172 167 164 162 159	1.68 1.62 1.53 1.53 1.54	72 73 75 75 77	1.61 1.61 1.61 1.64 1.86	90 90 90 96 142	1.76 0.97 0.97 1.03 1.06	120.0 9.2 9.2 13.0 15.2	2.44 0.89 0.89 0.88 0.88	328.0 5.0 5.0 4.2 4.2	3.55 3.30 3.18 3.10 3.00	980.0 870.0 840.0 835.0 820.0
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	2.56 2.90 <i>a</i> 3.25 3.67 3.50 3.25	157 157 155 159b 164 170	1.55 1.51 1.91	79 74 86	1.95 1.90 1.89 1.86 1.84 1.83	164 151 149 142 137 135	1.15a 1.24 1.26 1.31 1.35	23.0 33.0 35.0 41.0 47.0	0.94 0.95 0.90 0.90 0.89 0.90	7.4 8.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0	2.90 2.88 2.80 2.43 1.90	805.0 835.0 820.0 642.0 381.0

a Gauge height interpolated.b Ice conditions Jan. 29 to Feb. 15.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Cascade River at Bankhead, for 1914.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.	Septe	mber.	Octob	er.	Nove	mber.	Dece	mber.
DAY.	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-
	Height	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge	Height.	charge
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secjt.
1	2.25	548	0.65	47	0 65	47	1.20	137	1.48	218	1.38	187
	2.26	553	0.65	47	0.65	47	0.92	82	1.45	218	1.35	177
	2.38	615	1.66	282	0.65	47	1.07	109	1.54	238	1.33	172
	2.58	726	1.68	289	0.67	49	1.13	122	1.47	214	1.34	175
	2.72	806	1.71	301	0 71	53	1.16	128	1.53	234	1.32	169
6	2.80	\$52	1.76	322	0.95	87	1.23	145	1.49	221	1.30	163
	2.80	\$52	1.71	301	0.98	93	1.28	160	1.48	218	1.29	160
	2.05	450	1.71	301	0.65	47	1.38	186	1.40	192	1.28	158
	2.50	681	1.74	313	0.64	47	1.34	175	1.40	192	1.27	155
	3.07	1,014	1.72	305	0.64	47	1.36	180	1.39	189	1.25	150
11	3.04	995	1.73	309	0.64	47	1.43	202	1.42	195	1.25	150
	3.00	971	1.74	313	0.63	46	1.45	208	1.43	202	1.25	150
	2.95	941	1.70	297	0.71	53	1.43	202	1.44	205	1.23	145
	2.95	941	1.70	297	0.75	58	1.48	218	1.30	163	1.23	145
	2.71	800	1.20	137	0.84	70	1.46	211	1.65	278	1.41	195
16	2.76 2.65 2.55 2.53 2.54	829 765 709 698 703	1.28 1.35 1.38 0.50 0.50	159 177 188 36 36	0.90 0.93 0.69 0.76 0.85	79 84 51 59 72	1.52 1.56 1.59 1.59 1.59	231 245 254 254 254 254	1.54 1.74 1.66 1.66 1.64	238 313 288 288 274	1.99 1.34 1.34 1.22 1.20	422 175 175 142 137
21	2.47	664	0.55	40	0.93	54	1.59	254	1.59	254	1.17	130
22	2.43	642	0.67	49	0.78	62	1.60	259	1.52	231	1.14	124
23	1.74	313	0.80	64	0.84	70	1.57	248	1.51	228	1.14	124
24	1.76	322	0.89	77	0.89	77	1.58	252	1.46	211	1.17	130
25	1.78	330	1.07	109	0.98	93	1.59	254	1.46	211	1.16	128
26 27 28 29 30 31	1.81 1.80 1.80 1.47 1.48 1.47	342 338 338 214 218 214	1.04 1.17 0.76 0.95 1.05 0.68	104 130 59 87 106 50	0.49 0.60 1.57 1.50 1.05	36 43 248 224 106	1.55 1.55 1.55 1.50 1.50 1.50	242 242 242 242 224 224 228	1.46 1.46 1.44 1.42 1.40	211 211 205 198 192	1.14 1.15 1.15 1.15 1.15 1.14	124 126 126 126 126 126 124

Monthly Discharge of Cascade River at Bankhead, for 1914.

Drainage area 248 square miles.)

	Di	SCHARGE IN	SECOND-FE	ET.	Run-Off.		
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.	
January February March April May June July August September October November December	372 180 164 133 414 1,400 1,014 322 248 259 313 422	155.0 70.0 77.0 9.2 2.6 5.1 214.0 36.0 36.0 82.0 163.0 124.0	217 92 98 90 122 89 625 172 74 206 224 158	0.875 0.370 0.396 0.364 0.492 3.590 2.520 0.694 0.299 0.831 0.903 0.637	1.01 0.38 0.46 0.41 0.57 4.00 2.90 0.80 0.33 0.96 1.01 0.73	13,343 5,093 6,044 5,379 7,501 52,958 38,430 10,576 4,415 12,666 13,329 9,715	
The year					13.56	179,449	

BOW RIVER NEAR KANANASKIS.

Location.—On the NW. ¹/₄ Sec. 32, Tp. 24, Rge. 8, W. 5th Mer., at the Canadian Pacific Railway bridge, one mile above the Kananaskis Falls dam of the Calgary Power Company. Records available.—March 10, 1912, to December 31, 1914. Records obtained at Morley, ten miles downstream, from May 25, 1910, to November 30, 1911.

Gauge.—Chain; elevation of zero maintained at 90.84 feet since establishment.

Bench-mark.—On side of east pier; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Solid rock, fairly uniform.

Discharge measurements.—Made from bridge; at very low stages by wading. Observer.—The Calgary Power Company.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Bow River near Kananaskis, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge
		Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
an. 6	H. C. Ritchie	293	478	2.41	3.97	1,155
an. 20-21	do	310	592	1.05	4.80	624
'eb_ 2	do	263	315	2.26	4.00	710
Teb. 7	do	293	327	2.19	3.65	718
Mar. 3	do	283	297	2.09	2.16	620
far. 17	do	357	424	1.58	2.42	670
Aar. 31	do	360	431	1.59	2.43	688
pril 14	do		314	2.74	1.91	860
pril 29	do		321	2.76	1.88	885
May 12	do	375	535	4.22	2.42	2,256
May 27	do		724	5.57	2.91	4,032
une 9	do		1,004	6.86	3.65	6,888
une 23	do		1,072	7.35	3.81	7,878
uly 7	do	420	1,230	8.01	4.25	9,844
.ug. 4	do		784	6.21	3.12	4,870
ept. S	do		569	4.33	2.46	2,465
ept. 22	do	380	499	3.76	2.37	1,873
Oct. 7	do		505	3.85	2.38	1,943
oct. 19	do		546	3.98	2.42	2,172
lov. 3	do		478	3.43	2.24	1,641
Dec. 1	do		461	2.14	2.33	986
Dec. 15	do	241	350	1.24	3.46	433

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Bow River near Kananaskis, for 1914.

	Janu	iary.	Febr	uary.	Ма	rch.	Ap	ril.	71:	ay.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gange	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-
	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge	Height.	charge
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secjt.	Feet,	Secft.
1	5.36	1,260 <i>a</i>	4.36	740	2.41	605	2.46	700	2.04	1,168	2.62	2,872
	5.54	1,240	4.21	730	2.15	610	2.45	705	2.04	1,168	2.71	3,198
	5.47	1,220	4.00	710	2.25	620	2.26	710	2.25	1,675	3.11	4,781
	4.92	1,200	4.10	660	2.10	625	2.25	720	2.25	1,675	3.90	8,260
	4.52	1,170	3.73	590	2.20	630	2.47	730	2.40	2,120	3.90	8,260
6	3.96	1,155	3.90	580	2.10	640	2.36	740	2.45	2,285	3.91	8,306
	3.56	1,130	3.89	580	2.36	650	2.39	745	2.35	1,965	3.71	7,386
	3.35	1,100	3.95	600	2.26	660	2.30	750	2.36	1,996	3.70	7,340
	3.32	1,070	3.89	640	2.30	665	2.31	760	2.43	2,219	3.65	7,115
	3.39	1,040	3.92	680	2.20	675	2.40	770	2.43	2,219	3.30	5,570
11	4.02	1,000	3.95	700	2.30	680	2.25	790	2.35	1,965	3.32	5,656
12	4.12	960	3.94	720	2.25	675	1.95	815	2.38	2,058	3.33	5,699
13	4.55	910	3.94	730	3.05	655	1.94	840	2.45	2,285	3.27	5,444
14	4.74	860	3.84	740	3.54	640	1.91	860 <i>a</i>	2.43	2,219	3.55	6,665
15	4.89	810	3.95	740	3.42	645	1.91	900	2.42	2,186	3.75	7,570
16.	4.90	760	3.84	735	3.05	655	1.92	920	2.42	2,186	4.25	9,870
17.	5.00	720	3.60	720	2.70	670	1.90	880	2.66	3,016	4.35	10,330
18.	4.97	680	3.59	680	2.40	680	1.95	980	2.69	3,124	4.37	10,422
19.	4.90	650	3.41	620	2.61	760	1.85	790	2.73	3,274	4.30	10,100
20.	4.80	625	3.35	560	2.33	710	1.90	880	2.76	3,388	4.20	9,640
21	4.80	620	3.37	560	2.30	720	1.91	900	2.73	3,274	3.95	8,490
	4.95	615	3.35	565	2.32	730	1.85	790	2.60	2,800	3.85	8,030
	4.94	610	3.40	570	2.46	740	1.80	700	2.65	2,980	3.75	7,570
	5.03	605	3.44	575	2.35	740	1.86	808	2.67	3,052	3.36	5,828
	4.95	600	3.70	580	2.37	730	1.88	844	2.83	3,657	3.35	5,785
26 27 28 29 30 31	5.00 4.60 4.65 4.65 5.02 4.60	600 600 620 680 760 760	3.30 3.00 2.70	585 595 600	2.41 2.91 3.04 2.90 2.40 2.40	710 660 640 655 670 690	1.91 1.85 1.89 1.85 1.90	900 790 862 790 880	2.95 2.90 2.80 2.75 2.55 2.53	4,130 3,930 3,540 3,350 2,625 2,555	3.32 3.29 3.22 3.35 3.30	5,656 5,528 5,234 5,785 5,570

a Ice conditions Jan. 1 to April 14.

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Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Bow River near Kananaskis, for 1914.—Concluded.

	Ju	lly.	Aug	gust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.	Nove	mber.	Dece	mber.
DAY.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft
1. 2. 3 4	3.39 3.80 3.89 4.04 4.21	5,957 7,800 8,214 8,904 9,686	3.00 2.98 3.05 3.12 3.14	4,330 4,250 4,535 4,822 4,904	2.46 2.45 2.47 2.45 2.47	2,318 2,285 2,351 2,285 2,351	2.50 2.52 2.52 2.50 2.50	2,450 2,520 2,520 2,450 2,450	2.25 2.23 2.24 2.21 2.20	1,675 $1,621$ $1,648$ $1,567$ $1,540$	2.40 2.71 2.92 3.00 2.84	990 960 930 900 860
6	4.28 4.31 4.01 3.92 3.89	10,008 10,146 8,766 8,352 8,214	3.10 3.15 3.11 3.12 2.90	4,740 4,945 4,781 4,622 3,930	2.45 2.42 2.44 2.50 2.35	2,285 2,186 2,252 2,450 1,965	2.46 2.38 2.43 2.55 2.50	2,318 2,058 2,219 2,625 2,450	2.20 2.15 2.16 2.15 2.20	1,540. 1,420 1,444 1,420 1,540	3.02 3.26 3.45 3.80 3.29	810 760 720 670 620
11	3.87 3.90 3.91 3.94 3.95	8,122 8,260 8,306 8,444 8,490	2.89 2.79 2.71 2.76 2.78	3,891 3,502 3,198 3,388 3,464	2.36 2.43 2.35 2.38 2.43	1,996 2,219 1,975 2,058 2,219	2.47 2.44 2.46 2.40 2.37	2,351 2,252 2,318 2,120 2,027	2.16 2.14 2.13 2.00 2.23	1,444 1,396 1,372 1,080 960a	3.85 3.75 3.56 3.64 3.57	580 550 480 430 420
6	3.97 3.72 3.47 3.41 3.36	8,582 7,432 6,308 6,044 5,828	2.72 2.74 2.71 2.68 2.66	3,236 3,312 3,198 3,088 3,016	2.42 2.40 2.32 2.31 2.34	2,186 2,120 1,872 1,841 1,934	2.35 2.40 2.41 2.42 2.45	$\begin{array}{c} 1,975 \\ 2,120 \\ 2,153 \\ 2,186 \\ 2,285 \end{array}$	2.80 3.64 4.28 3.63 3.43	860 865 870 880 900	3.46 3.38 3.37 3.26 3.39	420 430 440 450 500
21	3 48 3 44 3 29 3 10 3 03	6,352 6,176 5,528 4,740 4,453	2.62 2.60 2.66 2.70 2.69	2,872 2,800 3,016 3,160 3,124	2.32 2.37 2.38 2.38 2.38	1,872 2,027 2,058 2,058 2,027	2.40 2.33 2.33 2.32 2.40	2,120 1,903 1,903 1,872 2,120	2.81 2.25 2.10 2.05 2.10	920 970 1,020 1,050 1,090	3.38 3.41 3.33 3.31 3.30	580 610 630 650 660
26	3 06 3.05 3.02 3 04 3.00 2.97	4,576 4,535 4,412 4,494 4,330 4,210	2.60 2.58 2.52 2.50 2.47 2.49	2,800 2,730 2,520 2,450 2,351 2,417	2.34 2.35 2.43 2.47 2.49	1,934 1,975 2,219 2,351 2,417	2.38 2.34 2.33 2.31 2.27 2.27	2,058 1,934 1,903 1,841 1,729 1,729	2.11 2.02 2.05 2.09 2.25	1,110 1,110 1,110 1,110 1,080 1,050	3.44 3.42 3.40 3.40 3.41 3.64	670 670 640 610 650 700a

a Ice conditions Nov. 15 to Dec. 31.

Monthly Discharge of Bow River near Kananaskis, for 1914.

(Drainage area 1,646 square miles.)

	Ľ	ISCHARGE IN	SECOND-F	EET.	R	un-Off.
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet
January February March April May June June July August September October November	740 740 920 4,130 10,422 10,146 4,945	600 560 605 700 1,168 2,872 4,210 2,351 1,841 1,729 860 420	859 646 670 808 2,583 6,932 6,932 6,957 3,528 2,136 2,128 1,218 645	0.521 0.393 0.407 0.490 1.570 4.200 4.230 2.140 1.300 1.290 0.740 0.392	0.60 0.41 0.47 0.55 1.81 4.69 4.88 2.47 1.45 1.49 0.83 0.45	52,818 35,877 41,197 48,073 158,820 412,486 427,777 216,936 127,100 130,856 72,486 39,666
The year					20 10	1,764,06

KANANASKIS RIVER NEAR KANANASKIS.

Location.—On the SW. \(\frac{1}{4}\) Sec. 34, Tp. 24, Rge. 8, W. 5th Mer., one and one-half miles above the junction with the Bow River.

Records available.—September 1, 1911, to November 11, 1911. January 1, 1912, to December

31, 1914.

Gauge.—Chain; elevation of zero maintained at 88.17 feet since April 20, 1912. Previous to April 20, 1912, gauge readings are at old station one and one-half miles downstream.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Gravel, very uniform.

Discharge measurements.—From cable and car. Observer.—The Calgary Power Company.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Kananaskis River near Kananaskis, in 1914.

	Date.	I	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
				Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
	7	H. C. Ritch	nie	100	117.0	1.11	6.14	206
Jan. 20	0	do		105	210.0	0.46	6.68	96
Feb. 1	6	do		36	73.1	2.18	9.46	159
Mar.	2	do		43	50.3	3.54	7.00	178
	6	do		97	177.0	0.80	4.72	144
April	1	do		97	132.0	1.05	$\frac{4.67}{4.76}$	139 172
April 13	3	do		100 104	186.0 209.0	1.15	5.02	231
April 30 May 1	0	do		114	244.0	2.02	5.02 5.55	492
	1	do		120	333.3	3.44	6.26	1,147
	8	do		123	384.7	4.33	6.69	1,666
June 2	2	do		120	417.0	4.68	6.62	1,951
	8	do		125	432.0	4.82	6.70	2,086
July 20	0	do		123	392.0	4.03	6.42	1,580
	5	do		120	352.0	3.40	6.06	1.197
	7	do		121	329.0	3.06	5.89	1,008
Sept.	9	do		116	294.0	2.40	5.61	707
Sept. 2	1	do		116	286.0	2.22	5.56	635
Oct.	6	do		115	274.0	1.99	5.45	548
Oct. 20	0	do		115	282.0	2.12	5.55	598
Nov.	2	do		113	254.0	1.64	5.26	416
	0	do		107	224.0	1.16	5.00	260
Dec. 1	4	do		30	111 0	2 00	6 99	219

5 GEORGE V, A. 1915

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Kananaskis River near Kananaskis, for 1914.

-	Janı	iary.	Febr	uary.	Ma	rch.	Ap	ril.	Ma	ay.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	6.87 6.56 6.47 6.39 6.31	204 <i>a</i> 204 205 205 205 205	8.46 7.72 7.75 7.81 9.72	125 100 90 82 75	7.20 7.05 6.75 6.50 6.82	180 178 173 170 175	4.65 4.66 4.66 4.66 4.69	139 141 141 141 146	5.06 5.24 5.35 5.36 5.35	249 322 375 380 375	6.23 6.50 6.90 7.05 7.05	1,104 1,430 1,930 2,117 2,117
6	6.25 6.24 6.16 6.19	206 206 202 195 180	9.76 9.74 9.81 10.20 10.10	77 95 130 155 155	6.40 6.30 6.35 6.16 6.14	166 167 169 165 165	4.70 4.69 4.69 4.68 4.70	148 146 146 144 148	5.31 5.30 5.32 5.42 5.53	355 350 360 412 480	6.85 6.80 6.69 6.23 6.17	1,867 1,805 1,673 1,130 1,090
11. 12. 13. 14.	5.72 5.73 6.10 6.15 6.18	145 143 158 162 160	10.00 10.10 10.15 9.99 9.74	153 150 151 153 157	6.15 6.14 6.10 5.78 5.01	165 165 164 163 150	4.75 4.74 4.75 4.74 4.76	158 156 158 156 160	5.54 5.54 5.60 5.67 5.97	486 486 525 577 830	6.17 6.28 6.38 6.50 6.60	1,110 1,250 1,400 1,570 1,720
16. 17. 18. 19.	5.95 5.76 5.44 6.36 6.70	140 125 115 105 96	9.27 9.10 9.00 8.84 8.44	159 161 164 160 160	4.65 4.63 4.62 4.62 4.66	144 142 140 140 140	4.80 4.78 4.79 4.84 4.82	169 164 167 179 174	5.97 6.12 6.15 6.16 6.16	830 982 1,015 1,026 1,026	6.70 6.78 6.95 7.00 6.75	1,880 2,100 2,260 2,370 2,070
21 22 23 24 25	8.54 8.35 9.34 9.96	94 88 83 81 81	8.75 8.10 8.20 8.91 7.40	170 162 167 175 170	4.65 4.66 4.70 4.68 6.45	142 142 143 143 135	4.83 4.84 4.89 4.88 4.87	177 179 192 190 187	6.01 6.02 6.01 6.16 6.20	870 880 870 1,026 1,070	6.65 6.65 6.45 6.25 6.27	1,960 2,000 1,720 1,445 1,471
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	8.80 9.02 8.70 8.20 9.25 8.02	81 81 88 110 140 115	7.10 7.10 7.90	165 165 180	8.19 7.95 7.54 7.21 6.60 5.10	127 135 138 138 137 137 <i>a</i>	4.93 4.95 4.94 4.96 4.99	205 211 208 214 224	6.26 6.28 6.21 6.15 6.00 6.10	1,139 1,162 1,082 1,015 860 960	6.23 6.20 6.15 6.20 6.29	1,419 1,380 1,315 1,380 1,497

a Ice conditions Jan. 1 to March 31.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Kananaskis River near Kananaskis, for 1914.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	gust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.	Nove	mber.	Dece	mber.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secfl.	Feet.	Secfl.	Feet.	Secft.
1 2 3 4 5	6.34 6.47 6.53 6.60 6.65	1,566 1,748 1,832 1,930 2,000	6.03 6.01 6.02b 6.03b 6.05	1,159 1,133 1,146 1,159 1,185	5.62 5.63 5.64 5.64 5.61	700 710 720 720 690	5.42 5.41 5.39 5.40 5.41	526 518 503 510 542	5.25 5.25 5.26 5.23 5.23	405 405 412 391 391	4.92 5.03 4.98 4.98 4.98	228 275 252 252 252 252
6 7 8 9	6.71 6.77 6.73 6.70 6.66	2,084 2,168 2,112 2,070 2,014	6.02 6.00 6.03 6.06 6.01	1,146 1,120 1,159 1,198 1,133	5.60 5.54 5.55 5.60 5.52	680 626 635 680 608	5.44 5.40 5.39 5.55 5.48	542 510 503 635 574	5.21 5.19 5.17 5.19 5.16	377 364 352 364 346	4.97 5.29 6.04 7.58 7.71	248 245 <i>c</i> 241 237 232
11 12 13 14	6.64 6.60 6.59 6.63 6.70	1,986 1,930 1,916 1,972 2,070	5.96 5.93 5.89 5.86 5.82	1,072 1,036 989 956 912	5.50 5.51 5.48 5.42 5.42	590 599 574 526 526	5.44 5.40 5.37 5.52 5.54	542 510 489 608 626	5.16 5.15 5.13 5.08 $5.00b$	346 340 328 300 260	8.54 8.51 7.22 6.99 6.76	227 224 220 218 210
16. 17. 18. 19.	6.68 6.58 6.49 6.47 6.38	2,042 1,902 1,776 1,748 1,622	5.80 5.86 5.88 5.86 5.86	890 956 978 956 912	5.40 5.37 5.37 5.50 5.49	510 489 489 590 582	5.60 5.62 5.61 5.57 5.57	680 700 690 653 653	5.00b $5.00b$ $5.00b$ $5.00b$ 4.98	260 260 260 260 252	6.58 7.45 6.98 6.70 6.77	195 210 200 180 175
21 22 23 24 25	6.44 6.37 6.25 6.16 6.10	1,706 1,608 1,445 1,328 1,250	5.80 5.70 5.72 5.76 5.74	890 780 802 846 824	5.48 5.52 5.46 5.45 5.44	574 608 558 550 542	5.46 5.45 5.40 5.46 5.38	558 550 510 558 496	5.04 5.04 5.01 5.01 5.02	280 280 265 265 270	6.86 6.94 7.35 6.90 6.69	180 185 188 180 150
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	6.08 6.03 6.01 6.04 6.01 5.98	1,224 1,159 1,133 1,172 1,133 1,096	5.70 5.66 5.62 5.68 5.66 5.64	780 740 700 760 740 720	5.46 5.50 5.51 5.49 5.46	558 590 599 582 558	5.33 5.31 5.30 5.28 5.28 5.28	461 447 440 426 426 426	5.01 5.00 5.00 5.00 4.98	265 260 260 260 252	6.48 6.47 6.44 6.28 6.04 6.20	125 123 121 115 110 120c

Monthly Discharge of Kananaskis River near Kananaskis, for 1914.

(Drainage area 398 square miles.)

	D	ISCHARGE IN	SECOND-FI	EET.	Run-Off.		
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.	
January February March April. May June June October November December	206 180 180 224 1,139 2,370 2,168 1,198 720 700 412 275	81 75 127 139 249 1,090 1,096 700 489 426 252 110	142 143 153 169 722 1,653 1,701 961 599 542 311	0.356 0.360 0.384 0.425 1.810 4.150 4.280 2.420 1.500 1.360 0.780 0.495	$\begin{array}{c} 0.41 \\ 0.37 \\ 0.44 \\ 0.47 \\ 2.09 \\ 4.63 \\ 4.93 \\ 2.79 \\ 1.67 \\ 1.57 \\ 0.87 \\ 0.57 \end{array}$	8,731 7,942 9,408 10,056 44,394 98,360 104,590 59,090 35,643 33,326 18,506 12,113	
The year					20.81	442,159	

b Gauge height interpolated. c 1ce conditions Dec. 7 to 31.

5 GEORGE V. A. 1915

GHOST RIVER AT GILLIES' RANCH.

Location.—On the NE. \(\frac{1}{4}\) Sec. 23, Tp. 26, Rge. 6, W. 5th Mer., one mile above the junction with the Bow River.

Records available.—August 17, 1911, to November 11, 1911. January 1, 1912, to December 31. 1914.

Gauge.—Chain on left bank; 1911-13 elevation of zero, 91.15 feet; 1914 elevation of zero, 89.22 feet.

Bench-mark.—Stone on left bank; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Shifting gravel.

Discharge measurements.—Made by wading; at very high stages measurements made at highway bridge, one mile downstream.

Observer.—Miss E. Gillies.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Ghost River at Gillies' Ranch, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
Jan. 9. Feb. 5. Mar. 5 Mar. 19 April 2. April 16 April 28 May 14 June 21 June 25 July 9 Aug. 6 Aug. 20 Sept. 10 Sept. 24 Oct. 8 Oct. 21 Nov. 5 Nov. 19	H. C. Ritchie	30.0 35.0 30.0 32.0 74.5 75.0 77.5 77.5 77.0 76.0 76.0 75.6 76.0 75.6	Section. 59.6 37.0 32.5 28.5 36.8 56.2 47.0 60.6 79.9 89.3 87.6 47.5 87.7 75.4 78.7 70.8 68.4	Ft. per sec. 2.34 2.46 3.88 3.80 2.50 3.24 2.82 2.82 2.88 3.16 3.60 3.42 3.14 3.25 2.84 2.90 3.08 2.73 2.98		Secft. 139 91 126 6108 92 182 174 252 321 300 240 246 192 219 243 211 194 194 204
Dec. 3 Dec. 17	do do	110	70.6 80.6	2.02 1.25	3.47 3.70	142 101

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Ghost River at Gillies' Ranch, for 1914.

	Janu	iary.	Febr	uary.	Ma	rch.	Ap	ril.	М	ay.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	3.92 3.95 4.30 4.50 4.10	167 <i>a</i> 168 172 174 160	4.85 4.34 4.20 4.20 3.93	98 97 96 93 91	3.82 3.80 3.80 3.80 3.49	120 123 126 128 126	3.70 4.58 4.45 4.56 5.58	93 92 95 98 102	3.31 3.39 3.29 3.25 3.30	171 196 171 163 180	3.19 3.10 3.36 3.30 3.29	$ \begin{array}{r} 175 \\ 151 \\ 221 \\ 205 \\ 202 \end{array} $
6,	3.95 3.80 3.65 3.72 3.72	150 144 138 139 139	4.65 4.60 3.85 4.45 4.10	91 92 94 100 104	3.65 3.80 3.70 3.60 3.34	121 126 121 114 110	5.48 5.46 4.80 3.12 3.11	108 118 130 146 <i>a</i> 143	3.19 3.29 3.29 3.32 3.37	152 182 185 196 208	3.24 3.34 3.80 3.43 3.41	189 216 340 240 243
11	3.63 3.60 3.65 3.65 3.56	134 132 134 134 128	3.82 4.10 4.05 3.98 4.10	102 110 108 107 122	3.80 4.00 4.19 4.25 4.25	115 118 116 113 111	3.11 3.15 3.20 3.30 3.36	$\begin{array}{c} 143 \\ 154 \\ 168 \\ 196 \\ 212 \end{array}$	3.35 3.36 3.30 3.22 3.32	210 215 202 183 210	3.47 3.50 3.83 3.56 3.69	251 259 348 275 310
16. 17. 18. 19.	3.49 3.50 3.52 3.50 3.47	124 125 126 125 124	4.08 4.08 4.05 3.95 3.92	120 118 114 110 106	4.90 4.01 3.96 3.94 3.75	110 110 108 108 110	3.25 3.20 3.20 3.21 3.19	182 165 162 161 153	3.22 3.15 3.15 3.10 3.15	183 163 163 151 163	3.68 3.70 3.76 3.76 3.79	308 313 329 329 337
21 22 23 24 25	3.49 3.55 3.52 3.49 4.35	120 115 112 104 96	3.90 3.95 3.95 3.95 4.00	105 104 110 115 118	3.80 3.76 3.94 3.62 3.55	109 114 116 112 109	3.19 3.19 3.21 3.22 3.19	150 147 148 148 138	3.10 3.15 3.15 3.25 3.15	151 163 163 192 163	3.50 3.47 3.42 3.41 3.74	259 251 237 235 324
26	5.05 5.06 5.05 5.00 5.00 4.85	95 94 94 97 103 101	4.00 3.84 3.82	116 124 120	4.87 4.03 5.76 4.05 4.12 5.75	106 103 101 99 97 95	3.20 3.20 3.25 3.25 3.30	138 135 146 150 166	3.05 3.05 3.00 2.96 2.96 3.09	138 138 124 113 113 148	3.56 3.73 3.70 3.65 3.60	275 321 313 300 286

a Ice conditions Jan. 1 to April 9.

5 GEORGE V, A. 1915

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Ghost River at Gillies' Ranch, for 1914.—Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Ang	ust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.	Nove	mber.	Dece	mber.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
•	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secfl.	Feet.	Secft.
1	3.54 3.53 3.53 3.52 3.75	270 267 267 264 327	3.54 3.54 3.53 3.54 3.56	$\begin{array}{c} 250 \\ 250 \\ 251 \\ 250 \\ 256 \end{array}$	3.44 3.44 3.44 3.43 3.43	205 205 204 201 200	3.43 3.42 3.41 3.43 3.44	215 216 212 220 224	3.39 3.39 3.36 3.37 3.39	199 199 191 193 199	3.37 3.37 3.47 3.48 3.48	163 152 142 135 129
6	3.83 3.66 3.56 3.65 3.63	348 302 275 300 293	3.56 3.54 3.50 3.54 3.56	$\begin{array}{c} 256 \\ 251 \\ 240 \\ 250 \\ 254 \end{array}$	3.43 3.43 3.44 3.43 3.42	199 198 199 195 191	3.42 3.41 3.50 3.60 3.80	219 218 243 268 320	3.38 3.38 3.35 3.35 3.30	195 195 192 183 169	3.57 3.57 3.60 3.65 3.54	121 115 110 105 101
11 12 13 14 15	3.63 3.63 3.65 3.68 3.69	292 291 295 302 303	3.54 3.54 3.54 3.54 3.54	249 248 248 247 247	3.43 3.43 3.42 3.42 3.43	193 194 196 195 198	3.60 3.60 3.53 3.54 3.54	265 264 246 249 247	3.30 3.33 3.34 3.33 3.36	168 175 176 172 180	3.80 3.87 3.87 3.95 3.84	98 98 99 100 100
16 17 18 19 20	3.56 3.57 3.55 3.55 3.55	268 269 263 262 261	3.56 3.60 3.60 3.55 3.54	251 262 261 249 245	3.45 3.46 3.66 3.49 3.46	203 206 261 216 209	3.55 3.60 3.49 3.49 3.49	248 259 229 227 225	3.36 3.55 3.55 3.48 3.30	178 231 230 210 200	3.94 3.70 4.00 4.50 4.68	101 101 102 102 103
21 22 23 24 25	3.56 3.56 3.60 3.60 3.60	262 261 271 270 275	3.54 3.56 3.55 3.54 3.53	245 248 245 241 237	3.44 3.43 3.43 3.48 3.46	205 202 203 219 215	3.45 3.43 3.40 3.41 3.40	214 209 201 203 201	3.30 3.30 3.30 3.32 3.49	200 200 200 200 200 <i>a</i> 200	5.11 5.12 5.10 5.05	106 109 112 112 112 112
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	3.58 3.55 3.55 3.54 3.54 3.54	270 261 260 257 257 256	3.53 3.49 3.47 3.47 3.47 3.43	236 225 218 217 216 204	3.46 3.45 3.44 3.44 3.43	216 215 214 215 214 215 214	3.41 3.40 3.40 3.40 3.39 3.39	203 201 201 201 199 199	3.49 3.46 3.46 3.39 3.38	200 200 200 196 180	5.04 5.00 5.02 5.00 4.85 4.75	110 111 112 114 114 112a

a 1ce conditions Nov. 24 to Dec. 31.

MONTHLY DISCHARGE of Ghost River at Gillies' Ranch, for 1914.

(Drainage area 378 square miles.)

	D	ISCHARGE IN	SECOND-F	EET.	Run-Off.		
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in	Total in Acre-feet.	
January February March April May June July August September October November	174 124 128 212 215 348 348 262 261 320 231 163	94 91 95 92 113 151 256 204 191 199 168 98	128 107 113 143 169 268 278 243 206 227 194	0.339 0.284 0.299 0.378 0.447 0.710 0.735 0.643 0.545 0.600 0.513 0.299	0.29 0.34 0.42 0.52 0.79 0.85 0.74 0.61 0.69 0.57	7,870 5,942 6,948 8,509 10,391 15,947 17,094 14,941 12,258 13,958 11,544 6,948	
The year					6.55	125,402	

JUMPINGPOUND CREEK NEAR JUMPING POUND.

Location.—On the SE. \(\frac{1}{4}\) Sec. 30, Tp. 21, Rge. 4, W. 5th Mer., at Jumping Pound post office.

Records available.—April 19, 1908, to October 31, 1914. Discharge measurements only,
June, 1906.

Gauge.—Vertical staff, attached to bridge pile; elevation of zero has been maintained at 89.82 feet since establishment.

Bench-mark — Permanent iron bench-mark on right bank; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet. Channel.—Gravel and clay.

Channet.—Graver and clay.

Discharge measurements.—At high water, made from highway bridge; at ordinary stages, by wading, downstream.

Winter flow.—No winter records have been obtained.

Observer.-John Bateman.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Jumpingpound Creek near Jumping Pound, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
April 27. May 15. June 12. June 26. July 10. Aug. 7. Aug. 21. Sept. 11. Sept. 25. Oct. 9. Oct. 22.	do d	52.0 56.5 50.3 27.5 28.0 20.0 27.5 31.0	Sq. ft. 54.0 64.5 65.5 76.3 55.1 30.9 26.8 30.7 36.6 38.8	Ft. per sec. 0.89 1.04 1.05 1.46 0.75 0.39 0.36 0.35 0.35 1.16	Feet. 2.16 2.25 2.25 2.40 2.14 1.91 1.90 1.84 1.85 2.04 2.12	Secft. 48.0 67.0 69.0 111.0 42.0 12.0 11.0 9.4 10.7 27.0 45.0

5 GEORGE V, A. 1915

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Jumpingpound Creek, near Jumping Pound, for 1914.

		April.		May.		June.	
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	
	Feet.	Secfl.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	
1	2.90	345 410	2.12 2.12 2.15 2.15 2.16	39 39 44 44 46	2.14 2.14 2.15 2.19 2.25	42 42 44 53 67	
6	3.06 2.92 2.79 2.75 2.75	456 358 282 261 261	2.14 2.14 2.14 2.13 2.19	42 42 42 40 53	2.40 2.40 2.35 2.35 2.36	111 111 96 96 99	
11	2.74 2.65 2.55 2.30 2.25	256 212 168 80 67	2.20 2.20 2.20 2.20 2.20 2.20	55 55 55 55 55	2.25 2.35 2.36 2.40 2.35	67 96 99 111 96	
16	2.24 2.20 2.18 2.16 2.16	65 55 51 46 46	2.25 2.25 2.25 2.26 2.26	67 67 67 70 70	2.30 2.29 2.29 2.26 2.21	80 78 78 70 57	
21	2.14 2.12 2.20 2.19 2.18	42 39 55 53 51	2.25 2.27 2.29 2.28 2.27	67 73 78 75 72	2.17 2.15 2.14 2.14 2.18	48 44 42 42 51	
26	2.17 2.15 2.14 2.14 2.13	48 44 42 42 40	2.26 2.25 2.24 2.22 2.20 2.16	70 67 65 60 55 46	2.20 2.22 2.26 2.20 2.18	55 60 70 55 51	

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Jumpingpound Creek near Jumping Pound, for 1914.

1	July.		August.		September.		October.	
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	2.15 2.11 2.16 2.18 2.20	$\begin{array}{c} 44.0 \\ 42.0 \\ 46.0 \\ 51.0 \\ 55.0 \end{array}$	1.93 1.92 1.91 1.90 1.89	14.4 13.6 12.8 12.0 11.5	1.88 1.87 1.85 1.86 1.86	11.0 10.5 9.5 10.0 10.0	1.82 1.81 1.84 1.86 1.90	8.6 8.3 9.2 10.0 12.0
6	2.20 2.40 2.28 2.27 2.27	55.0 111.0 75.0 73.0 73.0	1.96 1.99 1.99 2.00 2.08	17.0 20.0 20.0 21.0 32.0	1.85 1.85 1.87 1.86 1.85	9.5 9.5 10.5 10.0 9.5	1.94 1.95 1.95 2.04 2.02	15.2 16.0 16.0 26.0 22.0
11	2 25 2.20 2.22 2.19 2.13	67.0 55.0 60.0 53.0 40.0	2.10 2.06 2.05 2.01 2.00	35.0 29.0 27.0 22.0 21.0	1.84 1.87 1.90 1.95 1.98	9.2 10.5 12.0 16.0 19.0	2.01 2.00 1.98 1.95 2.00	22.0 21.0 19.0 16.0 21.0
16	2.08 2.08 2.06 2.05 2.04	32.0 32.0 29.0 27.0 26.0	$\begin{array}{c} 2.00 \\ 1.98 \\ 2.01 \\ 2.00 \\ 1.99 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 21.0 \\ 19.0 \\ 22.0 \\ 21.0 \\ 20.0 \end{array}$	1.98 1.95 1.95 1.94 1.94	19.0 16.0 16.0 15.2 15.2	2.07 2.15 2.00 2.25 2.26	30.0 44.0 21.0 67.0 70.0
21	2.03 2.02 2.00 1.99 1.95	25.0 23.0 21.0 20.0 16.0	2.00 2.00 1.91 1.92 1.92	21.0 21.0 12.8 13.6 13.6	1.92 1.90 1.88 1.86 1.85	13.6 12.0 11.0 10.0 9.5	2.12 2.14 2.11 2.09 2.08	39.0 42.0 37.0 33.0 32.0
26	1.98 1.96 1.95 1.95 1.94 1.93	19.0 17.0 16.0 16.0 15.2 14.4	1 93 1 93 1 92 1 91 1 90 1 89	13 4 14.4 13.6 12.8 12.0 11.5	1.85 1.84 1.83 1.83 1.82	9.5 9.2 8.9 8.9 8.6	2.07 2.06 2.05 2.02 2.00 1.98a	30.0 29.0 27.0 23.0 21.0 19.0

a Gauge height interpolated.

Monthly Discharge of Jumpingpound Creek near Jumping Pound, for 1914.

(Drainage area 188 square miles.)

Монтн.	Di	SCHARGE IN	Run-Off.			
	Maximum.	Minimum	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
April (4 to 30) May June July August September October	78.0 111.0 111.0 35.0	39.0 39.0 42.0 14.4 11.5 8 6 8.3	$143.0 \\ 57.3 \\ 70.4 \\ 40.3 \\ 18.5 \\ 11.6 \\ 26.0$	0.761 0.305 0.374 0.214 0.098 0.062 0.138	$\begin{array}{c} 0.77 \\ 0.35 \\ 0.42 \\ 0.25 \\ 0.11 \\ 0.07 \\ 0.16 \end{array}$	7,658 3,523 4,189 2,478 1,137 690 1,599
The period					2.13	21,274

BOW RIVER AT CALCARY

touch Some Fast in the city of Calgary

Record Fast in the city of

3/23/3/2 Permanent now bench mark near intersection of Second and Third avenues

(2004) - Composed (2004) thet (2004) - Composed (2004) gravel may shift in flood stages, District massive as Wale from the downstream side of bridge

Observe C \ Lung

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Bow River at Calgary, in 1914.

Date	Figurer	// /th	Sect :	Mean Ve. 3 11	He 4' t-	Discharge
		t ee.	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	Al perle	Fee.	Nec -11
ž 3	Hallet J. Howe	303	>45	1 34	4 77	1.315
à ·)	118 110 000	- 12	7 3 3	1 39	4 1%	1,019
14		1.03	553	1 30	4 >3	1,145
23	>	246	1212	0.34	5 10	15
	21521	270	511	1)	5 62	1.01
·5 14	1 & Tempes	27.1	747	13)	5 56	97
6		256	711	1 41	5 44	1,01
4 27	. >	276	712	i 25	5 21	5.1
arı ill	8 1 S 8'er	2714	646	1 55	5 01	1.00
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27 27	R : Michel	315	1,571	5 35	6 960	10,01
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5 GEORGE V, A. 1915

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Bow River at Calgary, for 1914.—Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.	Nove	mber.	Decen	ber.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secfl.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secfl.	Feet.	Secft.
1	6.93 7.30 7.57 7.82 7.74c	9,720 11,200 12,280 13,390 13,030	5.72 5.75 5.82 5.82 5.82 5.87	5,560 5,650 5,860 5,860 6,010	5.11 4.94 4.92 4.90 4.86	3,775 3,350 3,300 3,250 3,150	4.81 4.79 4.79c 4.78c 4.78	3,025 2,980 2,980 2,960 2,960	4.30 4.28 4.29 4.22 4.04	2,050 2,020 2,035 1,930 1,690	3.98d 3.81 3.78 3.76 $3.74b$	1,720 1,640 1,540 1,460 1,400
6	7.66 <i>c</i> 7.58 <i>c</i> 7.50 <i>c</i> 7.40 7.40	12,670 12,320 12,000 11,600 11,600	5.81 5.81 5.81 5.75 5.66	5,830 5,830 5,830 5,650 5,380	4.90 4.86 4.84 4.84 4.79	3,250 3,150 3,100 3,100 2,980	4.76 4.71 4.87 4.98 4.78	2,920 2,820 3,175 3,450 2,960	3.98 3.90c 3.82c 3.74 3.80	1,630 1,550 1,510 1,470 1,500	3.72a 3.73 3.72 3.70 4.02	1,340 1,260 1,160 1,100 1,040
11	7.35 7.31 7.35 7.50 7.56	11,400 11,240 11,100 12,000 12,240	5.54 5.45 5.36 5.36 5.36	5,020 4,750 4,480 4,480 4,480	4.73 4.77 4.76 4.70 4.64	2,860 2,940 2,920 2,800 2,680	4.80 4.81 4.86 4.86 4.85	3,000 3,100 3,150 3,150 3,125	3.90 4.16 3.99 3.97 3.97	1,550 1,840 1,640 1,620 1,620	3.79 4.05 4.34 4.82 4.16	990 940 920 925 935
16	7.55 7.27 6.82 6.58 6.55	12,200 11,080 9,280 8,430 8,220	5.36 5.41 5.44 5.38 5.33	4,480 4,630 4,720 4,540 4,390	4.58 4.57 4.56 4.55 4.69	2,560 2,540 2,520 2,500 2,780	4.83 4.79 4.73 4.70 4.61	3,075 2,980 2,860 2,800 2,680	3.97 4.00 4.03c 4.07c 4.11c	1,620 1,650 1,680 1,720 1,765	4.05 4.25 4.28 4.62 4.56	958 960 970 980 990
21 22 23 24 25	6.67 6.51 6.26 6.07 5.96	8,745 8,290 7,310 6,645 6,280	5.26 5.27 5.33 5.32 5.23	4,180 4,210 4,390 4,360 4,090	4.76 4.71 4.64 4.59 4.57	2,920 2,820 2,680 2,580 2,540	4.57 4.57 4.54 4.51 4.51	2,540 2,540 2,480 2,420 2,420	4.15c 4.19c 4.22 4.27 4.38	1,825 1,885 1,930 2,005 2,170	4.38 4.62 4.75 4.97 5.06	995 1,000 1,000 1,005 1,010
26 27 28 29 30 31	5.89 5.83 5.79 5.74 5.73 5.70	6,070 5,890 5,770 5,620 5,590 5,500	5.15 5.10 5.10 5.10 5.10 5.09 5.10	3,875 3,750 3,750 3,750 3,750 3,725 3,750	4.60 4.67 4.78 4.90 4.88	2,600 2,740 2,960 3,250 3,200	1.48 4.50 4.41 4.10 4.31 4.33	2,360 2,400 2,220 2,200 2,110 2,095	4.23 4.18 4.14 4.10 4.08	1,945 1,870 1,810 1,750 1,730	4.99 5.01 5.06 5.19 5.00 4.99a	1,020 1,025 1,030 1,035 1,040 1,045

<sup>a Jan. 1 to April 7 and Dec. 6 to 31—observers' records.
b April 10 to Dec. 5—automatic gauge records.
c Gauge heights interpolated.
d Jan. 1 to April 10 and Dec. 1 to 31—ice conditions.</sup>

Monthly Discharge of Bow River at Calgary, for 1914.

(Drainage area 3,113 square miles.)

	Dis	SCHARGE IN	SECOND-FE	ET.	Run-Off.		
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.	
January February March April May June July August September October November	1,055 1,144 1,870 5,470 14,290 13,390 6,010 3,775 3,450	800 845 908 1,150 1,660 4,990 5,500 3,725 2,500 2,095 1,470 920	1,054 945 1,034 1,498 3,700 10,208 9,645 4,750 2,926 2,772 1,767 1,111	0.339 0.304 0.302 0.481 1.190 3.280 3.100 1.530 0.940 0.890 0.568 0.357	0.39 0.32 0.38 0.54 1.37 3.66 3.57 1.76 1.05 1.03 0.63	64,808 52,483 63,578 89,140 227,500 607,380 593,050 292,070 174,110 170,444 105,143 68,312	
The year					15.11	2,508,018	

ELBOW RIVER AT FULLERTON'S RANCH.

Location.—On the NW. 4 Sec. 12, Tp. 23, Rge. 5, W. 5th Mer., about 600 feet from Jake Fullerton's ranch, 35 miles southwest of Calgary.

Records available.—September 29, 1914, to December 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; elevation of zero maintained at 90.83 feet since establishment. Bench-mark.—Tree-stump about 50 feet southeast of gauge; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet. Channel.—Fairly permanent.

Channel.—Fairly permanent.

Discharge measurements.—Made by wading, about 800 feet downstream, from gauge.

Observer.—Jake Fullerton.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Elbow River at Fullerton's Ranch, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
Sept. 29 Nov. 19		Feet. 71.0 71.0 69.0 100.0	Sq. ft. 86.8 96.4 95.6 89.0	Et. per sec. 2.17 2.39 2.57 1.39	Feet. 1.30 1.43 1.35 2.75	Secft. 188 230 245 123

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Elbow River at Fullerton's Ranch, for 1914.

	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.	Nove	mber.	Dece	mber.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1			1.43 1.43 1.44 1.45 1.45	232 233 236 240 242	1.50 1.49 1.49 1.48 1.47	275 272 272 272 272 269	1.35 1.36 1.36 1.37 1.40	230 215 197 176 157
6. 7. 8. 9.			1.45 1.46 1.47 1.47 1.47	243 245 246 248 250	1.47 1.46 1.47 1.46 1.45	271 267 270 270 266	1.50 1.65 1.69 1.68 1.70	135 120 105 97 90
11. 12. 13. 14. 15.			1.47 1.48 1.48 1.49 1.49	252 254 256 258 260	1.45 1.44 1.44 1.44 1.35	268 266 266 267 243	1.70 2.30 2.35 2.90 3.80	85 85 86 88 90
16. 17. 18. 19. 20.			2.00 2.02 2.02 1.82 1.64	404 410 412 354 304	1.33 1.35 1.34 1.31 1.30	238 244 243 234c 245	3.80 3.55 3.32 3.32 3.32	93 96 98 102 104
21 22 23 24 25			1 60 1.58 1.57 1.55 1.55	294 290 287 283 283	1.30 1.30a 1.30a 1.30a 1.30a	245 245 245 245 245 245	3.32 3.27 3.17 3.07 3.07	106 108 112 114 115
26 27 28 29 30 31	1.43	230 232 <i>c</i>	1.54 1.54 1.54 1.53 1.53 1.53	282 283 284 281 282 284	1.30 <i>a</i> 1.30 <i>a</i> 1.30 1.30 1.35	245 245 245 243 240b	3.07 3.07 3.07 2.62 2.57 2.53	117 120 122 123 126 128b

a Gauge heights interpolated.

b to b lee conditions.
c to c Shifting conditions.

5 GEORGE V, A. 1915

Monthly Discharge of Elbow River at Fullerton's Ranch, for 1914.

(Drainage area 254 square miles.)

	D	ISCHARGE I	SECOND-F	EET.	Run-Off.		
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.	
September (29-30) October November December	232 412 275 230	230 232 234 85	231 281 255 121	0.909 1.110 1.000 0.476	0.068 1.280 1.120 0.550	916 17,278 15,174 7,440	
The period					3.018	40,808	

ELBOW RIVER AT CALGARY.

Location.—On SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 14, Tp. 24, Rge. 1, W. 5th Mer. Records available.—May 8, 1908, to December 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Standard chain on Twelfth ave. bridge; elevation of zero, 3,404.82 feet during 1912-14.

Bench-marks.—(1) Permanent iron bench-mark near cable station; elevation, 3,423.85 feet above mean sea level (Geodetic Surveys of Canada). (2) Corner of wing wall of left abutment of traffic bridge; elevation, 3,420.07 feet above mean sea level (Geodetic Surveys of Canada).

Channel.—Composed of gravel and boulders, liable to shift and affected by back water

from the Bow River during flood stages of that stream.

Discharge measurements.—Made from cable car, or in low stages by wading.

Winter flow.—Open water conditions prevail at station.

Diversions.—City of Calgary water supply intake twelve miles upstream from station. Observer.—Mrs. I. S. White.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Elbow River at Calgary, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge
		Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
in. 8	J. S. Tempest	69.0	75.8	2.08	1.93	157
m. 15		65.0	65.8	1.94	1.87	128
in. 19		66.0	63.2	1.69	1.85	97
n. 24		63.0	52.0	1,45	1.68	75
b. 3		120.0	204.0	0.50	1.90	101
eb. 16	J. S. Tempest	58.4	65.0	1.94	1.86	126
b. 23	do	57.0	60.2	1.74	1.86	10-
ar. 9	R. J. Srigley	63.0	45.6	2.42	1.84	110
pril 4		72.0	77.6	2.48	1.93	193
ay 9	R. J. Srigley	131.0	262.0	0.91	1.96	238
ay 30	do	131.0	307.0	1.32	2.28	400
ine 26		139.0	396.0	1.81	2.65	716
ıly 11	do	134.0	340.0	1.44	2.46	489
ug. 13	do	129.0	277.0	0.89	1.93	243
pt. 16	do	128.0	259.0	0.78	1.92	20:
ct. 22	do	136.0	323.0	1.22	2.25	393
ov. 11	H. S. Kerby	128.0	260.0	0.84	2.02	219
ov. IS		120.0	244.0	0.73	1.98	179
ec. 12	R. J. McGuinness	123.0	196.0	0.52	1.88	10:
ec. 28	do	130.0	217.0	0.71	1.77	15-

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Elbow River at Calgary, for 1914.

	Janı	iary.	Febr	uary.	Ма	rch.	Ар	ril.	М	ay.	Ju	110
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	1.73 1.66 1.68 1.70 1.72	104a 119 128 141 156	1.91 1.82 1.90 1.89 1.88	92 97 101 102 100	1.84 1.84 1.81 1.81 1.81	109 109 110 110 110	1.80 1.88 2.02 1.93 2.06	$145 \\ 156 \\ 186 \\ 192b \\ 260$	2.05 2.12 2.13 2.15 2.08	280 322 328 340 300	2 41 2.55 2.70 2.84 2.74	520 606 730 822 752
6	1.89 1.88 1.87 1.84 1.72	159 159 157 155 153	1.87 1.90 2.06 1.82 1.75	98 98 100 103 108	1.84 1.84 1.84 1.81 1.79	110 110 110 110 111	2.19 2.10 2.02 2.07 1.96	334 280 240 266 210	2.05 2.01 1.97 1.96 2.14	284 252 232 238 338	2.65 2.80 2.56 2.47 2.44	684 791 624 558 540
11 12 13 14 15	1.95 1.65 1.66 1.82 1.83	148 148 144 136 128	1.82 1.82 1.82 1.88 1.88	112 116 119 122 125	1.83 1.84 1.88 1.89 2.14	112 113 114 115 115	2.14 2.22 2.24 2.16 2.06	*310 360 372 326 270	2.15 2.10 2.09 2.19 2.19	344 314 308 370 370	2.39 2.38 2.52 2.81 2.82	504 498 602 812 822
16. 17. 18. 19.	1.82 1.84 2.03 1.86 1.70	121 114 106 97 94	1.89 1.90 1.86 1.84 1.84	126 127 127 125 119	2.06 2.05 1.84 1.82 1.78	115 115 114 114 113	2.16 2.14 2.05 1.97 2.10	326 318 266 224 298	2.18 2.36 2.36 2.49 2.46	362 484 484 576 556	2.90 2.99 3.11 3.09 3.01	878 944 1,020 1,014 962
21 22 23 24 25	1.70 1.66 1.68 1.68 1.68	93 87 80 75 75	1.90 2.06 1.86 1.86 1.98	110 105 104 104 105	1.76 1.86 1.82 1.76 1.74	112 112 111 111 111	1.92 1.89 1.96 1.96 2.02	200 190 224 224 258	2.41 2.37 2.35 2.32 2.40	514 456 468 446 500	2.77 2.60 2.50 2.37 2.51	796 674 604 412 614
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	1.70 1.70 1.69 1.66 1.63 1.64	76 78 80 81 82 85	1.81 1.80 1.81	106 107 108	1.61 1.61 1.61 1.61 1.70 1.84	112 113 115 119 122 130	2.09 1.96 1.89 1.94 2.01	302 230 196 222 258	2.46 2.47 2.32 2.30 2.28 2.32	542 546 440 422 408 436	2.67 2.53 2.45 2.39 2.41	730 624 560 510 520

a to b lce conditions.

5 GEORGE V, A. 1915

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Elbow River at Calgary, for 1914.—Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	just.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.	Nove	mber.	Dece	mber.
Day.	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-
	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	2.44	532	1.98	254	1.85	186	1.97	236	2.00	234	1.91	125
2	2.47	548	1.97	250	1.85	186	1.97	236	1.95	208	1.91	124
3	2.47	542	1.97	254	1.86	190	2.02	262	1.93	196	1.87	123
4	2.48	544	1.96	250	1.84	178	2.06	284	1.93	194	1.83	117
5	2.67	678	1.95	248	1.89	200	2.10	306	1.93	192	1.80	112
6	2.84 2.70 2.58 2.51 2.47	796 686 594 538 502	1.93 1.96 1.89 1.97 2.21	238 256 222 264 414	1.87 1.85 1.90 1.85 1.85	192 180 200 180 176	$\begin{array}{c} 2.11 \\ 2.06 \\ 2.01 \\ 2.10 \\ 2.19 \end{array}$	316 284 256 306 364	1.94 1.94 1.94 1.94 1.97	194 192 190 188 198	1.79 1.78 1.78 1.78 1.78 1.82	109 110 110 100 100
11.	2.46	490	2.05	314	1.85	176	2.15	338	2.01	214	1.86	101
12.	2.42	464	1.98	274	1.84	172	2.13	324	1.99	202	1.87	102
13.	2.43	476	1.93	248	1.84	168	2.08	296	1.95	182	1.77	104
14.	2.50	528	1.94	250	1.85	172	2.04	272	1.92	166	1.62	106
15.	2.51	542	1.95	256	1.87	182	2.21	372	1.90	156	1.56	106
16.	2.52	554	1.91	234	1.91	198	2.22	378	1.86	138	1.55	104
17.	2.43	492	2.15	370	1.86	178	2.24	390	1.94	166	1.55	108
18.	2.32	418	2.06	314	1.86	178	2.26	402	1.89	179	1.54	112
19.	2.25	374	2.09	330	1.86	178	2.30	430	1.98	172	1.52	110
20.	2.17	328	2.01	280	1.90	178	2.35	464	2.02	179	1.61	114
21.	2.21	356	1.92	232	1.94	216	2.36	472	2.12	170	1.70	120
22.	2.26	392	1.85	200	1.97	232	2.32	442	2.01	162	1.75	125
23.	2.18	346	1.94	240	1.94	218	2.26	398	1.96	154	1.81	130
24.	2.14	326	1.95	244	1.96	228	2.24	386	1.97	151	1.86	136
25.	2.11	310	1.95	244	1.96	228	2.21	364	1.98	149	1.93	142
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	2.10 2.10 2.06 2.03 1.99 1.98	306 308 290 274 256 252	1.95 1.91 1.89 1.84 1.83 1.84	240 220 210 184 180 184	1.96 1.98 1.97 1.97 1.97	228 240 236 236 236	2.19 2.17 2.14 2.07 2.12 2.06	352 336 318 276 302 268	1.96 1.94 1.92 1.92 1.91	146 142 138 134 130	1.96 2.01 1.89 1.76 1.78 1.80	149 158 153 149 144 143

Monthly Discharge of Elbow River at Calgary, for 1914.

(Drainage area 474 square miles.)

	D	ISCHARGE IN	SECOND-F	EET.	Run-Off.		
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.	
January Gebruary March April May June July August September Detober November	127 130 372 576 1,020 796	75 92 109 145 232 412 252 180 168 236 130 100	115 110 113 255 396 691 453 255 199 336 174 121	0.242 0.231 0.238 0.538 0.836 1.458 0.956 0.538 0.420 0.709 0.367 0.255	0.27 0.24 0.27 0.60 0.96 1.63 1.10 0.62 0.47 0.81 0.41 0.29	7,071 6,109 6,948 15,174 24,349 41,117 27,854 15,679 11,841 20,630 10,354 7,440	
he year					7.69	194,596	

NOSE CREEK AT CALGARY.

Location.—On the NW. 4 Sec. 13, Tp. 24, Rge. 1, W. 5th Mer., at the traffic bridge about one and one-half miles east of the centre of the city, and about one-quarter mile above the junction of Nose Creek with Bow River.

Records available.—April 24, 1911, to October 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; the elevation of zero of gauge maintained at 92 83 feet during 1911-12; 92.81 feet during 1913-14.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark; assumed elevation, 100,00 feet.

Channel.—Probably permanent.

Discharge measurements.— Made from the bridge or by wading.

Winter flow.—Observations discontinued through winter months.

Artificial control.—The regulation of the new C.P.R. dam in the Bow River about threequarters of a mile downstream from station might affect this station.

Observer.-C. A. Lang.

Discharge Measurements of Nose Creek at Calgary, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
		Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
April	J. S. Tempest G. H. Whyte and H. S. Kerby R. J. Srig'ey	11.3 23.8 19.6	S.49 16.20 11.70	1.83 0.70 0.59	$\frac{2.04}{1.74}$ $\frac{1.74}{1.61}$	15 60 12.20 6.92
June 27	do do	23.4 21.5 17.8	14.24 8.20 5.83	1.69 0.86 0.76	1.84 1.66 1.60	24.12 7.02 4.44
Sept. 14	dodo	$\frac{19.1}{21.2}$	6.72 8.52	0.86 1.03	1.63 1.70	5.77 8.76

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Nose Creek at Calgary, for 1914.

y Tr	М	ay.	Ju	ne.	Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ober.
DAY.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1 2			1.66 1.66 1.65 1.65 1.66	7.0 7.0 7.0 6.4 7.0	1.72 1.67 1.66 1.64 1.66	10.9 7.6 7.0 6.0 7.0	1.58 1.58 1.58 1.56 1.54	4.1 4.1 4.1 3.6 3.2	1.55 1.55 1.55 1.55 1.55	3.4 3.4 3.4 3.4 3.4	1.63 1.63 1.63 1.66 1.70	5.7 5.7 5.7 7.0 9.3
6 7 8 9	1.71 1.71 1.71 1.71 1.70	10.1 10.1 10.1 9.3	1.70 1.70 1.71 1.71 1.74	9.3 9.3 10.1 10.1 12.5	1.78 1.74 1.71 1.66 1.66	16.7 12.5 10.1 7.0 7.0	1.50 1.58 1.60 1.63 <i>a</i> 1.66	2.6 4.1 4.6 5.7 7.0	1.55 1.55 1.67 1.64 1.60	3.4 3.4 7.6 6.0 4.6	1.76 1.77 1.77 1.77 1.77	14.4 15.5 15.5 15.5 15.5
11	1.70 1.70 1.70 1.70 1.70	9.3 9.3 9.3 9.3 9.3	1.75 1.79 1.81 1.83 1.82	13.3 17.8 20.2 22.9 21.5	1.64 1.64 1.68 1.70 1.69	6.0 6.0 8.1 9.3 8.7	1.65 1.63 1.61 1.59 1.57	6.4 5.6 5.0 4.4 3.9	1.70 1.64 1.64 1.64 1.63	9.3 6.0 6.0 6.0 5.7	1.75 1.75 1.75 1.73 1.73	13.3 13.3 13.3 11.7 11.7
16	1.70 1.70 1.70 1.71 1.71	9.3 9.3 9.3 10.1 10.9	1.82 1.85 1.91 2.01 1.86	21.5 25.5 33.9 48.3 26.9	1.70 1.70 1.69 1.67 1.67	9.3 9.3 8.7 7.6 7.6	1.60 1.64 1.60 1.58 1.58	4.6 6.0 4.6 4.1 4.1	1.63 1.67 1.67 1.65 1.62	5.7 7.6 7.6 6.4 5.3	1.73 1.75 1.75 1.75 1.74	11.7 13.3 13.3 13.3 12.5
21	1.73 1.76 1.76 1.76 1.76	11.7 14.4 14.4 14.4 10.9	1.70 1.66 1.66 1.66 1.69	9.3 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 8.7	1.71 1.71 1.65 1.64 1.64	10.1 10.1 6.1 6.0 6.0	1.57 1.55 1.54 1.65 1.64	3.9 3.4 3.2 6.4 6.0	1.62 1.64 1.64 1.64 1.64	5.3 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0	1.74 1.70 1.68 1.66 1.66	12.5 9.3 8.1 7.0 7.0
26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31.	1.70 1.69 1.69 1.68 1.66 1.66	8.7 8.7 8.1 7.0 7.0	1.81 1.81 1.78 <i>a</i> 1.76 1.76	20.2 20.2 16.7 14.4 14.4	1 62 1.62 1.62 1.60 1.57 1.58	5.3 5.3 5.3 4.6 3.9 4.1	1.61 1.57 1.56 1.56 1.56 1.56	5.0 3.9 3.6 3.6 3.6 3.6	1.64 1.64 <i>a</i> 1.64 1.63 1.63	6.0 6.0 6.0 5.7 5.7	1.66 1.65 1.65 1.65 1.65	7.0 7.0 6.4 6.4 6.4 6.4

a Gauge height interpolated.

Monthly Discharge of Nose Creek at Calgary, for 1914.

(Drainage area 319 square miles.)

	D	ISCHARGE IN	Run-Off.			
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
May (7-31) June July August September October	7.0	7.0 7.0 4.1 3.2 3.4 5.7	$9.9 \\ 15.5 \\ 7.7 \\ 4.4 \\ 5.5 \\ 10.3$	0.031 0.048 0.024 0.014 0.017 0.032	0.04 0.05 0.03 0.02 0.02 0.04	608 916 474 270 327 633
The period					0.20	3,228

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY CANAL AT OGDEN.

Location.—On the NE. \(\frac{1}{4}\) Sec. 21, Tp. 23, Rge. 29, W. 4th Mer., at bridge No. 3, six miles from headgates.

Records available.—May 1, 1911, to October 8, 1914. At bridge No. 2, two miles upstream, May 8, 1998, to October 9, 1910.

Gauge.—Vertical staff, in stilling box; also automatic two-day gauge.

Bench-mark.—Iron post on left bank on upstream side of traffic bridge; elevation, 13.35

feet above the zero of the gauge.

Discharge Measurements.—Made from bridge constructed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for this purpose.

Observer.—A. Hatcher, for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

Remarks.—Previous to July 1 and after September 21, daily gauge readings were not obtained at the regular station, and therefore records at the headgates were used for these The computations have been made in co-operation with the Canadian Pacific periods. Railway Company.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Canadian Pacific Railway Company Canal at Headgates, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
June 19	C. L. Dodge (C.P.R.) do	74.0	148 234	Ft. per sec. 2.30 3.10 2.36	Feet. 2.51 4.06 2.70 1.74	Secft. 342 727 399 202

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Canadian Pacific Railway Company Canal at Ogden, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
May 7 May 20 June 12 June 19 July 24 Aug. 21	dododo	Feet. 50.0 60.0 59.0 65.0 56.5 61.0	Sq. ft. 93.7 196.0 183.0 294.0 145.0 217.0	Ft. per sec. 0.81 1.62 1.91 2.52 1.30 1.65	Feet. 1.33 3.12 2.97 4.46 2.30 3.145	Secft. 78 318 350 741 189 357

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Canadian Pacific Railway Company Canal at Ogden, for 1914.

5	Ар	ríl.	M	ay.	Ju	ne.	Ju	ły.	Au	gust.	Septe	mber
DAY.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secjl.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secjt.
3 4			0.60 0.80 0.90 0.90 0.90	50 74 86 86 86	2.10 2.10 4.10 4.35 3.50	266 266 738 812 582	3.15 3.20 3.20 3.25 3.31	311 320 320 325 339	3.17 3.18 3.18 3.19 3.24	315 317 317 318 327	3.23 3.19 3.20 3.23 3.22	325 318 320 325 323
7 8 9			1.90 0.90 0.90 1.40 1.85	230 86 86 150 222	2.85 2.85 4.45 3.85 2.90	421 421 829 673 434	3.35 3.40 2.95 2.69 2.64	346 355 279 241 234	3.40 3.65 3.68 3.67 3.65	355 400 405 404 400	3.24 3.40 3.65 3.75 3.70	327 355 400 418 409
12 13			1.90 2.00 1.80 1.50 1.50	230 248 214 166 166	2.44 2.42 2.45 2.55 2.45	332 328 334 355 334	3.45 3.45 3.47 3.40 3.40	364 364 368 355 355	3.68 3.55 3.51 3.53 3.50	405 382 375 378 373	3.55 3.56 3.59 3.52 3.50	382 384 389 377 373
	1.00		1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.90	166 166 166 166 230	2.55 2.62 2.60 2.80 2.70	355 370 366 412 388	2.35 2.32 2.29 2.30 2.38	193 190 186 187 196	3.48 3.47 3.45 3.44 3.43	369 368 364 362 360	3.37 3.45 4.30 4.50 4.69	350 364 528 575 622
21	1.60 2.25 2.25 1.80 1.00	182 295 295 214 98	1.90 1.80 1.80 1.80 1.90	230 214 214 214 230	2.64 2.60 2.40 4.00 3.50	375 366 324 710 582	2,32 2,27 2,25 2,25 2,23	190 183 180 180 178	3.42 3.42 3.46 3.45 3.40	359 358 366 364 355	4.16 0.60 0.60 0.60 0.60	501 50 <i>a</i> 50 50 50 50
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	0.70 1.90 0.60 0.60 0.60	62 230 50 50 50 50	1.90 1.90 1.90 2.30 2.30 2.30	230 230 230 304 304 304	3.00 3.15 3.15 3.10 2.80	458 494 494 482 412a	2.23 2.32 3.44 3.20 3.15 3.16	178 190 362 320 312 313	3.40 3.40 3.40 3.30 3.31 3.32	355 355 355 337 339 341	0.60 0.60 0.60 0.60 3.70	50 50 50 50 631a

a Records from April 19 to June 30 and Sept. 22 to Sept. 30 were taken at the headgates.

Monthly Discharge of Canadian Pacific Railway Company Canal at Ogden, for 1914.

	DISCHARO	ND-FEET.	Run Off.	
Month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Total in Acre-feet
April (19-30) May. une. uly. August September.	304 829 368 405	50 50 266 178 315 50	143 186 457 271 361 313	3,403 11,437 27,193 16,663 22,197 18,625
he period				99,51

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY CANALS, WESTERN SECTION, 1RRIGATION BLOCK.

Main Canal A, which feeds the various secondary canals and distributaries of the Western Section, diverts water from the Bow River on the SE. ¹/₄ Sec. 13, Tp. 24, Rge. 1, W. 5th Mer., at the city of Calgary.

Mer., at the city of Calgary.

The discharge measurements published herewith were made during investigations to determine absorption losses in the canals, conducted by this department in conjunction with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, during 1913 and 1914.

5 GEORGE V, A. 1915

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Secondary Canal A, in 1913-14.

D	ate.	Location.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge
				Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
013 Sept.	18	NE. 3-24-28-4	G. R. Elliott	61.7	206.0	1.84	3.40	379a
913 Sept.	99	NW. 2-24-28-4	do	36.5	104.0	2.12	3.55	221
	5	do	R.J. McGuinness		10000		0.00	
, 11 3 0,110	0		& G. H. Whyte	39.0	127.0	1.91	4.00	242
)14 Aug.	27	do	R.J.McGuinness.	38.1	105.0	1.89	3.32	199
14 June	6	SE. 4-23-27-4	R. L. McGuinness					1
i junc	0	11D. 120 21 1 111	& G. H. Whyte	39.5	129.0	2.17	3.95	280
14 Aug.	28	do	R.J. McGuinness		100.0	1.79	3.30	179
13 Sept.	25	SW, 31-22-26-4	G. R. Elliott	34.5	100.0	2.21	3.30	221
14 June	15				72.5	1.80	2.40	131
14 Aug.	29		do	33.2	71.6	1.83	2.80	131
14 June	15	SE. 21-22-26-4	do	27.3	60.1	2.08	2.40	126
14 Aug.	29		do	28.5	63.3	2.12	2.38	134
14 June	15	NE. 35-22-26-4		32.0	69.1	1.63	2.50	112
14 Aug.	29		do	32.0	72.6	1.66	2.58	121
13 Sept.	25		G. R. Elliott	32.5			2.50	154
14 June	15		R.J. McGuinness		60.6	1.77	2.00	107
114 Aug.	31		do	28.3	63.6	1.82	2.68	116
14 Aug.	31	NW. 15-24-25-4		29.3	61.4	1.76	2.50	108

a Measurement on Main Canal A.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Distributaries from Secondary Canal A, in 1913-14.

Date.		Location.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge
				Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
914 Aug.	28	SW. 31-23-27-4	R.J. McGuinness	3.5	4.07	0.54		2.20
913 Sept.	25	SE. 5-23-27-4	G. R. Elliott	14.0	12.80	1.00	1,20	12.80
914 June	5	do	R.J. McGuinness		4.55	0.77	0.67	3.50
914 Aug.	20	do	& G. H. Whyte R. I. McGuinness		2.29	0.90	0.60	2.20
914 June	6	SW. 31-22-26-4	R.J. McGuinness		2.20	0.50	0.00	2.20
or June		5,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	& G. H. Whyte		38.80	2.11	2.75	82.00a
914 Aug.	29		R.J. McGuinness		21.00	2,42	2.18	58.00a
914 Aug.	29		do		1.95	1.51		3.00
913 Sept.	25				6.21	1.05	0.72	6.50
914 Aug.	29		R.J. McGuinness					0.40
91:1 Aug.	29	NE. 26-22-26-4 NW. 7-23-25-4	do	9.0	5.12	1.06		5.40
914 Aug. 914 Aug.	31	SW. 21-23-25-4	do do	5.9	1.86	2.69	0.23	0.42 5.00
914 Aug.	31		do	5.0	2.20	0.99	0.52	2.20
914 Aug.	31	NE. 9-24-25-4	do	3.6	1.08	0.92	0.30	0.99
914 Aug.	31	NW. 15-24-25-4	do	3.0	1.80	1.22	0.82	2.20

[.] a Spillway.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of North Secondary Canal A, in 1913-14.

Date.		Location.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge
				Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
	26	NE, 22-24-25-4	G. R. Elliott	15.4	12.90	1.70	1.55	22.0
14 June	8		R.J. McGuinness	16.5	29.90	1.70	1.90	51.0
14 Aug.	8			15.2	22.10	1.74	1 34	38.0
1·1 June	4	NE. 26 24-25-4						
			& G. H. Whyte		15.50	1.55	1.70	24.0
14 Aug.	8		R.J. McGuinness		18.80	1.86	1.80	35.0
14 June	8	NW. 25-24-25-4	do	12.7	13.50	1.71	1.30	23.0
14 Aug.	8	do	do	12.4	12.60	1.51	1.01	19.4
14 June	24	NE. 36-23-24-4 .	do	7.0	6.40	1.41	0.80	9.0
	10		do	8.0	6.72	1.55	0.80	10.4

Discharge Measurements of Distributaries from North Secondary Canal A, in 1914.

Dat	te.	Location.	Engineer.	Width.		Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge
1914 Aug.	10	NE. 29-24-24-4	R,J.McGuinness.	3.2	2.16	Ft. per sec.		
		SE. 22-24-24-4 SE. 12-24-24-1		2.3	1 21 0.24	0.58		0.11

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of South Secondary Canal A, in 1913-14.

Date.	Location.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge
1914 June 8 1914 Aug. 20 1914 June 23 1914 Aug. 20 1914 June 24 1914 Aug. 21 1913 Sept. 26 1914 June 7 1914 Aug. 22	SW. 15-24-24-4 do SW. 25-23-24-4 do SW. 2-23-23-4 do do NE. 34-22-23-1	R.J. McGuinness do do do do G. R. Elliott R.J. McGuinness	25.5 25.5 26.3 25.0 23.7 24.0	Sq. ft. 57.6 51.4 45.2 55.4 47.6 44.8 42.4 51.0 56.4 42.8 48.1	Ft. per sec. 2.23 1.81 1.68 1.89 1.51 1.96 1.70 1.88 1.86 1.50 1.64	Feet. 2.55 2.40 2.04 2.30 2.10 1.75 2.75 3.10 2.61 2.30 1.60	Secft 129.0 93.0 93.0 76.0 105.0 72.0 96.0 105.0 64.0 79.0

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Gleichen Distributary B from South Secondary Canal A, in 1914

Date.	Location.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
1914 Aug. 24 1914 June 26 1914 June 29 1914 Aug. 24	NW. 9-23-22-4 SE. 1-23-22-4 do NE. 33-22-21-4	R.J. McGuinness do do do do do do	Feet. 13.3 12.7 3.0 12.2 12.0 8.0 9.3	Sq. ft. 18.00 14.60 2.80 12.40 13.80 6.80 12.00	Ft. per sec. 1.64 1.38 2.54 1.22 1.40 1.44 1.44	Feet. 1.80 1.50 1.20 1.40 1.49 0.90 1.29	Secft. 30.0 20.0 7.1a 15.2 19.4 9.8 17.3

a Spillway.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Gleichen Distributary C from South Secondary Canal A. in 1913-14.

Date.		Location.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
1914 Aug. 2 1914 June 2 1914 Aug. 3 1914 June 2	25 29 25	SW. 25-22-22-4 do SW. 25-22-22-4	R.J. McGuinness do		Sq. ft. 11.30 8.24 5.20 6.34		Feet. 1.05 0.90 0.40 0.75 1.20 1.28	Secft. 17.30 10.10 1.06a 2.20a 5.20 7.00

a Spillway.

Discharge Measurements of Gleichen Distributary D from South Secondary Canal A, in 1913-14.

Date.	Location.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge
			$F\epsilon et.$	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
913 Sept. 26			9.8	10.80	1.68	1.60	18.10
1914 June 27	do	R.J. McGuinness		10.00	1.63	1.70	16.40
1914 Aug. 22		do	9.3	11.20	1.45	1.60	16.20
1914 June 26	SW. 14-23-23-4	do	6.4	6.32	1.51	1.60	9,60
1914 June 29	WS. 14-23-23-4	do	8.0	9.48	1.55	1.82	14.60
1914 Aug. 22	NE. 10-23-23-4	do	3.6	1.69	0.35		0.60b
1914 Aug. 22	SE. 25-23-23-4	do	10.9	8.46	1.63	0.68	13.80

a Spillway.b Lateral.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Minor Distributaries from South Secondary Canal A, in 1913-14

Date.	Location.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge
			Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
1914 Aug. 20 1914 Aug. 20 1914 Aug. 20 1914 Aug. 21 1914 June 27 1914 Aug. 22 1913 Sept. 26 1914 June 26 1914 June 26 1914 June 26	NW. 7-24-24-4 SW. 20-24-21-4 SE. 4-24-24-4 NE. 33-23-24-4 NE. 33-23-24-4 SW. 26-23-24-4 SW. 26-23-24-4 SE. 20-23-23-4 NE. 34-22-23-4 NE. 10-23-23-4 SE. 2-23-23-4	do do do do do do do do R.J. McGuinness do G. R. Elliott	9.0 8.1 3.6 8.3	7.00 5.25 1.69 8.96 19.00 18.30			0.33 0.11 0.06 0.06 0.26 0.17 0.83 0.36 7.10b 5.40b 0.60 16.80a 37.00a 20.00a

a Mennenite spillway.b Distributary E.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of North Secondary Canal B, in 1913-14.

Dat	е.	Location.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
				Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
1913 Sept. 1914 June 1914 Sept. 1914 June	15 10 3 5 1	do NE. 6-25-25-4 do SE. 33-24-24-4 do	& G. H. Whyte G. R. Elliott R.J. McGuinness do do	36.5 22.0 20.7 24.2 24.4 33.8	58.4 32.0 23.8 25.6 20.4 97.1 47.0 47.8	1.66 2.25 1.47 1.64 1.57 2.56 1.02 0.82	1.81 3.72 2.20 1.78 1.50 1.20 3.80 1.80 1.38	97a 260 72 35 42 32 248 48 39

a Measurement on Secondary Canal B above North and South branches.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Spillways, etc., from North Secondary Canal B, in 1913-14.

Date.	Location.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
1914 June 10	do NE. 36-24-26-4 NW. 1-25-25-4 do	G. R. Elliott R.J. McGuinness do do do do do do	Feet. 13.0 7.3 8.1 4.3 13.6 16.6 11.5 9.0	Sq. ft. 36.10 2.02 3.43 4.69 7.45 19.80 5.71 16.90	Ft. per sec. 2.16 0.46 0.55 0.81 1.24 1.88 0.94 0.92	Feet, 0.98 0.65 0.89 0.40 1.09 1.90 0.86	Secft. 78.00a 0.92 1.90 1.42c 8.80 37.00 5.50 15.60b

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Glenrose Distributary from North Secondary Canal B, in 1913-14.

Date.	Location.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
1913 Sept. 16. 1914 June 19. 1914 Aug. 13. 1913 Sept. 17. 1914 June 19. 1914 Aug. 13. 1914 June 19. 1914 Aug. 13.	do do do do do do	G. R. Elliott R.J. McGuinness do G. R. Elliott R.J. McGuinness do do do	Feet. 11.2 14.3 16.9 9.6 8.4 10.3 8.7	Sq. ft. 43.00 27.10 29.80 13.40 6.36 12.40 7.81 10.80	Ft. per sec. 1.09 0.74 0.77 1.94 1.24 1.53 0.96 1.15	Feet. 3.34 2.40 2.52 1.80 0.75 1.51 1.60 1.90	Secft. 47.0 20.0 23.0 26.0 7.6 19.9 7.5 12.4

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of North Crowfoot Distributary from North Secondary Canal B, in 1914.

Date.	Location.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
1914 Aug. 12 1914 June 23 1914 Aug. 12	do	R.J. McGuinness do do do do do	Feet. 29.0 15.7 10.5 5.6 7.9 7.0	Sq. ft. 74.80 13.40 15.40 5.30 11.00 3.59	Ft. per sec. 0.56 1.13 1.96 2.40 1.93 1.22	Feet. 2.80 0.88 1.40 0.90 1.60 0.46	Secft. 42.0a 15.1 30.0 13.4 21.0b 4.4b

 $[\]boldsymbol{a}$ Measured above division of North and South Crowfoot. \boldsymbol{b} Spillway.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of South Crowfoot Distributary from North Secondary Canal B, in 1914.

Date.	Location.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
1914 June 19 1914 Aug. 11 1914 June 23 1914 Aug. 11 1914 June 24 1914 Aug. 11	do SE. 13-24-24-4 do SE. 9-24-23-4	R.J. McGuinness do do do do do	Feet. 16.0 10.5 7.0 9.0 6.7 8.3	Sq. ft. 14.40 10.40 5.20 11.10 2.65 8.44	Ft. per sec. 1.25 1.68 0.79 1.76 0.69 1.26	Feet. 1.10 0.92 0.80 1.48 0.70 1.48	Secft. 19.0 17.5 4.4 19.6 2.0 10.6

a Runs into North secondary B from South secondary B. Runs into North secondary B from North secondary A. c South branch of Serviceberry Creek.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Laterals from Crowfoot Distributaries, in 1913-14.

Date.	Location.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gange Height.	Discharge.
			Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
1914 June 19	do SE. 9-24-23-4 NW. 30-24-22-4 . do	R.J. McGuinness do do G. R. Elliott R.J. McGuinness G. R. Elliott do	$\begin{array}{c} 5.8 \\ 12.0 \\ 5.2 \end{array}$	3.81 10.80 4.12 5.71 3.51	1.00 1.29 1.63 2.29 1.21 0.68	0.40 0.90 0.80	4.70 0.23 4.92a 17.60 9.40 6.90 2.40

a Spillway.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of South Secondary Canal B, in 1913-14.

Date.	Location.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge,
1913 Sept. 15 1914 June 5 1914 Sept. 2 1913 Sept. 15 1914 June 12 1914 Sept. 2	NW. 12-24-27-4. do do	R.J. McGuinness & G. H. Whyte R.J. McGuinness G. R. Elliott R.J. McGuinness do	18.5 12.0 18.2 18.7	Sq. ft. 41.10 14.40 16.90 20.90 18.80 16.40	Ft. per sec. 2.48 1.05 0.96 2.06 0.76 0.91	Feet. 2.18 0.70 0.88 2.40 1.70 1.69	Sec. ft. 102.00 15.10 16.30 43.20 14.30 15.00
1914 June 12. 1913 Sept. 25. 1914 June 13. 1914 Sept. 2. 1914 June 13. 1914 Sept. 2.			\$.3 8.6 8.3 6.2 5.5 3.9	6.42 8.19 5.11 3.89 3.65 1.27	1.42 1.45 1.33 0.92 1.04 1.27	1.20 1.08 0.80 0.30	9.10 11.90 6.80 3.60 3.80 1.09

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Spillways from South Secondary Canal B, in 1913-14.

Date.	Location.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
1913 Sept. 15	do do SW. 29-24-26-4 .	G. R. Elliott R.J. McGuinness do G. R. Elliott R.J. McGuinness	6.8 2.8	Sq. ft. 21.60 2.86 3.94 3.72 1.26	Et. per sec, 2.64 0.86 0.89 2.63 1.04	Feet. 2.10 0.40 0.44 1.25 0.69	Secft. 57.00 2.50 3.50 9.80a 1.31a

a Spill into North Secondary B Canal.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Secondary Canal C, in 1913-14.

Date.	Location.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
1913 Sept. 15		G. R. Elliott do R.J. McGuinness & G. H. Whyte R.J. McGuinness	43.5	Sq. ft. 34.3 112.0 98.3 66.0	Ft. per sec. 1.20 2.46 1.99 1.66	Feet. 1.36 3.06 2.75 1.99	Secft. 41 276 195 109

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of West Secondary Canal C, in 1913-14.

Date.	Location.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge
			Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
1913 Sept. 24	do do NW. 19-27-27-4 . do	G. R. Elliott R.J. McGuinness do G. R. Elliott R.J. McGuinness do do	18.0 16.8 6.9	32.80 25.40 14.80 21.60 23.00 11.00 3.66	2.01 1.74 1.26 2.82 1.92 1.06 1.14	$\begin{array}{c} 2.10 \\ 1.50 \\ 0.81 \\ 3.18 \\ 2.80 \\ 1.47 \\ 0.51 \end{array}$	66 0 44 0 18.7 61.0 44.0 11.7 4.2

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Distributaries from West Secondary Canal C, in 1914.

Date.		Location.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
1914 Aug. 1914 Aug. 1914 Aug. 1914 Aug. 1914 June	5 6 6 11	SE, 30-25-27-4. NE, 5-26-27-4. SE, 30-26-27-4. NE, 5-27-27-4. SW, 29-27-27-4.	R.J. McGuinness do do do	Feet. 4.8 5.8 4.4 5.0 7.0	Sq. ft. 2.06 2.46 2.22 7.30 3.00	Ft. per sec. 0.38 0.98 0.37 0.27 0.92	0.53	Secft. 0.78 2.41 0.82 2.00 2.80

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of East Secondary Canal C, in 1913-14.

Date.	Location.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
			Feet.	Sq. ft.	Fl. per sec.	Feet.	Secjt.
1914 Aug. 5	SW. 30-25-27-4.	R.J. McGuinness		26 0	2.20		57.0
1913 Sept. 19	NW. 16-26-26-4.		16.7	57.6	5.01	3.30	289.0
1914 June 10	do	R.J. McGuinness	38.7	40.8	1.41	0.80	58.0
1914 Sept. 3	do SW, 27-26-26-4	do G. R. Elliott	38.5 31.1	$\frac{43.7}{103.0}$	2.35	0.87 3.70	65.0 242.0
1913 Sept. 19 1914 June 11	,	R.J. McGuinness		27.1	1.40	1.20	38.0
1914 Sept. 3	do	do	28.7	36.5	1.44	1.53	51.0
1913 Sept. 20	SE. 34-26-25-4.	G. R. Elliott	37.6	106.0	1.91	3.90	203.0
1914 June 16	do	R.J. McGuinness		35.8	1.05	2.00	38.0
1914 Sept. 4		do	25.0	34.6	1.07	1.36	37.0
1914 June 17	SW. 25-26-25-4.	R.J. McGuinness	22.3	28.0	0.90	1.60	25.0
1914 Sept. 5	do	do	22.6	28.4	1.16	1.81	33.0
1913 Sept. 20	NE. 18-26-24-4.	G. R. Elliott	31.3	105 0	1.89	4.10	198.0
1914 June 17	do	R.J. McGuinness		19.1	1.29	1.10	25.0
1914 Sept. 5	do	do	19.6	25.6	1.34	1.24	34.0
1913 Sept. 20	NE. 16-26-24-4.	G. R. Elliott	21.5	50.5	2.54	3.12	128.0
1914 June 18	do	R.J. McGuinness	15.1 15.6	16.6 19.8	1.36 1.55	1.40	22.0 31.0
1914 Sept. 5 1914 Sept. 7	do do	do	15.0	16.6	1.47	1.41	24.0
1914 Sept. 7 1914 June 18	NW. 30-26-23-4.	1	8.0	8.5	2.18	1.50	18.6
1914 Sept. 7	do	do	14.2	16.6	1.27	1.31	21.0
1913 Sept. 23	SE, 31-26-23-4.	G. R. Elliott	12.0	14.4	1.88	1.49	27.0
1914 June 18	do	R.J. McGuinness	9.8	10.4	1 71		17.9

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Distributaries from East Secondary Canal C, in 1913-14.

Dat	e.	Location.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge
				Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
914 June	10	NW. 30-25-26-4	R.J. McGuinness	43.4	53.20	0.64	1.20	34.00a
914 Sept.	3	do .	do	12.5	4.38	0.20	0.20	0.87a
914 June	10	NW. 22-26-26-4	do	6.8	4.25	0.91	0.40	3.90
.913 Sept.	19	SE. 28-26-26-4		11.5	11.80	2.54	0.90	30.00
.914 Sept.	3	NW. 27-26-26-4	R.J. McGuinness	7.0	5.24	0.84	0.49	4.40
914 Sept.	3	SW, 27-26-26-4	do	6.3	3.80	1.08	0.18	3.40
914 Sept.	4	SE. 35-26-26-4	do	4.6	3.22	1.59		5.10
914 June	16	NE. 34-26-25-4	do	15.2	6.44	1.22	1.30	7.90b
914 Aug.	14	do	do	12.0	5.23	0.78	1.19	4.10b
914 Sept.	4	do	do	13.8	6.22	1.02	1.31	6.40b
914 Aug.	15	SE. 1-27-25-4	do	4.0	1.44	1.00		1.45b
914 Aug.	15	NW. 36-26-25-4	do					0.08b
914 June	17	SE. 33-26-24-4	do	3.7	1.32	1.31	0.50	1.71b
914 Aug.	15	do	do	2.5	0.55	0.53	0.10	0.29b
914 June	17	NE. 23-26-25-4	do	8.0	6.20	1.84	0.90	11.40
914 Sept.	5	do	do	8.1	5.07	0.98	0.66	5.00
914 Sept.	5	SW. 17-26-24-4	do	4.0	1.30	0.88		1.15

FISH CREEK NEAR PRIDDIS.

Location.—On SW. 4 Sec. 26, Tp. 22, Rge. 3, W. 5th Mer., at the Percival ran h which is about one mile north of Priddis post office.

Records available.—May 13, 1907, to October 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; elevation of zero maintained at 91.24 feet during 1907-10; 90.81 feet during 1911-14.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Not liable to shift except in extreme high water.

Discharge measurements.—By wading, or from traffic bridge about one mile upstream.

Winter flow.—Observations discontinued during winter months.

Observer.—Fred Percival.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Fish Creek near Priddis, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
May 22	do	Feet. 53 38 35 38 35 38	Sq. ft. 38.6 29.1 29.5 41.6	Ft. per sec. 1.220 1.450 0.953 1.110	Feet. 5.38 1.48 1.31 1.52 0.55 0.60 0.78 1.25	Secft. 47.30 42.10 28.10 46.30 1.05a 1.93a 4.80 20.10

a Weir measurement.

a Spillway.b Lateral F Swastika.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Fish Creek near Priddis, for 1914.

	Ma	rch.	Ap	ril.	М	ay.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secfl.
=			6.20 6.21 6.22 6.10 6.13		1.20 1.20 1.20 1.35 1.35	20.0 20.0 20.0 31.0 31.0	1.10 1.11 1.11 1.11 1.13	15.2 15.7 15.7 15.7 16.6
7			6.15 5.99 5.15 4.45 4.45	47.0 <i>a</i> 43.0 43.0	1.34 1.34 1.34 1.18 1.24	30.0 30.0 30.0 19.2 23.0	1.16 1.40 1.42 1.47 1.31	18.1 35.0 36.0 41.0 28.0
11 12 13 14 15	6.20	a	4.44 4.47 4.47 4.19 3.84	42.0 44.0 44.0 39.0 35.0	1.40 1.33 1.29 1.28 1.24	$35.0 \\ 29.0 \\ 26.0 \\ 25.0 \\ 23.0$	1.50 1.41 1.56 1.71 1.63	43.0 35.0 49.0 66.0 57.0
16	6.05 5.89 5.80 5.81 5.82		3.84 4.03 3.68 3.37 2.78	35.0 38.0 33.0 28.0 26.0	1.23 1.23 1.18 1.25 1.42	22.0 22.0 19.2 23.0 36.0	1.47 1.47 1.46 1.44 1.21	41.0 41.0 40.0 38.0 21.0
21 22 23 24 25	5.82 5.82 5.82 5.80 5.80		2.70 1.26 1.35 1.34 1.44	25.0 <i>a</i> 24.0 31.0 30.0 38.0	1.62 1.59 1.43 1.49 1.32	55.0 52.0 37.0 42.0 28.0	1.12 1.11 1.10 1.10 1.19	16.2 15.7 15.2 15.2 19.7
26 27 28 29 30 31	5.81 5.80 5.81 5.82 5.79 5.80		1.44 1.44 1.44 1.23 1.22	38.0 38.0 38.0 22.0 21.0	1.31 1.20 1.29 1.16 1.13 1.10	28.0 20.0 26.0 18.1 16.6 15.2	2.01 1.91 1.75 1.55 1.45	110.0 94.0 71.0 48.0 39.0

a Ice conditions March 15 to April 21—discharge estimated April 8 to 21. Not sufficient data to compute daily discharge from March 15 to April 8.

5 GEORGE V, A. 1915

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Fish Creek near Priddis, for 1914.—Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ober.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	1.34 1.23 1.23 1.23 1.29	30.0 22.0 22.0 22.0 26.0	0.63 0.63 0.54 0.57 0.63	1.7 1.7 1.2 1.3 1.7	0.61 0.60 0.60 0.60 0.60	1.6 1.5 1.5 1.5	0.72 0.73 0.73 0.74 0.98	2.5 2.6 2.6 2.8 9.9
6	1.30 1.82 1.59 1.56 1.52	27.0 81.0 52.0 49.0 45.0	0.62 0.66 0.54 0.54 1.20	1.6 1.9 1.2 1.2 20.2	0.60 0.59 0.70 0.72 0.72	1.5 1.4 2.1 2.5 2.5	0.99 1.05 1.06 1.14 1.14	10.2 12.8 13.3 17.1 17.1
11	1.18 1.10 1.03 1.06 1.05	19.2 15.2 11.9 13.3 12.8	1.09 1.10 0.90 0.90 0.76	14.7 15.2 7.2 7.2 3.2	0.66 0.66 0.86 0.86 0.85	1.9 1.9 5.9 5.9 5.6	1.25 1.25 1.25 1.24 1.28	23.0 23.0 23.0 23.0 26.0
16 17 18 19 20	1.03 0.98 0.92 0.87 0.87	11.9 9.9 7.8 6.2 6.2	0.75 0.94 0.98 0.97 0.86	3.0 8.5 9.9 9.5 5.9	0.85 0.85 0.85 0.85 0.85	5.6 5.6 5.6 5.6 5.3	1.28 1.31 1.38 1.27 1.26	26.0 28.0 33.0 25.0 24.0
21	0.89 0.93 0.88 0.86 0.78	6.9 8.2 6.6 5.9 3.7	0.85 0.85 0.85 0.84 0.77	5.6 5.6 5.3 3.5	0.84 0.84 0.84 0.77 0.77	5.3 5.3 5.3 3.5 3.5	1.26 1.24 1.24 1.10 1.10	24.0 23.0 23.0 15.2 15.2
26 27 28 29 30 31	0.78 0.73 0.68 0.68 0.68 0.63	2.7 2.6 2.0 2.0 2.0 1.7	$\begin{array}{c} 0.75 \\ 0.75 \\ 0.76 \\ 0.68 \\ 0.68 \\ 0.68 \end{array}$	3.0 3.0 2.1 2.0 2.0 2.0	0.77 0.77 0.77 0.68 0.68	3.5 3.5 3.5 2.0 2.0	1.10 1.10 1.10 1.03 1.04 1.04	15.2 15.2 15.2 11.9 12.4 12.4

Monthly Discharge of Fish Creek near Priddis, for 1914.

(Drainage area 109 square miles.)

	Dis	CHARGE IN	Run-Off.			
Монти.	Maximum.	Minimum	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
April (7-30) May June July August September October	47.0 55.0 110.0 81.0 20.2 5.9 33.0	21.00 15.20 15.20 1.70 1.20 1.40 2.50	35.0 28.0 37.0 17.3 5.1 3.5 17.0	0.321 0.257 0.340 0.159 0.047 0.032 0.156	0.275 0.295 0.413 0.183 0.054 0.036 0.180	1,591 1,722 2,202 1,064 314 208 1,045
The period			 		1.436	8,146

NORTH BRANCH OF SHEEP RIVER NEAR MILLARVILLE.

Location. On SW. 4 Sec. 12, Tp. 21, Rge. 3, W. 5th Mer., at Malcolm T. Miller's ranch, about one and one-half miles east of Millarville post office.

Records available. May 22, 1908, to October 31, 1914.

Gauge. Vertical staff; elevation of zero of gauge 3.740.00 feet during 1908-10; 3.738-73 feet

during 1911-14.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark; elevation 3.821 40 feet (Dominion Western Railway datum); located 36 feet southwest of the NE. corner of Sec. 2, Tp. 21, Rgc. 3, W. 5th Mer., and about 300 feet west of the gauge.

Discharge measurements.—Made at the traffic bridge about one mile downstream on the road allowance on the east boundary of Sec. 12, or at a wading section, 200 feet downstream

from the gauge.

Winter flow.—Observations not taken during winter months.

Diversions.—The headgates of Malcolm T. Miller's irrigation ditch are about 2 miles above station; to date this ditch has not been used.

Observer. - Malcolm T. Miller.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of North Branch of Sheep River near Millarville, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
April 7. April 8 May 22. June 18 July 7 Aug. 7. Sept. 3 Oct. 27. Sept. 20	G. H. Whyte and H. S. Kerby H. S. Kerby do do do do do	Feet. 73 58 38 34 35 24 19 25 35	Sq. ft. 47.8 62.1 45.5 33.6 32.4 10.0 11.0 15.0 35.8	Ft. per sec. 0.524 3.290 3.140 2.721 2.564 0.329 0.412 0.733 2.508	Feet. 3.10 2.70 3.01 2.78 2.74 1.95 2.00 2.15 2.85	Secft. 25.0 20.4 143.0 91.0 83.0 3.3 4.5 11.0 90.0

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of North Branch of Sheep River near Millarville, for 1914.

	Ap	ril.	M	ay.	Jui	ne.	Ju	ly.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1			2.74 2.88 2.93 2.82 2.73	85 113 124 100 83	2.72 2.72 2.72 2.72 2.72 2.72	82 82 82 82 82 82	2.76 2.68 2.63 2.63 2.63	89.0 74.0 66.0 66.0 66.0
6	2.70 2.75 2.90	20a 50 70a	2.73 2.63 2.68 2.74 2.96	83 66 74 85 130	2.74 2.82 2.72 2.72 2.72	85 100 82 82 82 82	2.76 2.74 2.59 2.56 2.46	89.0 85.0 59.0 55.0 41.0
11. 12. 13. 14.	2.78 2.95 2.85 2.79 2.70	92 128 106 94 78	2.94 2.94 3.03 3.01 3.07	126 126 147 142 157	2.72 2.76 2.92 3.47 2.92	82 89 121 283 121	2.39 2.37 2.44 2.46 2.39	33.0 31.0 39.0 41.0 33.0
16	2.83 2.70 2.70 2.64 2.69	102 78 78 67 76	3.04 3.04 2.99 3.02 3.04	150 150 138 145 150	2.92 2.82 2.78 2.73 2.68	121 100 92 83 74	2.37 2.29 2.29 2.24 2.19	31.0 23.0 23.0 19.2 15.4
21	2.39 2.36 2.62 2.78 2.74	33 30 64 92 85	3.05 3.02 3.01 3.01 3.01	152 145 142 142 142	2.68 2.59 2.52 2.52 2.73	74 59 49 49 83	2.21 2.12 2.12 2.12 2.12 2.09	16.8 11.2 11.2 11.2 9.4
26	2.59 2.56 2.59 2.58 2.54	59 55 59 57 52	2.97 2.87 2.84 2.82 2.82 2.72	133 110 104 100 100 82	2.93 3.03 2.92 2.86 2.81	124 147 121 108 98	2.09 2.07 2.07 2.02 2.02 1.98	9.4 8.2 8.2 5.8 5.8 1.8

a Ice conditions to April 11—discharge estimated.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of North Branch of Sheep River near Millarville, for 1914.

	Aug	gust.	Septer	nber.	Octo	ber.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	1.94 1.94 1.94 1.94 1.94	2.8 2.8 2.8 2.8 2.8 2.8	2.02 1.99 2.00 2.00 2.00	5.8 4.6 5.0 5.0 5.0	2.15 2.15 2.15 2.23 2.30	13.0 13.0 13.0 13.0 24.0
6	1.94 1.97 1.94 2.09 2.09	2.8 3.8 2.8 9.4 9.4	2.00 1.98 2.01 2.01 2.00	5.0 4.2 5.4 5.4 5.0	2.30 2.30 2.38 2.42 2.55	24.0 24.0 32.0 36.0 53.0
11 12 13 14 15	2.04 2.02 2.01 2.01 1.99	6.6 5.8 5.4 5.4 4.6	2.00 2.05 2.05 2.05 2.07	$50 \\ 7.0 \\ 7.0 \\ 7.0 \\ 8.2$	2.50 2.40 2.50 2.42 2.58	46.0 34.0 46.0 36.0 58.0
16	1.99 2.09 2.15 2.11 2.09	4.6 9.4 13.0 10.6 9.4	2.07 2.10 2.10 2.10 2.08	8.2 10.0 10.0 10.0 8.8	2.82 2.95 2.95 2.92 2.85	100.0 128.0 128.0 121.0 106.0
21 22 23 24 25	2.09 2.07 2.11 2.14 2.14	9.4 8.2 10.6 12.4 12.4	2.19 2.15 2.12 2.10 2.10	15.4 13.0 11.2 10.0 10.0	2.77 2.70 2.65 2.65 2.63	91.0 78.0 69.0 69.0 66.0
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	2.14 2.14 2.09 2.07 2.07 2.04	12.4 12.4 9.4 8.2 8.2 6.6	2.10 2.10 2.10 2.10 2.10 2.10	10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0	2.63 2.58 2.55 2.53 2.53 2.50	66.0 58.0 53.0 50.0 50.0 46.0

MONTHLY DISCHARGE of North Branch of Sheep River near Millarville, for 1914. (Drainage area 199 square miles.)

	Dı	SCHARGE IN	Run-Off.			
Month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
April (8-30) May June July August September. October	157.0 283.0 89.0 13.0 15.4	20.0 66.0 49.0 1.8 2.8 4.2 13.0	71.0 120.0 97.0 35.0 7.3 8.0 56.0	0.357 0.603 0.487 0.176 0.037 0.040 0.281	0.30 0.69 0.54 0.20 0.04 0.04	3,238 7,378 5,772 2,152 449 492 3,443
The period					2.12	22,924

SOUTH BRANCH OF SHEEP RIVER NEAR BLACK DIAMOND.

Location.—On steel highway bridge on road allowance west of the SW. \(\frac{1}{4}\) Sec. 17, Tp. 20, Rge. 2, W. 5th Mer., about one-half mile from Black Diamond post office.

Records available.—From May 23, 1908, to October 31, 1914.
Gauge.—Standard chain gauge; elevation of zero of gauge 93.66 feet, unchanged since established.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Permanent.

Discharge measurements.—Made from traffic bridge or by wading.

Winter flow.—No observations taken during winter months. Observer.—H. A. Arnold.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of South Branch of Sheep River near Black Diamond, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
May 21	do	Feet. 28 79 80 80 73 72 74 78	Sq. ft. 27.4 126.0 166.5 175.5 72.3 65.2 82.5 108.0	Ft. per sec. 2.26 2.51 3.13 3.19 1.24 1.13 1.48 1.90	Feet. 0.82 1.41 1.82 1.95 0.81 0.74 0.96 1.18	Secft. 62 317 522 540 90 74 123 206

DAILY GAUGE HEIGHT AND DISCHARGE of South Branch of Sheep River near Black Diamond, for 1914.

	Ma	rch.	Ap	ril.	Ma	ay.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secfl.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secfl.
1 2 3 4 5			1.90 1.70 1.40 1.30 1.55	40 43 48 51 56	1.10 1.30 1.20 1.10 1.02	174 250 210 174 147	1.56 1.76 2.00 2.04 1.76	377 492 653 683 492
6 7 8 9 10			1.32 1.20 1.10 0.90 0.92	59 62 80 <i>b</i> 110 116	0.95 0.92 1.03 1.30 1.40	124 116 150 250 295	1.67 1.77 1.66 1.57 1.46	439 498 433 383 325
11	1.70		0.90 1.05 1.00 1.05 1.05	110 157 140 157 157	1.34 1.34 1.34 1.50 1.75	268 268 268 345 486	1.47 1.52 1.62 1.77 1.82	330 356 410 498 529
16	1.70 1.70 1.70 1.70 1.70		1.10 1.05 1.00 0.90 1.00	174 157 140 110 140	1.70 1.55 1.55 1.65 1.55	456 372 372 427 372	1.84 1.84 1.86 1.75 1.64	542 542 555 486 421
21	1.70 1.70 1.70 1.68a 1.65a		0 80 0.80 0.95 1.10 1.00	\$5 85 124 174 140	1.52 1.55 1.62a 1.68a 1.72	356 372 410 444 468	1.48 1.36 1.34 1.17 1.45	335 277 268 197 320
26	1.62a 1.60 1.60 1.42 1.60 1.50		0.85 0.90 0.84 0.85 1.00	97 110 95 97 140	1.65 1.52 1.47 1.41 1.56 1.33	427 356 330 300 377 263	1.43 1.57 1.49 1.42 1.30	310 383 340 305 250

a Gauge heights interpolated. b Ice conditions March 15 to April 8—discharge estimated. April 1 to 8—insufficient data to estimate discharge previous to April 1.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of South Branch of Sheep River near Black Diamond, for 1914.—Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.	Septe	ember.	Octo	ber.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft
1	1.26 1.26 1.22 1.20 1.28	234 234 218 210 242	0.86 0.86 0.83 0.80 0.80	100 100 92 85 85	$\begin{array}{c} 0.77 \\ 0.75 \\ 0.74 \\ 0.74 \\ 0.71 \\ \end{array}$	79 75 73 73 67	0.99a 1.00 0.97 1.10 1.00	137 140 130 174 140
6	1.70 1.60 1.50 1.44 1.35	456 399 345 315 272	0.83a 0.86a 0.89a 0.93a 0.96	92 100 107 118 127	0.71 0.71 0.76 0.71 0.69	67 67 77 67 63	0.90 0.92 0.98 1.02 1.02	110 116 134 147 147
11. 12. 13. 14.	1.31 1.30 1.30 1.30 1.27	254 250 250 250 250 238	0.88 0.88 0.83 0.80 0.78	105 105 92 85 81	0.72 0.78 0.77 0.77 0.80	69 81 79 79 85	1.01a 0.99a 0.98 1.05 1.15	143 137 134 157 192
16. 17. 18. 19.	1.20 1.10 1.07 1.09 1.09	210 174 164 171 171	0.87 0.96 0.98 0.98 0.96	102 127 134 134 127	0.82a 0.85 0.90 1.25 1.10	90 97 110 230 174	1.40 1.37 1.32 1.25 1.18	295 281 259 230 203
21. 22. 23. 24.	1.09 0.99 0.98 0.97 0.96	171 137 134 130 127	0.89 0.89 0.96 0.92 0.91	107 107 127 116 113	1.02 1.00 0.98 0.98 0.98	147 140 131 134 134	1.10 1.08 1.00 1.00 1.00	174 167 140 140 140
26	0.94 0.89 0.89 0.89 0.86a 0.86a	121 107 107 107 100 100	0.89 0.86 0.86 0.81 0.81 0.79	107 100 100 87 87 87 83	0.98 1.05 1.02 0.98 0.99a	134 157 147 134 137	0.98 0.93 0.92 0.92 0.93 0.91	134 118 116 116 118 113

a Gauge heights interpolated.

MONTHLY DISCHARGE of South Branch of Sheep River near Black Diamond, for 1914.

(Drainage area 248 square miles.)

	D	SCHARGE IN	Run-Off.			
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
April May June July August September October	486 683 456 134	40 116 197 100 81 63 110	$ \begin{array}{c} 108 \\ 310 \\ 414 \\ 206 \\ 104 \\ 107 \\ 157 \end{array} $	0.436 1.250 1.670 0.831 0.420 0.432 0.633	0.49 1.44 1.86 0.96 0.48 0.48	6,426 19,061 24,635 12,666 6,395 6,367 9,654
The period					6.44	85,204

SHEEP RIVER NEAR OKOTOKS.

Location.—On the NW. 4 Sec. 22, Tp. 20, Rge. 29, W. 4th Mer., at the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's bridge about one mile southeast of Okotoks.

Records available.—From May 7, 1909, to October 31, 1914.
Gauge.—Staff. High water staff gauge is imbedded in the cement on centre pier. elevation of the zero of the gauge was maintained at 3,420.09 feet during 1909-10; 3,418.12 feet during 1911; 3,417.12 feet during 1912-14.

Bench-mark.—Top of the left abutment at southwest corner; elevation, 3,431.57 feet above mean sea level (C.P.R. datum).

Channel.—Shifting.

Discharge measurements.—From bridge or by wading.

Winter flow.—Observations discontinued during winter months.

Artificial control.—Gas pipes crossing river below gauging section form good control. Observer.—Miss M. B. Henderson.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Sheep River near Okotoks, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
		Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
May 20	J. S. Tempest. H. S. Kerby	51 98	57.6 369.0	2.69	2.40 3.09	156 696
June 16	do	98	378.8	1.85	3.34	699
July 10	do	143	264.0	1.42	2.75	374
Aug. 10 Sept. 1	dodo	85 86	135.0 129.0	1.04	$\frac{2.42}{2.28}$	140 100
Sept. 1	do	87	131.0	1.20	2.52	157
Oct. 17	do	97	342.0	1.02	2.90	351

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Sheep River near Okotoks, for 1914.

	Ar	ril.	M	av.	June.	
D				-,,		
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	2.54 3.04	217 646	2.63a 2.78 2.83 2.68 2.58a	276 397 442 313 242	2.87 3.11 3.32 3.37 3.17	382 602 804 854 636
6. 7. 8. 9.	2.93 2.71 2.53 2.53 2.60	537 337 211 217 254	2.49 2.48 2.53 2.68 2.88	187 182 211 313 489	3.17 3.37 3.11 3.01 2.93	62S 820 550 446 362
11	2.49 2.53 2.62 2.53 2.53	187 211 269 211 211	2.87 2.90 <i>a</i> 2.93 2.98 3.18	479 508 537 586 789	2.93 3.01 3.08 3.27 3.35	354 430 492 646 710
16	2.58 2.49a 2.45 2.44 2.47	242 187 167 162 177	3.18 3.18 3.18 3.18 3.09	789 789 789 789 696	3.32 3.25 3.20 3.16 3.06	682 620 584 556 470
21	2.38 2.38 2.37 2.61 2.53	135 135 131 261 211	3.09 3.06 3.05 3.08 3.08 <i>a</i>	692 652 632 652 650	2.96 2.92 2.77 2.76 3.06	390 360 252 252 502
26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31.	2.48 2.48 2.43 2.42 2.48	182 182 157 152 182	3.07 3.07 2.92 2.82 2.89 <i>a</i> 2.95	624 610 460 360 414 464	3.37 3.28 3.28 3.11 3.04	838 756 768 606 552

a Gauge height interpolated.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Sheep River near Okotoks, for 1914.—Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1234	2.99 2.98 2.97 2.95 3.05	512 512 514 500 608	2.33 2.32 2.31 2.30 2.29	117 114 110 106 103	2.28 2.25 2.25 2.24 2.23	100 92 92 92 88 84	2.45 $2.45a$ 2.45 $2.48a$ 2.50	135 135 135 145 152
6	3.20 3.07 <i>a</i> 2.95 2.86 2.81	772 648 540 464 424	2.29 2.31 2.30 2.37 <i>a</i> 2.45	103 110 106 131 167	2.23 2.24 2.26 2.24 2.23	82 84 86 82 80	2.47 2.47a 2.47 2.58 2.60	141 141 141 182 190
11	2.79 2.78 <i>a</i> 2.77 2.76 2.73	405 397 388 380 353	2.36 2.35 2.35 2.31 2.33	128 124 124 110 117	2.24 2.30 2.25 2.25 2.30 <i>a</i>	80 92 80 78 88	2.55 2.53 <i>a</i> 2.50 2.50 2.65	171 163 152 152 212
16	2.65 2.61 2.54 2.54 2.53	291 261 217 217 217 211	2.35 2.40 2.45 2.44 2.40	124 142 167 162 142	2.32a 2.35 2.33 2.42a 2.55	90 98 92 116 172	2.84 2.95 3.03 3.05 2.85	311 385 443 458 319
21	2.52 2.48 2.46 2.44 2.41	204 182 172 162 147	2.37 2.41a 2.45 2.41 2.40	131 147 167 147 142	2.50 2.45 2.44a 2.43 2.44a	152 135 132 129 132	2.82a 2.80 2.80 2.65 2.63a	300 288 288 288 212 203
26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31.	2.40 2.35 2.35 2.35 2.35 2.35 2.34	142 124 124 124 124 124 120	2.37 2.36a 2.35 2.33a 2.30 2.30	131 128 124 117 106 106	2.45 2.47 2.45 2.45 2.45 	135 141 135 135 135	2.60 2.55 2.55 2.55 2.51 2.49	190 171 171 171 171 156 149

a Gauge height interpolated.

MONTHLY DISCHARGE of Sheep River near Okotoks, for 1914

(Drainage area 632 square miles.)

	Dī	SCHARGE IN	Run-Off.			
Month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
April (4-30)	789 854 772 167 172 458	131 182 252 120 103 78 135	228 517 563 330 128 108 212	0.361 0.818 0.890 0.522 0.203 0.171 0.335	0.36 0.94 0.99 0.60 0.23 0.19 0.39	12,188 31,789 33,501 20,290 7,870 6,426 13,035

HIGHWOOD RIVER AT BROWN'S RANCH.

Location.—On SE. ‡ Sec. 20, Tp. 18, Rge. 2, W. 5th Mer., at B. F. Brown's ranch, about eight miles north of Pekisko and five miles west of Longview post office.

Records available.—July 27, 1912, to October 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; elevation of zero of gauge maintained at 93.90 feet during 1912;

91.97 feet during 1913-14.

Bench-mark.--Permanent iron bench-mark; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Shifts during floods.

Discharge measurements.—Made from the traffic bridge one and one-half miles downstream, or by wading near bridge.

Winter flow.—Observations discontinued during winter months.

Observer.—B. F. Brown.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Highwood River at Brown's Ranch, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
		Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
	J. S. Tempest	128 178	103.0 340.0	2.64 3.29	$\frac{1.40}{1.65}$	271 1,118
une 22uly 19	do	159 158	286.0 171.0	3.15 2.53	2.05 1.18	910 434
ug. 17ept. 5ept. 24	dodo do	120 119 120	93.5 77.5 95.5	2 05 1.85 2.00	$\begin{array}{c} 0.77 \\ 0.62 \\ 0.75 \end{array}$	188 144 191
Oct. 24	do	120	117.0	2.33	0.95	272

a Measurement affected by a log jam.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Highwood River at Brown's Ranch, for 1914.

	1 45	ril.	M	ay.	Ju	ne	July.	
D.			3.72.0		3			-,-
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft
1			1.00 1.25 1.40 1.35 1.15	310 510 690 625 420	2.02 2.32 2.42 2.37 2.27	1,850 2 450 2,650 2,550 2,350	1.85c 2.05 1.95 1.80 1.75	1,510 1,910 1,110 1,410 1,310
6			1.05 1.00 1.15 1.33 1.35	345 310 420 601 625	2.17 2.15 2.00 1.85 1.80	2,150 2,110 1,810 1,510 1,410	1.65 1.45 1.40 1.38 1.35	$\begin{array}{c} 1,115 \\ 760 \\ 690 \\ 664 \\ 625 \end{array}$
12 34 45	1.40 1.00 1.05 0.80	271a 230 220 195a	1.20 1.22 1.35 1.50 1.70	465 478 625 840 1,210	1.85 1.90 1.92 2.47b 2.52	1,510 1,610 1,650 1,310 1,410	1.30 1.30 1.28 1.25 1.25	565 565 543 510 510
6	0.75 0.73 0.70 0.65 0.75	180 174 165 150 180	1 70 1.68 1.70 1.74 1.75	1,210 1,172 1,210 1,290 1,310	2.75 2.95 3.00 2.65 2.22	1,510 1,610 1,610 1,210 1,020	1.20 1.02 1.15 1.15c 1.15	465 324 420 420 420
21	0.60 0.60 0.75 0.70 0.80	140 140 180 165 200	1.73 1.70 1.70 1.73 1.85	1,270 1,210 1,210 1,270 1,510	2.28 2.05 1.93 2.00 2.25	1,020 930 930 1,020 1,210	1.14 1.10 1.05 1.00 1.00	412 380 345 310 310
26 . 27 . 28 . 29 . 30 .	0 80 0.75 0 75 0.80 0.85	200 180 180 200 225	1.80 1.75 1.60 1.47 1.42 1.67	1,410 1,310 1,020 792 718 1,153	$\begin{array}{c} 2.40 \\ 2.55b \\ 2.00 \\ 2.05 \\ 2.00 \\ \end{array}$	1,410 1,610 1,810 1,910 1,810	0.95 0.95 0.92 0.90 0.88 0.85	280 280 262 250 240 225

a Ice conditions April 12 to 15—discharge estimated. b Log jam June 14 to 27—discharge estimated. c Logs took gauge out July 1—gauge height estimated by observer.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Highwood River at Brown's Ranch, for 1914.

— Concluded.

	Aue	gust.	Sept	mb≥r.	Octo	ober.
Day.	Gauge Height.		Gauge Height.	Dis-	(alije Height.	D s- tharge.
	Feet.	Seft.	Feet.	Se 1.	Feet.	Sr jet.
1	0 85 0 84 0 82 0 85 0 85	225 220 210 225 225	0 65 0 65 0 65 0 64 0 65	150 150 150 148 150	0 75 9 80 0 85 0 88 0 90	150 200 -25 240 250
6,	0 85 0 85 0 85 0 86 0 85	225 225 225 230 225	0 65 0.63 0 65 0.65 0.65	150 146 150 150 150	0 86 0 85 0 85 0 87 0 90	230 225 225 235 236 250
11. 12	0.85 0.80 0.79 0.75 0.75	225 200 196 180 180	0 67 0 65 0 70 0 65 0 65	156 159 165 159 150	0 87 0 85 0 85 0 85 0 87	235 225 225 225 225 235
16	0 76 0 75 0 75 0 80 0 77	184 180 180 200 188	0 66 0 70 0 75 0 80 0 \$5	153 165 180 200 225	0.90 1.15 1.20 1.15 1.15	250 420 465 420 420
21	0.75 0.75 0.75 0.76 0.75	180 180 180 184 180	0 85 0 83 0 80 0.75 0 74	225 215 200 180 177	1 14 1 10 0 98 0 95 0 94	412 350 298 280 274
26	0 73 0 73 0 75 0 72 0 70 0 67	174 174 180 171 165 156	0.73 0.80 0.80 0.80 0.80 0.77	174 200 200 200 200 188	0 90 0.90 0 55 0 57 0.85	250 250 240 235 235 225

Monthly Discharge of Highwood River at Brown's Ranch, for 1914.

(Drainage area 421 square miles.)

	D	ISCHARGE IN	Run-Off.			
Month.	Maximum	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
April (12–30) Lay une uly Lugust eptember	271 1,510 2,650 1,910 230 225 465	140 310 930 225 156 146 180	188 588 1,632 617 196 172 273	0 446 2 110 3 880 1 466 0 466 0 409 0 648	0 325 2 433 4 329 1 690 0 537 0 456 0 747	7,093 54,601 97,110 37,938 12,052 10,235 16,786

PEKISKO CREEK AT PEKISKO.

Location.—On the NW. \(\frac{1}{4}\) Sec. S, Tp. 17, Rge. 2, W. 5th Mer., at George Lane's Bar U ranch, and about twenty-five miles southwest of High River.

Records available.—October 6, 1911, to October 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; elevation of zero of gauge is 93.90 feet, unchanged since establishment.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Fairly permanent.

Discharge measurements.—Made from a small suspension footbridge or by wading.

Winter flow.—Observations not taken during winter months.

Diversions.—The headgates of George Lane's irrigation ditch are about one and one-half miles upstream from station. Ditch flowing continuously from July 22, 1914, to August 14, 1914.

Observer.—F. R. Pike.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Pekisko Creek at Pekisko, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
April 12	do	Feet. 50 48 46 41 17 17 20 51	Sq. ft. 118.0 109.0 36.0 36.3 6.7 8.8 9.6 44.2	Ft. per sec. 0.58 0.55 1.06 0.42 0.70 0.52 0.70 0.72	Feet. 1.54 1.57 1.37 1.20 0.98 1.00 1.08 1.45	Secft. 69.0 60.0 38.0 15.2 4.7 4.6 6.7 32.0

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Pekisko Creek at Pekisko, for 1914.

	Ap	ril.	M1:	ay.	Ju	ne.	Ju	ly.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1			1.60 1.61 1.66 1.60 1.50	72 74 82 72 56	1.48 1.46 1.46 1.48 1.49	53 50 50 53 54	1.60 1.52 1.46 1.41 1.45	72.0 59.0 50.0 42.0 48.0
6 7 8 9 10	1.55 1.38 1.35 1.32	64 37 33 29	1.46 1.50 1.50 1.60 1.66	50 56 56 72 82	1.52 1.53 1.51 1.44 1.44	59 61 57 46 46	1.44 1.40 1.36 1.35 1.33	46.0 40.0 34.0 33.0 30.0
11	1.36 1.52 1.54 1.48 1.44	34 59 62 53 46	1.63 1.64 1.63 1.63 1.65	77 78 77 77 77 80	1.48 1.50 1.47 1.51 1.49	53 56 51 57 54	1.31 1.28 1.28 1.24 1.24	27.0 24.0 24.0 19.0 18.0
16 17 18 19 20	1.46 1.36 1.33 1.29 1.37	50 34 30 25 36	1.64 1.63 1.63 1.63 1.65	78 77 77 77 77 80	1.44 1.42 1.40 1.38 1.38	46 43 40 37 37	1.20 1.18 1.18 1.17 1.16	15.0 13.4 13.4 12.6 12.6
21. 22. 23. 24.	1.37 1.37 1.40 1.58 1.53	36 36 40 68 61	1.65 1.64 1.63 1.62 1.61	80 78 77 75 74	1.36 1.37 1.35 1.36 1.66	34 36 33 34 82	1.15 1.10 1.08 0.98 0.94	11.0 7.7 6.9 4.5 4.1
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	1.48 1.45 1.46 1.50 1.47	53 48 50 56 51	1.59 1.56 1.55 1.52 1.50 1.48	70 66 64 59 56 53	1.88 1.88 1.80 1.74 1.67	117 117 104 93 83	0.94 0.93 0.95 0.96 0.97 0.94	4.1 4.0 4.2 4.3 4.4 4.1

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Pekisko Creek at Pekisko, for 1914.—Concluded.

	Aug	gust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ober.
Day.	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-
	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.
1	Feet. 0.94 0.92	Secft. 4.1 3.9	Feet. 0.98 0.98	Secft.	Feet.	Secft,
3.	0.90	3.8	0.97	4.4	1.18 1.21 1.23	13.4
4.	0.93	4.0	0.96	1.3		16.0
5.	0.91	3.9	0.98	4.5		18.0
6. 7. 8. 9.	0.91 0.95 0.94 0.94 1.08	3.9 4.2 4.1 4.1 6.9	0.98 0.98 1.05 1.05 1.05	4.5 4.5 5.7 5.7 5.7	1.23 1.25 1.27 1.29 1.31	$\begin{array}{c} 18.0 \\ 20.0 \\ 22.0 \\ 25.0 \\ 26.0 \end{array}$
11	1.0)	4.7	1.02	5.1	1.33	28.0
12	0.98	4.5	1.05	5.7	1.35	30.0
13	0.96	4.3	1.05	5.7	1.40	36.0
14	0.95	4.2	1.06	6.1	1.46	44.0
15	0.98	4.5	1.07	6.5	1.71	80.0
16.	1.00	4.7	1.08	6.9	1.86	109.0
17.	1.08	6.9	1.10	7.7	1.86	108.0
18.	1.08	6.9	1.10	7.7	1.82	100.0
19.	1.06	6.1	1.10	7.7	1.76	88.0
20.	1.02	5.1	1.11	8.4	1.66	72.0
21	1.00	4.7	1.10	7.7	1.59	55.0
	1.01	4.9	1.08	6.9	1.55	50.0
	1.06	6.1	1.08	6.9	1.50	41.0
	1.06	6.1	1.05	5.7	1.46	36.0a
	1.06	6.1	1.05	6.9	1.44	31.0
26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31.	1.03 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	5.3 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7	1.09 1.11 1.13 1.13 1.15	7.3 8.4 9.7 9.7 11.0	1.41 1.38 1.37 1.35 1.32 1.31	27.0 23.0 22.0 19.0 16.0 15.0

a Shifting conditions from Oct. 9 to 24.

Monthly Discharge of Pekisko Creek at Pekisko, for 1914.

(Drainage area 99 square miles.)

	Г	DISCHARGE IN	Run-Off.			
Month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
April (7–30) May une illy August September	\$2.0 117.0 72.0 6.9	25.0 50.0 33.0 4.1 3.8 4.3 11.0	$\begin{array}{c} 45.0 \\ 71.0 \\ 58.0 \\ 22.0 \\ 5.0 \\ 6.5 \\ 39.0 \end{array}$	0.450 0.718 0.586 0.224 0.051 0.066 0.394	0.40 0.83 0.65 0.26 0.06 0.07 0.45	2,141 4,366 3,451 1,352 307 387 2,398
he period					2.72	14,402

STIMSON CREEK NEAR PEKISKO.

Location.—On the NW. 4 Sec. 2, Tp. 17, Rge. 2, W. 5th Mer., at E. R. Baker's ranch, about three miles east of Pekisko post office.

Records available.—From October 6th, 1911, to October 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Staff; elevation of zero of gauge maintained at 90.20 feet since establishment.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark; assumed elevation 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Fairly permanent.

Discharge measurements.—By wading or from bridge.

Winter flow.—No observations taken during winter months. Observer.—E. R. Baker.

Discharge Measurements of Stimson Creek near Pekisko, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
		Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
June 21	J. S. Tempest H. S. Kerby	30.0	$\frac{23.6}{25.2}$	0.32	1.34	39.8 7.6
July 15	do				$ \begin{array}{r} 1.36 \\ 0.94 \\ 0.65 \end{array} $	Nil a Nil a
Sept. 25	dodo	19.0	8.7	0.58	1.02 1.33	Nil a 5.0

a Water standing in pools.b Gauge height not read.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Stimson Creek near Pekisko, for 1914.

	Ju	ne.	Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Feet. 1.71 1.69 1.65 1.60 1.59 1.60 1.57 1.62 1.59 1.62	Secft. 26.0 24.0 22.0 18.0 17.4 18.0 16.0 19.4 17.4 19.4	Feet. 1.49 1.40 1.45 1.42 1.45 1.45 1.54 1.54 1.51 1.47 1.42	Secft. 12.0 7.0 9.0 7.5 8.5 13.0 13.0 11.0 8.5 6.5	Feet. 1.03 1.02 1.02 1.00 0.98 0.97 0.97 0.97 0.97 0.92 0.98	Secft. Nil a a a a	Feet. 0.66 0.67 0.67 0.67 0.66 0.67 0.66 0.67 0.67	Secft. Nil u u u u u	Feet. 1.14 1.13 1.04 1.03 1.35 1.42 1.42 1.42 1.32 1.42	Secft. 0.40 0.30 Nil 4.80 7.50 7.50 7.50 3.70 7.50
11	1.62 1.64 1.66 1.70 1.74	19.4 21.0 22.0 25.0a 30.0	1.41 1.39 1.37 1.32 1.35	5.0 4.5 3.5 2.0 2.3	1.02 1.01 0.99 0.96 0.94	т п п	0.71 0.70 0.70 0.70 0.71 0.70	n n	1.52 1.52 1.32	12.80 12.80 12.80
16 17 18 19 20	1.69 1.69 1.66 1.64 1.50	27.0 28.0 26.0 26.0 16.0	1.38 1.36 1.34 1.28 1.27	3.0 3.0 3.0 2.0 2.0	0.92 1.02 1.05 1.05 1.02	u u	0.71 0.67 0.67 0.67 0.67 0.66	et et		
21	1.34 1.25 1.44 1.45 1.60	7.6 4.2 15.2 13.0 25.0	1.26 1.22 1.19 1.17 1.14	$\begin{array}{c} 2.0 \\ 2.2a \\ 0.9 \\ 0.7 \\ 0.4 \end{array}$	1.02 1.04 1.02 1.02 1.00	и и и	0.70 0.70 0.70 0.71 1.12	0.20		
26	2.43 2.06 1.80 1.73 1.65	148.0 78.0 40.0 30.0 23.0	1.12 1.09 1.07 1.05 1.05 1.04	0.2 Nil u	0.97 0.97 0.95 0.95 0.97 0.91	66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66	1.12 1.12 1.15 1.15 1.30	0.20 0.20 0.50 0.50 3.00		

Monthly Discharge of Stimson Creek near Pekisko, for 1914.

(Drainage area 78 square miles.)

	Di	SCHARGE IN	Rt N-OFF.			
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
June July August September October (1-13)	148.0 13.0 3.0 12.8	4.2 0.0 0.0 0.0	27.00 4.30 1.05 6.00	0 346 0.055 0.013 0.077	0.39 0.06 0.01 0.04	1,607 264 Nil. 62 155
The period					0.50	2,088

FINDLAY AND MCDOUGAL DITCH FROM HIGHWOOD RIVER.

Location.—On SW. 4 Sec. 31, Tp. 18, Rge. 29, W. 4th Mer., about four and one-half miles west of the town of High River.

Records available.—June 17, 1911, to October 25, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff on left bank; elevation of zero of gauge 99.25 feet, unchanged since establishment.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Soft mud, liable to shift. Discharge measurements.—By wading.

Winter flow.—Ditch closed off at freeze-up.

Artificial control.—Discharge at station may be controlled by means of the headgates about one-quarter mile above station.

Observer.—No observations of daily gauge height during 1914.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Findlay-McDougal Ditch from Highwood River, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
June 22 Aug. 18 Sept. 5 Scpt. 24	do	Feet. 9.0 8.0 6.0 8.0	Sq. ft. 4.0 5.1 2.9 4.4	Ft. per sec. 1.24 0.79 0.58 0.76	Feet, 1.35 1.46 1.10 1.28	Secft. 5.00 4.00 1.70 3.30

LITTLE BOW DITCH AT HIGH RIVER.

Location.—On the SW. 4 Sec. 6, Tp. 19, Rge. 28, W. 4th Mer., about 100 feet from the power station and pumping plant of the town of High River.

Records available.—August 1, 1910, to December 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Staff; elevation of zero of gauge maintained at 91.06 feet during 1910-11; 92.06 feet during 1912-14.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Fairly permanent.

Discharge measurements.—Made by wading.

Winter flow.—Continuous records kept during winter.

Artificial control.—Formed by headgates of ditch about one mile above station.

Observer.—Philip Weinard.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Little Bow Ditch at High River, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
		Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
Jan. 13	J. S. Tempest	12.5	10.1	2.12	0.93	22.00
Feb. 17	do	12.7	17.6	0.93	1.65	16.40
Feb. 28	do	13.3	12.8	1.54	1.01	19.90
April 10	do	13.0	8.8	1.63	0.66	14.10
April 26	60				0.38	0.02a
May 4	do					Nil.
May 28	do	17.7	24.6	1.07	1.15	26.20
June 22	H. S. Kerby	17.5	24.5	1.19	1.04	29.20
July 13	do	16.0	19.8	0.86	0.75	17.20
Aug. 11	do	17.0	20.6	0.88	0.82	18.20
Sept. 8	do	16.0	16.9	0.73	0.55	12.40
Sept. 25	do	16.0	15.2	0.67	0.55	10.20
Oct. 22	do	15.0	13.6	0.63	0.45	8,58
Nov. 13	do	16.0	13.9	0.63	0.45	8.84
Dec. 10	R. J. McGuinness	13.9	13.4	0.63	0.61	8.37

a Weir measurement.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Little Bow Ditch at High River, for 1914.

	Janu	iary.	Febr	пагу.	Ma	arch.	Ap	oril.	N	lay.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-
	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge
	Feet.	Secfi.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft
1	0.94	11.6a	1.44	14.0	0.95	16.5	0.74	15.9a	0.88	20.0	1.18	30
2	1.15	12.8	1.32	9.5	0.95	18.0	1.05	26.0	0.99	23.0	1.25	32
3	1.00	12.2	1.50	12.0	1.00	16.7	0.85	19.1	1.05	26.0	1.40	38
4	0.95	11.7	1.30	13.0	0.92	16.8	0.84	18.8	1.00	24.0	1.53	44
5	1.00	11.0	1.30	10.0	0.90	17.0	0.95	22.0	0.95	22.0	1.30	34
6	0.98	11.0	1.00	8.2	1.00	17.0	0.95	22.0	0.94	22.0	1.21	31
	0.92	10.8	1.30	8.4	0.77	16.0	0.90	21.0	0.90	21.0	1.20	31
	0.90	10.9	1.30	9.2	0.80	16.2	0.76	16.5	0.80	17.6	1.11	28
	0.83	11.0	1.45	10.8	0.95	17.0	0.70	14.8	0.92	21.0	1.06	26
	2.00	11.0	1.44	12.0	0.95	17-1	0.75	16.2	1.08	27.0	1.04	25
1	1.43	11.0	1.62	12.4	0.75	15.0	0.75	16.2	1.04	25.0	1.20	31
	1.37	12.4	1.65	13.0	0.98	16.0	0.75	16.2	0.97	23.0	1.05	26
	0.90	22.0	1.75	14.0	1.05	17.0	0.75	16.2	1.00	24.0	1.05	26
	0.90	18.6	1.60	15.0	1.05	17.0	0.72	15.4	1.05	26.0	1.15	29
	0.90	13.4	1.64	15.5	1.10	17.0	0.71	15.1	1.15	29.0	1.15	29
6	0.83 0.90 0.94 1.68 1.75	12.5 12.2 12.0 11.5 11.4	1.67 1.63 1.60 1.50 1.55	16 0 16.6 17.0 17.3 17.4	1.15 1.10 1.00 0.97 1.04	17 0 17.0 16.6 16.4 16.1	0.77 0.75 0.74 0.73 0.75	16.8 16.2 15.9 15.6 16.2	1.20 1.24 1.24 1.24 1.20	31.0 32.0 32.0 32.0 32.0 31.0	1.14 1.18 1.19 1.15 1.43	28 30 30 29 40
1	1 24	11.0	1.30	16.9	1.45	16.2	0.75	16.2	1.20	31.0	1.06	26
	0.94	10.5	1.45	16.5	0.80	16.2	0.75	16.2	1.17	30.0	1.35	36
	1.05	11.0	1.40	17.6	0.75	16.0	0.75	16.2	1.18	30.0	0.95	22
	1.16	12.0	1.34	18.2	0.75	15.0	0.79	17.3	1.19	30.0	0.89	20
	1.15	13.0	1.40	18.8	0.72	14.2	0.80	17.6	1.25	32.0	1.00	24
96	1.25 1.45 1.36 1.30 1.30 1.57	13.8 12.8 11.6 11.0 13.0 15.0	1.37 1.00 1.15	19.1 19.4 19.6	0.70 0.90 0.95 0.85 0.74 0.74	14.9 16.6 16.7 16.8 16.8 16.8	0.80 0.84 0.81 0.81 0.81	17.6 18.8 17.9 18.8 18.8	1.24 1.20 1.17 1.10 1.06 1.09	32.0 31.0 30.0 27.0 26.0 27.0	1.10 1.00 0.95 0.92 0.94	27 24 22 21 22

a Ice conditions Jan. 1 to April 1.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Little Bow Ditch at High River, for 1914.—Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.	Nove	mber.	Dece	mber.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	0.90 0.90 0.90 0.90 0.95	21.0 21.0 21.0 21.0 22.0	0.94 0.94 0.90 0.84 0.85	22.0 22.0 21.0 18.8 19.1	0.55 0.54 0.50 0.53 0.50	11.0 10.8 9.8 10.5 9.8	0.54 0.54 0.54 0.61 0.65	10.8 10.8 10.8 12.5 13.5	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.42 \\ 0.41 \\ 0.42 \\ 0.42 \\ 0.46 \end{array} $	8.2 8.0 8.2 8.2 9.0	0.35 0.32 0.28 0.36 0.36	12.3 11.3 10.5 9.8 9.3
6	1.05 1.04 1.10 0.83 0.91	26.0 25.0 27.0 18.5 21.0	0.84 0.90 0.83 0.83 0.85	18 8 21.0 18.5 18.5 19.1	$\begin{array}{c} 0.50 \\ 0.52 \\ 0.52 \\ 0.54 \\ 0.54 \end{array}$	9 8 10.2 10.2 10.8 10.8	0.54 0.55 0.51 0.55 0.55	10.8 11.0 10.0 11.0 11.0	0.41 0.90 0.51 0.12 0.40	8.0 21.0 10.8 8.2 7.8	0.35 0.29 0.43 0.56 0.63	9.0 8.7 8.5 8.5 8.4
11. 12. 13. 14. 15.	0.94 0.79 0.76 0.74 0.66	22.0 17.3 16.5 15.9 13.8	0.81 0.75 0.75 0.69 0.67	17.9 16.2 16.2 14.6 14.0	0.57 0.57 0.53 0.55 0.55	11.5 11.5 10.5 11.0 11.0	0.55 0.51 0.51 0.51 0.51	11.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0	0.40 0.40 0.35 0.54 0.62	7.8 7.8 6.8 10.8 12.7	$\begin{array}{c} 0.61 \\ 0.81 \\ 0.86 \\ 0.83 \\ 0.80 \end{array}$	8.4 8.6 9.2 9.7 9.9
16. 17. 18. 19. 20.	0.60 0.59 0.58 1.70 1.33	12.2 11.9 11.7 51.0 36.0	0.65 0.66 0.66 0.65 0.60	13.5 13.8 13.8 13.5 12.2	0.55 0.55 0.54 0.54 0.54	11.0 11.0 10.8 10.8 10.8	0.51 0.56 0.56 0.55 0.55	10.0 11.2 11.2 11.0 11.0	0.55 0.60 0.82 0.85 0.80	11.0 12.2 13.2a 13.8 14.3	0.73 0.60 0.57 0.55 0.51	9.8 9.6 9.1 9.0 8.8
21. 22. 23. 24. 25.	1.33 1.33 1.11 1.10 1.05	36.0 36.0 28.0 27.0 26.0	0.60 0.58 0.55 0.56 0.58	12.2 11.7 11.0 11.2 11.7	0.54 0.55 0.55 0.54 0.55	10.8 11.0 11.0 10.8 11.0	0 47 0 47 0 46 0 44 0 44	9.2 9.2 9.0 8.6 8.6		14.3 13.8 13.4 13.5 14.0	$\begin{array}{c} 0.46 \\ 0.36 \\ 0.41 \\ 0.35 \\ 0.35 \end{array}$	8.5 8.0 7.8 7.7 7.6
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	1.00 1.00 0.98 0.96 0.95 0.95	24.0 24.0 23.0 23.0 22.0 22.0	0.55 0.55 0.55 0.55 0.55 0.55	11 0 11 0 11 0 11 0 11 0 11 0	0.55 0.55 0.56 0.55 0.54	11.0 11.0 11.2 11.0 10.8	0.44 0.44 0.43 0.44 0.41 0.44	8 6 8.6 8.4 8 6 8 6 8.6	0.54 0.54 0.44 0.56 0.56	14.1 13.8 13.4 13.5 13.5	0.36 0.36 0.36 0.36 0.36 0.40 0.35	7.6 7.6 7.9 7.9 7.6 7.4a

a Ice conditions Nov. 18 to Dec. 31.

MONTHLY DISCHARGE of Little Bow Ditch at High River, for 1914.

	Dischard	GE IN SECO	ND-FEET.	Run-Off.
Month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Total in Acre-feet.
January February March April. May June July August September October November December	22.0 19.6 18.0 26.0 32.0 44.0 51.0 22.0 11.5 13.5 21.0 12.3	10.5 8.2 14.2 14.8 17.6 20.0 11.7 11.0 9.8 8.4 6.8 7.4	12.4 14.6 16.4 17.6 27.0 29.0 23.0 15.1 10.7 10.1 11.5 8.8	762 811 1,008 1,047 1,660 1,726 1,414 928 637 621 684 541
The year				11,839

HIGHWOOD RIVER AT HIGH RIVER.

Location.—On the NW. ½ Sec. 6, Tp. 19, Rge. 28, W. 4th Mer., at the new steel traffic bridge in the town of High River.

Records available.—May 28, 1908, to December 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Chain gauge; elevation of zero of gauge maintained at 3,381.66 feet during 1908-13; 3,379.74 feet during 1914.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark 128 feet N. 60° E. from SE. corner of stream face of right abutment; elevation, 3,389.60 feet above mean sea level (Canadian Pacific Railway Company).
Channel.—Fairly permanent.

Discharge measurements.—From bridge.

Diversions.—The Little Bow Ditch diverts water about two miles above the station.

Observer.—Philip Weinard.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Highwood River at High River, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
		Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
Jan. 13	J. S. Tempest	23.5	19.2	4.27	1.88	82
Feb. 17	do	34.5	27.9	1.88	2.18	52
Feb. 28	do	37.0	36.3	1.64	2.14	60
April 10	do	135.0	414.0	0.65	2.20	271
May 26	H. S. Kerby	139.0	524.0	1.98	3.42	1,041
June 20	do	142.0	629.8	2.13	3.63	1,336
July 14	do	137.0	342.0	1.82	4.60	620a
Aug. 11.,	do	117.0	254.0	0.92	4.05	222
Sept. 9	do	110.0	225.0	0.57	3.73	128
Sept. 26	do	112.0	237.0	0.72	3.86	171
Oct. 22	do	120.0	280.0	1.16	4.22	325
Nov. 13	do				3.67	b
Dec. 9	R. J. McGuinness	75.0	155.0	0.33	3.25	51
					<u> </u>	

a Station moved to present position on July 14.b Unable to measure on account of slush ice.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Highwood River at High River, for 1914.

	Janu	ary.	Febr	uary.	March.		Ap	ril.	M	ay.	June.	
Day.	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-
	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secfl.	Feet.	Secfl.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	1.77	78a	2.04	52	2.13	60	1.93	107	2.49	365	3.40	1,040
	1.90	80	2.07	50	2.14	60	2.21	119	2.80	540	3.62	1,272
	1.96	83	1.99	47	2.14	60	2.14	131	3.12	778	4.01	1,701
	1.96	84	2.02	45	2.16	60	2.35	141	3.07	736	4.21	1,921
	2.16	85	2.15	43	2.13	61	2.48	156	2.95	645	3.92	1,602
8 8 9	2.14 2.11 2.10 1.98 1.87	84 83 81 80 78	2.17 2.17 2.18 2.20 2.20	44 44 45 47 49	2.10 2.10 2.10 2.08 2.05	61 61 61 61 60	2.70 2.38 2.10 2.18 2.18	171 186 204 $225a$ 233	2.81 2.78 2.68 2.80 3.17	547 528 468 540 823	3.79 3.79 3.62 3.47 3.29	1,459 1,459 1,272 1,110 931
1	1.86	79	2.23	50	2.04	62	2.23	252	3.20	850	3.32	960
	1.90	81	2.25	49	2.14	65	2.32	288	3.02	696	3.36	1,030
	1.94	82	2.28	50	2.23	69	2.43	335	3.02	696	3.37	1,010
	1.96	83	2.27	57	2.50	71	2.46	350	3.12	778	3.64	1,294
	1.99	83	2.25	57	2.48	71	2.33	292	3.32	960	3.68	1,338
)	1.98	82	2.21	56	2.25	70	2.42	330	3.42	1,060	3.73	1,393
	1.95	77	2.16	52	2.15	69	2.42	330	3.49	1,130	3.82	1,492
	1.95	69	2.14	50	2.04	68	2.43	335	3.52	1,162	3.82	1,492
	1.94	62	2.14	49	1.83	67	2.27	268	3.53	1,173	3.77	1,437
	1.92	59	2.07	49	1.91	66	2.25	260	3.47	1,110	3.63	1,283
	1.90	56	2.08	49	1.90	65	2.27	268	3.42	1,060	3.48	1,120
	1.90	55	2.10	50	1.87	66	2.29	276	3.39	1,030	3.30	940
	1.89	54	2.13	52	1.87	66	2.22	248	3.40	1,040	3.18	832
	1.87	53	2.16	54	1.84	64	2.49	365	3.45	1,090	3.08	744
	1.85	51	2.17	58	1.79	62	2.47	355	3.60	1,250	3.16	814
6 7 8 9 0	1.84 1.85 1.86 2.06 2.06 2.04	49 47 46 47 50 52	2.19 2.20 2.13	60 60 60	1.76 1.75 1.73 1.78 1.83 1.86	61 62 66 71 81 92	2.47 2.46 2.41 2.41 2.41	355 350 325 325 325	3.62 3.57 3.42 3.31 3.20 3.22	1,272 1,217 1,060 950 850 868	3.64 3.51 3.39 3.33 3.25	1,294 1,151 1,030 970 895

a Ice conditions Jan. 1 to April 9.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Highwood River at High River, for 1914.—Concluded.

Day.	Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.	Septe	September.		ber.	Nove	mber.	December.	
	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1 2 3 4 5	3.23 3.22 3.21 3.21 3.24	877 868 859 859 886	3.97 3.92 3.92 3.99 3.99	196 181 181 202 184	3.79 3.79 3.77 3.77 3.66	143 143 - 139 139 119	3.71 3.71 3.76 4.01 4.11	127 127 137 210 210	1.01 1.04 4.05 1.01 4.01	210 225 230 210 210	3 54 3 12 3 36 3 58 3 51	113 102 104 108 101
6 7 8 9	3.28 3.23 3.11 3.01 2.93	922 877 769 688 631	3 91 3.96 3.96 3.96 4.02	178 193 193 193 215	3.65 3.70 3.80 3.76 3.76	118 125 145 137 137	1.06 4.01 4.06 4.05 4.10	235 210 235 230 255	4.05 3.87 3.92 3.96 4.01	230 166 181 193 210	3.08 3.26 2.97 3.25 3.29	96 83 61 51 51
11 12 13 14	2.91 2.88 2.84 4.73 <i>a</i> 4.63	617 596 568 753 650	3.96 3.96 3.92 3.87 3.87	193 193 181 166 166	3.80 3.65 3.78 3.75 3.67	145 117 141 135 121	4.01 4.05 4.01 4.00 4.10	210 230 210 205 255	4.01 4.00 3.64 3.61 3.49	210 205 116 116 100	3.25 3.20 3.35 3.39 3.50	54 59 61 62 65
16 17 18 19 20	4.58 4.48 4.40 4.40 4.30	602 514 450 450 375	3.82 3.92 3.92 3.92 3.92	151 181 181 181 181	3.77 3.73 3.75 3.64 4.03	139 131 135 116 220	4.29 4.52 4.57 4.57 4.47	368 548 593 593 596	3.40 3.31 3.48 3.72 3.85	98 <i>b</i> 96 104 120 139	3.57 3.53 3.52 3.52 3.60	71 76 80 82 84
21 22 23 24 25	4.35 4.30 4.26 4.21 4.20	412 375 347 312 305	3.87 3.87 3.86 3.87 3.87	166 166 163 166 166	3 82 3.73 3.77 3.77 3.77	151 131 139 139 139	4.43 4.31 4.29 4.24 4.19	474 383 368 333 300	3.81 3.90 3.76 3.86 4.13	150 152 152 154 200	3.53 3.58 3.57 3.60 3.64	85 86 87 88 89
26	4.16 4.10 4.10 4.06 4.06 4.06	285 255 255 235 235 235 235	3.78 3.77 3.73 3.78 3.78 3.78	141 139 131 141 141 143	3.82 3.82 3.78 3.86 3.86	151 151 141 163 163	4.15 4.14 4.10 4.10 4.05 4.05	280 275 255 255 230 230	4.00 4.03 3.96 3.75 3.74	178 174 165 132 124	3.63 3.64 3.63 3.61 3.60 3.64	90 90 90 91 92 93b

a Gauge read at new station from July 14.b Ice conditions Nov. 16 to Dec. 31.

MONTHLY DISCHARGE of Highwood River at High River, for 1914.

(Drainage area 746 square miles.)

Mile. Drainage Acc.		Di	SCHARGE IN	Run-Off.			
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.		inches on Drainage	Total in Acre-feet
25 0.110 0.15	February March April May Iune Iuly August September	60 92 365 1,272 1,921 922 215 220 593 230	43 60 107 365 744 235 131 116 127	51 66 264 880 1,209 550 173 140 293	0.068 0.088 0.354 1.180 1.620 0.737 0.232 0.188 0.393	0.07 0.10 0.40 1.36 1.81 0.85 0.27 0.21 0.45	4,24' 2,832 4,058 15,709 54,109 71 946 33,818 10,637 8,331 18,016 9,818 5,042

HIGHWOOD RIVER NEAR ALDERSYDE.

Location.—On NW. ¼ Sec. 17, Tp. 20, Rge. 28, W. 4th Mer., at L. W. Barret's ranch, about three miles NE. of Aldersyde.

Records available.—From October 3, 1911, to October 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Standard chain gauge; elevation of zero of the gauge is 90.64 feet, unchanged since establishment.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Large stones and boulders in and near section.

Discharge measurements.—From traffic bridge or by wading.

Winter flow.—No observations taken during winter months.

Observer.—L. W. Barret.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Highwood River, near Aldersyde, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer,	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
		Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
	do	90 175 180 155 125 85 111 132	182 359 418 283 156 98 126 193	1.16 3.18 3.36 2.69 1.32 1.36 1.51	1.79 2.32 2.63 1.95 1.17 0.96 1.15 1.45	211 1,141 1,415 762 220 132 189 344

DAILY GAUGE HEIGHT AND DISCHARGE of Highwood River near Aldersyde, for 1914.

	March.		April.		May.		June.	
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1			1.85 2.07 2.12 2.05 2.32	150 160 163 160 180	1.37 1.77 1.97 2.02 1.97	302 572 758 807 758	2.13 2.33 2.48 3.08 2.86	919 1,140 1,325 2,135 1,830
7			3.07 3.20 2.56 2.26 1.60	230 240 202 211 <i>a</i> 441	1.79 1.67 1.62 1.71 2.02	589 492 455 523 807	2.62 2.63 2.58 2.50 2.36	1,509 1,522 1,455 1,350 1,176
11	2.55	a	1.31 1.26 1.46 1.42 1.36	270 245 352 329 296	2.09 2.02 1.88 2.01 2.07	\$78 807 671 797 857	2.23 2.23 2.30 2.38 2.51	1,026 1,026 1,105 1,201 1,363
16	2.54 2.52 2.45 2.29 2.23		1.34 1.36 1.35 1.28 1.29	286 296 291 255 260	2.32 2.29 2.35 2.37 2.32	1,129 1,094 1,164 1,188 1,129	2.56 2.58 2.60 2.63 2.53	1,428 1,455 1,482 1,522 1,389
21	1.94 1.99 1.92 1.88 1.87		1.20 1.16 1.21 1.31 1.48	217 201 222 270 364	2.33 2.30 2.28 2.21 2.30	1,140 1,105 1,083 1,004 1,105	2.49 2.47 2.27 2.15 2.12	1,337 1,312 1,071 940 909
26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31.	1.86 1.85 1.84 1.83 1.82 1.84		1.46 1.36 1.39 1.37 1.38	352 296 313 302 307	2.43 2.31 2.30 2.21 2.08 2.06	1,262 1,117 1,105 1,004 868 847	2.57 2.47 2.32 2.30 2.27	1,442 1,312 1,129 1,105 1,071

a Icə conditions March 15 to April 9. Discharge estimated April 1 to 9.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Highwood River near Aldersyde, for 1914. —Concluded.

	Ju	ıly.	Aug	ust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge
	Feet.	Secft.	Fcet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Fcet.	Secft
1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	2.25 2.22 2.21 2.18 2.21	1,048 1,015 1,004 972 1,001	1.25 1.22 1.21 1.20 1.21	240 226 222 217 222	0.90 0.89 0.87 0.88 0.87	118 116 111 113 111	1.14 1.15 1.16 1.20 1.22	193 197 201 217 226
6	2.26 2.21 2.14 2.09 2.09	1,059 1,004 930 878 878	1.19 1.19 1.20 1.22 1.25	213 213 217 226 240	0 89 0.90 0.92 0 94 0.93	116 118 123 128 126	1.25 1.26 1.28 1.28 1.30	240 245 255 255 265
1 2 3 4 5	2.00 1.93 1.90 1.92 1.89	787 719 690 709 681	1.22 1.18 1.10 1.95 1.03	226 209 178 160 154	0 93a 0.92 0.95 1.00 1.02	126 123 131 145 151	1.27 1.24 1.25 1.27 1.27	250 235 240 250 250
6. 7. 8. 9.	1.87 1.87 1.74 1.68 1.64	662 662 547 500 470	1.00 1.40 1.10 1.08 1.06	145 318 178 171 164	1.03 1.03 1.05 1.02 1.09	154 154 160 151 174	1.45 1.66 1.74 1.75 1.65	346 485 547 555 477
21 22 23 23 24 25	1.60 1.56 1.51 1.48 1.43	441 414 382 364 335	1.05 1.05a 1.05 1.07 1.04	160 160 160 167 157	1.10 1.09 1.09a 1.10 1.10a	178 174 174 178 178	1 59 1 53 1 46 1 41 1 39	434 395 352 324 313
26. 27. 28. 88. 99.	1.41a 1.39a 1.36 1.34 1.32 1.26	324 313 296 286 275 245	1.03 1.00 0.98 0.97 0.98 0.96a	154 145 140 137 140 134	1.10 1.12 1.15 1.13 1.14	178 186 197 189 193	1 36 1.32 1.32 1.30 1.28 1 26	296 275 275 265 265 245

a Gauge height interpolated.

MONTHLY DISCHARGE of Highwood River near Aldersyde, for 1914.

(Drainage area SS3 square miles.)

	Dı	SCHARGE IN	Run-Off.			
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches in Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
April. May June July August September. October	1,262 2,135 1,059 318	150 302 909 245 134 111 193	262 884 1,300 642 187 149 302	0 297 1.000 1.473 0.727 0.212 0 169 0 342	0.33 1.15 1.64 0.84 0.24 0.19 0.39	15,590 54,355 77,355 39,475 11,498 8 866 18,569
The period					4.75	225,702

BOW RIVER NEAR NAMAKA.

Location.—On the NE. 4 Sec. 32, Tp. 21, Rgc. 25, W. 4th Mer., about one-half mile below the Southern Alberta Land Company's dam.

Records available.—From September, 1909, to October, 1910. From May 13, 1913, to

August 22, 1914.

Gauge.—Inclined staff; elevation of zero of gauge is 2,952.00 feet, unchanged since establishent.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark; elevation, 2,962.92 feet above mean sea level (C.P.R. datum); located about 25 feet NE. of cable tower on the right bank.

Channel.—Permanent.

Discharge measurements.—By means of cable and car.

Winter flow.—No observations during the winter.

Artificial control.—Opening or closing gates on Southern Alberta Land Company's canal will affect discharge at station.

Diversions.—Southern Alberta Land Company's headgates for their main canal are about

one-half mile upstream.

Co-operation.—The Southern Alberta Land Company supplied the gauge heights and also took some discharge measurements.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Bow River near Namaka, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
April 22. April 16. May 6. May 9. May 22. June 3. June 26. June 26. July 4. July 7.	T. H. Hatch (S.A.L. Co.)do do H. S. Kerby T. H. Hatch (S.A.L. Co.)do do T. H. Hatch (S.A.L. Co.)do	Feet. 291 337 339 340 349 352 357 366 366 366 364	Sq. ft. 1,279 1,293 1,292 1,276 1,719 1,784 2,178 2,443 2,305 2,508	Ft. per sec. 1.54 2.38 2.54 2.42 3.59 4.02 4.45 4.90 4.77 5.44	Feet. 55.48 56.20 56.30 56.35 57.60 58.00 59.00 59.35 59.65	Secft. 1,960 3,080 3,292 3,088 6,174 7,107 9,696 12,030 11,243 13,691
July 25. July 29. Aug. 22. Oct. 3.	H. S. Kerby T. H. Hatch (S.A.L. Co.) H. S. Kerby do	350 349 343 333	1,812 1,681 1,463 1,345	3.42 3.32 2.63 2.25	57.70 57.45 56.80 56.50	6,184 5,584 3,862 3,030

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Bow River near Namaka, for 1914.

	Ap	ril.	Ma	ıy.	Ju	ne.	Ju	ly.	Ange	st.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secjt.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1 2 3 4 5			5.60 5.90 6.00 6.00 6.50	2,050 2,425 2,550 2,550 3,325	7.90 <i>a</i> 7.95 <i>a</i> 8.00 8.60 9.20	6,750 6,900 7,050 9,050 11,306	8,60 8,70 8,80 9,20 9,40	9,050 9,400 9,750 11,300 12,110	7.30 7.30 7.35 7.40 7.45	5,050 5,050 5,175 5,300 5,425
6			6.40 6.50 6.30 6.30 6.50	3,150 3,325 3,000 3,000 3,325	9.50 9.20 9.10 8.90 8.80	12,500 11,300 10,900 10,100 9,750	9.70 9.70 9.50 9.20 9.10	13,400 13,400 12,500 11,300 10,900	7 15 7 30 7 35 7 40 7 40	5,425 5,050 5,175 5,300 5,300
11			6.90 6.60 6.70 6.90 7.00	4,125 3,500 3,700 4,125 4,350	8.70 8.60 8.80 9.80 9.90	9,400 9,050 9,750 13,850 14,300	9.00 8.90 8.00 9.00 9.10	10,500 10,100 7,050 10,500 10,900	7.20 7.10 7.00 6.95 6.95	4,800 4,575 4,350 4,237 4,237
16	6.28 5.98 5.78 5.68	2,970 2,525 2,275 2,150	7.00 7.50 7.70 7.70 7.60	4,350 5,550 6,150 6,150 5,850	10.10 10.20 10.10 9.90 9.70	15,200 15,650 15,200 14,300 13,400	9.20 9.00 8.60 8.40 8.20	11,300 10,500 9,050 8,350 7,650	6.90 7.00 7.10 7.05 6.95	4,125 4,350 4,575 4,162 4,237
21	5.58 5.48 5.48 5.48 5.68	2,030 1,930 1,930 1,930 1,930 2,150	7.60 7.50 7.50 7.50a 7.55a	5,850 5,550 5,550 5,550 5,700	9.60 9.40 9.20 9.00 9.00	12,950 12,100 11,300 10,500 10,500	8.40 8.40 8.10 7.85 7.70	8,350 8,350 7,350 6,600 6,150	6.85 6.85b	4,012 4,012
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	5.68 5.78 5.78 5.58 5.60	2,150 2,275 2,275 2,030 2,050	7.60a 7.65a 7.70a 7.75a 7.80a 7.85a	5,850 6,000 6,150 6,300 6,450 6,600	9.00 9.00 8.60 8.20 8.20	10,500 10,500 9,050 7,650 7,650	7.67 7.55 7.35 7.40 7.40 7.35	6,060 5,700 5,175 5,300 5,300 5,175		

Monthly Discharge of Bow River near Namaka, for 1914.

(Drainage area 6,208 square miles.)

	Dr	SCHARGE IN	Run-Off.			
Монтн.	Maximura.	Minimura.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet
April (17-30). May June July August (1-22)	15,650	1,930 2,050 6,750 5,175 4,012	2,191 4,584 10,947 8,984 4,724	0.353 0.738 1.763 1.447 0.761	$\begin{array}{c} 0.183 \\ 0.851 \\ 1.967 \\ 1.668 \\ 0.622 \end{array}$	60,732 281,858 651,400 552,410 206,077
The period					5.291	1,752,477

Gauge heights interpolated.
 Observations discontinued Aug. 22.
 Note.—Add 2,950.00 to gauge heights to get elevation above sea level.

BOW RIVER NEAR BASSANO.

Location.—On SE. ‡ of Sec. 2, Tp. 21, Rge. 19, W. 4th Mer., about one-half mile down-stream from Canadian Pacific Railway Company's dam, and about three miles southwest of the town of Bassano.

Records available.—August 20, 1909, to December 31, 1914.
Gauge.—Staff; elevation of zero of gauge 2,519.43 feet during 1909-10; 2,517.90 feet during 1911-12; 2,513.60 feet during 1913; 2,510.68 feet during 1914.
Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark; elevation 2,524.29 feet above mean sea level

(Canadian Pacific Railway Company).

Channel.—Permanent.

Discharge measurements.—By cable and car.

Winter flow.—Records taken during winter season.

Artificial control.—Formed by Canadian Pacific Railway Company's dam one-half mile upstream.

Diversions.—Eastern section of Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Irrigation Canal diverts water about one-half mile upstream.

Co-operation.—Gauge heights supplied by Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Bow River near Bassano, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
May 12. June 7. June 23. July 27. Aug. 25. Sept. 15. Oct. 10.	H. S. Kerby	Feet. 574 590 590 560 557 512 545 532	Sq. ft. 2,603 3,597 3,249 2,676 2,458 2,035 2,252 2,119	Tt. per sec. 1.57 3.29 2.69 1.84 1.57 1.10 1.45 1.23	Feet. 3.26 5.71 4.96 3.90 3.41 2.64 3.16 2.84	Secft. 4,081 11,830 8,750 4,902 3,851 2,244 3,278 2,601
Nov. 27 Dec. 15	R. McGuinness	565 500	2,220 1,487	1.26 0.43	2.94 1.73	2,802 640

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Bow River near Bassano, for 1914.

	Ju	ne.	Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.	Septe	mber.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secji.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secfl.
1	5.96 5.66 5.26 5.46 5.46	$12,740 \\ 11,540 \\ 9,940 \\ 10,740 \\ 10,740$	4.86 4.86 4.86 5.06 5.46	8,360 8,360 8,360 9,140 10,740	3.79 3.79 3.78 3.78 3.78	4,820 4,820 4,790 4,790 4,790	3.66 3.56 3.56 3.56 3.56	4,450 4,200 4,200 4,200 4,200
6	5.86 5.86 5.60 5.46 5.46	12,340 12,340 11,540 10,740 10,740	5.66 6.06 6.06 5.66 5.46	11,540 13,140 13,140 11,540 10,740	3.67 3.67 3.67 3.67 3.66	4,475 4,475 4,475 4,475 4,475 4,450	2.46 2.46 2.46 2.66 2.66	1,940 1,940 1,940 2,240 2,240
11	5.66 5.96 5.86 5.86 6.16	11,540 12,740 12,340 12,340 13,540	5.26 5.27 5.27 5.07 5.27	9,940 9,980 9,980 9,180 9,980	3.66 3.76 3.86 3.86 3.86	4,450 4,730 5,030 5,030 5,030	2.66 2.45 2.25 2.45 2.65	2,240 1,925 1,625 1,925 2,225
16. 17. 18. 19. 20.	6.06 6.16 6.26 6.36 6.06	13,140 13,540 13,940 14,340 13,140	5.47 5.48 4.88 4.88 4.68	10,780 10,820 8,430 8,430 7,730	3.96 3.96 3.96 3.86 3.76	5,330 5,330 5,330 5,030 4,730	2.65 3.05 3.25 3.05 3.05	2,225 3,000 3,425 3,000 3,000
21 22 23 24 25	5.86 5.86 6.16 6.16 6.16	12,340 12,340 13,540 13,540 13,540	4.68 4.79 4.69 4.79 4.29	7,730 8,115 7,765 8,115 6,365	3.66 3.66 3.66 3.66 3.76	4,450 4,450 4,450 4,450 4,730	2.86 2.66 2.46 2.66 2.86	2,620 2,240 1,940 2,240 2,620
26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31.	5.86 5.46 5.66 4.86 4.86	12,340 10,740 11,540 8,360 8,360	4.09 4.00 4.10 3.80 3.80 3.79	5,720 5,450 5,750 4,850 4,850 4,820	3.76 3.46 3.46 3.46 3.66 3.66	4,730 3,950 3,950 3,950 4,450 4,450	3.06 3.06 3.06 3.06 2.86	3,020 3,020 3,020 3,020 2,620

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Bow River near Bassano, for 1914.—"One! wled.

	Octo	ober.	Vove	tiber	Dece	mber.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis-	Gauge Heig. t.	Dis-	Gauge Height.	Dis- cl.arge
	Feet.	Se.je.	Fert.	Se9.	Feet.	Secji
1 2 4 5	3 06 2 %6 2 %6 3 06 2 %6	3.020 2.620 2.620 3.020 2.620	21 66 21 56 21 46 21 66 21 66	2 240 2 090 1 9 / 1 2 240 2 240	1 62 1 42 2 22 2 12 2 12	2 18 1.30 1.30 1.30 1.370
67.89	22 × 50 22 × 50 3 60	2,620 2,620 2,620 2,620 4,450	2 6 1 96 1 96 2 6 2 6	2.24 1.310 1.310 2.240 1.940	1 1 1 76 1 56 1 46 1 36	1.130 100 800 710 620
1 2 3 4 5	3 46 3 06 2 26 3 26 3 00	3.950 3.020 2.620 3,450 3,420	2 65 5 55 4 50 2 2 2 2 3 2 3 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	2.270 2.270 2.120 1.47 2.030	1 36 1 46 1 56 1 76 1 66	550 550 550 500 600 640
67	3 26 3 46 3 66 3 66 3 66 3 46	3,450 3,950 4,450 4,450 3,950	2 553 2 753 2 623 2 633 2 703	2 075 2.120 2.18 2.24 2.300	1 76 1 66 1 90 1 90 1 50	500 750 1,000 1,000 950
1 2 3 4 4 5	3 36 3 26 3 06 2 76 3 06	3,700 3 450 3,020 2,620 3,020	2 736 2 766 2 766 2 833 2 833 2 833	2,360 2,420 2,500 2,560 2,620	1 90 1 90 1 90 1 90 1 90	950 1,000 1,000 950 950
26 77 80 90 91	3 06 3 06 3 06 2 56 2 76	3.020 3.020 2.620 2.820 2.420 2.420	2 55g 2 92 2 92 2 72 2 72	2,660 2,740 2,740 2,740 2,340	1 90 1 90 2 10 2 10 2 10 2 10 2 40	1.000 1.000 1.100 1.150 1.150 1.300

a Gauge height interpolated.

Monthly Discharge of Bow River near Bassano, for 1914.

Dramage area 7.613 square miles.

		D:	SCHARGE IN	RUN-OFF.				
	Month.		Maximum.	Minimum	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
Jun July August September October November December			14,34h 13,140 5,330 4,450 4,450 2,740 2,150	\$ 360 4,520 3,550 1,625 2,420 1,310 550	12.021 \$.7 (5) 4.658 2.750 3.138 2.228 1.027	1 579 1 143 0 612 0 361 0 412 0 203 0 135	1 76 1 32 0 71 0 40 0 48 0 33 0 16	715,310 535,250 286,40 8 163,640 192,948 132,572 63,150
The period							5 16	2.089,278

NORTH BRANCH OF CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY CANAL NEAR BASSANO.

Location —On NW. ½ Sec. 3. Tp. 21. Rge. 18. W. 4th Mer., about five miles southeast of the town of Bassano, and about three and one-half miles east of the Bassano dam Recurds available.—From May 1, 1914, to October 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Hand gauge read from mark on bridge.

Bench-mark.—Top of left abutment of gauging bridge; assumed elevation, 100 00 feet.

Channel.—Permanent concrete channel.

Discharge measurements. - From gauging bridge or by wading underneath.

Winter flow. - Ditch closed off at freeze-up.

Artificial control.—Discharge at station may be controlled by means of the headgates about 400 feet above the station.

Co-operation.—Gauge heights supplied by Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of North Branch of Canadian Pacific Railway Company Canal near Bassano, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge
		Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Sectl.
une 5	H. S. Kerby	33	30 9	1.09	1.07	34
lune 28	do	35	34 5	1.46	1.50	64
uly 28		34	37.8	1.44	1 30	54
Aug. 24		1				a
ept. 14	.3 .					a
Oct. 10						a
Oct. 29		22	27.0	1.15	0.95	31

a Headgates closed; canal dry.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of North Branch of Canadian Pacific Railway

Company Canal near Bassano, for 1914.

	Ma	ay.	Ju	ne.	Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ober.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secji.	Feet.	Secfl.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Sec. ft.
1 2 3 4 5	1.0 1.0. 1.0 1.0	33 33 33 33 33	1.5 1.6 1.6 1.6	65 73 73 73 73 58	1.5 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2	65 45 45 45 45	1.4 2.7 1.6 1.6 1.6	58 169 73 73 73	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		1.5	65 65
6	0.5	12 a a	1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9	97 97 97 97 97	1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2	45 45 45 45 45	1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6	73 73 73 73 73 73				
11	1 0 1.0 1.0 1 0 1.3	33 33 33 33 51	1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9	97 97 97 97 97	1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4	58 58 58 58	1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6	73 73 73 73	0.3 0.3 1.0	6 6 6 33		
16	1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3	51 51 51 51 51	1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9	97 97 97 97 97	1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4	58 58 58 58 58			1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.3	33 33 33 33 51		
21	1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3	51 51 51 51 51	1.8 1.8 1.8 1.5	89 89 89 89 65	1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4	58 58 58 58 58			1 3 1.5 1.5 1.5 1 5	51 65 65 65 65	1 0	33 33
26	1 5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1 5 1 5	65 65 65 65 65 65	1 0 1.0 1.5 1 5 1.5	33 33 65 65 65	1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4	58 58 58 58 58 58			1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5	65 65 65 65 65 65	1 0 1.0 1.0 1 0 1 0	33 33 33 33 33 33

a Headgates closed from May 6 to 11; from Aug. 15 to Sept. 13; and from Oct. 2 to 24.

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MONTHLY DISCHARGE of North Branch Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Canal near Bassano, for 1914.

	DISCHAR	RGE IN SECON	D-FEET.	Run-Off.
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Total in Acre-feet.
May June July August September October	97 65 169 65	33 45	41 83 54 38 29 13	2,520 4,939 3,320 2,336 1,726 799
he period				15,640

EAST BRANCH OF CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY CANAL NEAR BASSANO.

Location.—On SE. 4 Sec. 3, Tp. 21, Rge. 18, W. 4th Mer., about 400 feet from headgates of East Branch and about three and one-half miles east of the Bassano dam.

Records available.—May 28, 1914, to November 1, 1914. Gauge.—Head gauge read from mark on bridge.

Bench-mark.—Top of left abutment of gauging bridge; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Permanent concrete channel.

Discharge measurements.—From gauging bridge or by wading underneath.

Winter flow.—Ditch closed off at freeze-up.

Artificial control.—Discharge may be controlled by means of the headgates about 250 feet above station.

Co-operation.—Gauge heights supplied by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of East Branch of Canadian Pacific Railway Company Canal near Bassano, in 1914.

Date.	Date. Engineer.		Date. Engineer.		Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
June 5	T.	H S Warb	у	Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.	
June 28 July 28 Aug. 24		do do do		73 76	92.6 163.0	1.21 1.48	1.40 2.30	112 242	
Sept. 16 Oct. 10 Oct. 29		do do do		73	102.0 70.6 254.0	1.14 1.10 1.91	1.45 1.05 3.40	116 78 486	

a Headgates closed; canal dry.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of East Branch of Canadian Pacific Railway Company Canal near Bassano, for 1914.

	M	ay.	Ju	ne.	Ju	lv.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1			1.5 1.5 1.3 0.9 0.9	122 122 98 59 59	1.0 1.5 1.7 2.0 2.0	68 122 148 192 192
6. 7. 8. 9. 10.			1.2 1.2 0.6 0.6 0.6	88 88 34 34 34	2.0 2.2 2.4 2.5 2.5	192 224 260 280 280
11 12 13 14 15			0.6 1.0 1.0 1.0	34 68 68 68 68	2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5	280 280 280 280 280 280
16. 17. 18. 19. 20.			1.0 1.0 1.9 1.9	68 68 177 177 68	2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5	280 280 280 280 280 280
21. 22. 23. 24. 25			1.0 0.8 1.4 1.6 1.5	68 50 110 134 122	2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5	280 280 280 280 280 280
26 27 28 29 30 31	0.9 1.2 1.2 1.5	59 88 88 122	1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5	122 122 122 122 122 122	2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5	280 280 280 280 280 280 280

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of East Branch of Canadian Pacific Railway Company Canal near Bassano, for 1914.—Concluded.

	Aug	ust.	Seute	mber.	Octo	ber.	Nove	nıber.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Sec. ft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	2.8 2.8 2.8 2.8 2.8	342 342 342 342 342 312			3.0 3.0 3.0 1.5 1.5	388 388 388 122 122	3.5 2.0 1.6 1.6 1.6	512 192 134 134 134
6	2.8 2.8 2.8 2.8 2.8	342 342 342 342 342 342	0.3 0.3 1.0	a 14 14 68	1.3 1.0 1.0 1.0	98 68 68 68 68	1.6 1.0 1.0 1.0 0.5	134 68 68 68 27
11	2.8 2.8 2.8 2.8 2.8	342 342 342 342 342	1.5 2.0 2.0 2.4 2.5	122 192 192 260 280	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0	68 68 68 68 68	0.5	27 a
16 17 18 19 20		a	2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5	280 280 280 280 280 280	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.5 2.0	68 68 68 122 192		
21 22 23 24 24			3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0	388 388 388 388 388	3.0 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5	388 512 512 512 512 512		
077			3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0	388 388 388 388 388	3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5	512 512 512 512 512 512 512		

a Headgates closed; canal dry.

Monthly Discharge of East Branch of Canadian Pacific Railway Company Canal near Bassano, for 1914.

	DISCHAR	DISCHARGE IN SECOND-FEET.			
Month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Total in Acre-feet.	
Mav (28–31) June July August September October November	177 280	59 34 68 0 0 68 0	89 90 253 165 214 263 50	706 5,355 15,556 10,145 12,734 16,171 2,975	
The period				63,642	

Miscellaneous Discharge Measurements made in Bow River drainage basin, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Stream.	Location.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Discharge
				$Fe\epsilon t.$	Sq. ft.	It. per sec.	Secft.
May 14 June 11	H. C. Ritchie do	Beaupré Creek do	SE, 15-26-5-5. do	4 5	1.33	2 08	0 50a 2 80
July 9	do	do	do .	4.5	0.85	0.72	0 61
Aug. 6 Aug. 20	do	do	do				Nil b
Sept. 10	do	do	do				Nil b
Sept. 24 Oct. 8	do	do	do do				Nil b
Oct. 21	do	do	do		4 \$7		Nil 8 7 10
May 14 June 11	do do	Bighill Creek do	SW. 10=26-4-5.	11 8 12 5	4 87 7.05	1.45 1.59	7 10
Aug. 6	do	do	do	11.3	4 05	0.94	3.80
Aug. 20., .	do	do	do	11.5	4 55 4 87	1.19	5.40 5.20
Sept. 10 Sept. 24	do	do do	do do	11.3 12.0	5.10	1.14	5.80
Oct 8	do	do	do	12.0	5 40	1 20	6.40
Oct. 21 May 15	do	do Chiniki Creek	do Morley Indian	12.2	5.74	1.28	7.30
		CHILIKI CICCA	Reserve	6.8	1.38	0.88	1 22
July 10	do	do Fish Creek	do SE, 22-22-3-5	17	1.64 38.60	0 68 0.79	1.12 30.50
April 8	J. S. Tempest	(North Branch)		58.6			1
Oct. 21	H. S. Kerby	do Fish Creek	26-22-3-5 SE, 22-22-3-5	37.0	23 90 23.10	0.30 1.49	6.80
April 8	J. S. Tempest	(South Branch)		28.0			
July 8	H. S. Kerby	do	NE. 22-22-3-5	32 0	30.80	0.88	27.00 18.80
July 8 Oct. 21	do	do do	do 26-22-3-5	40 0	30.20 26.90	0.02	14.80
May 14	H. C. Ritchie	Grand Valley Creek	SW. 24-26-5-5	5.3	1.55	0 97	1.50
June 11 July 9	do	do do	do do	11 0 5.5	3.85 1.45	1.80 1.28	6.30 1.86
Aug. b	do	do	do		1.40	1.20	Nil a
Aug. 20	do	do	do				0.50
Sept. 10 Sept. 24	do	do do	do do				1.000
Oct. 8	do	do	do	5.2	1.43	0.99	1.000
Oct. 21 May 14	do	do Horse Creek	do NE 8-26-1-5	5.2	1.43	0.99	1 41 0.75
June 11	do	do	do	10.0	5.10	0.50	2.60
July 9	do	do	do do				0.25 Nil
Aug. 6 Aug. 20	do	do	do				Nil a
Sept. 10	do	do	do				Nil Nil
Sept. 24 Oct. 8	do	do do	do				Nil
Oct. 21	do	do	do				Nil
July 9	H. S. Kerby	Pine Creek	10-22-1-5				0.28 Nil
Aug. 8 Oct. 21	do	do					Nil Nil
May 14	H. C. Ritchie	Spencer Creek	SE. 18-26-5-5. do	7.5	2.27 2.25	1.12 1.20	2.60 2.70
June 11 July 9	do	do	do .	7 0	1.90	1 24	2.40
Aug. 6	do	do	do	7.3 7.3 7.3	1.99	1.07	2.10 2.10
Aug. 20 Sept. 10	do	do	do .	7.3	1.99	1.06	1.73
Sent. 24	do	do	do	7.4	2.14	1.15	9.40
Oct. 8 Oct. 21	do	do	do	7.4 7.6 7.0 5.0	2.16 1.80	1.24	2.70
April 7	J. S. Tempest	do Spring Creek	NE. 15-20-2-5	5.0	2.20	0.68	1.50
June 11	R. M. Goodenia	do	4-26-2-5				0.06
July 15 Aug. 13	H. S. Kerby	do	do do				Nil Nil
Aug. 18	do	Tongueflag Creek	Near Finlay's				1
Sept. 26	H. C. Ritchie	Whiteman's Creek	Ranch Canmore (above intake of Coal				0 05
Sept. 26	do	do .	Co.)		9.92	0.61	6.00
Sept. 26	do	do .	foot of falls) Canmore (near	4.3	3.73	1.56	5.80
			creek mouth).	5 2	2.94	1.89	5.60
Nov. 21	do	do .	NW. 24-24-11-5 do	10.1	12.20	0.52 0.55	6.30
Dec. 5 Dec. 29	do	do .	do .	10.0	12.50 7.40	0.73	5.40

a Estimated.b Creek dry.c Water standing in pools.

LITTLE BOW RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN.

General Description.

The source of Little Bow River is a spring in the town of High River in Sec. 6, Tp. 19, Rge. 28, W. 4th Mer. From here it flows in a southeasterly direction for 100 miles and empties into the Belly River. In the first few miles, the natural flow is dependent entirely on a number of small springs and coulees which are dry most of the year, but later is augmented by the flow from Mosquito Creek, which drains the south and westerly part of the drainage basin.

There is a comparatively large flow in this stream during the spring freshets, but during summer it would under natural conditions dry up. There are a large number of ranchers and settlers on this stream, and it is very important that there should be a good flow for domestic and stock watering purposes. For this reason the Provincial Government has constructed a canal, and diverts water from Highwood River into Little Bow River whenever required.

MOSQUITO CREEK NEAR NANTON.

Location.—On the NE. 4 Sec. 30, Tp. 16, Rge. 28, W. 4th Mer., about four miles from Nanton.

Records available.—August 1st, 1908, to October 31st, 1914. Discharge measurements from 1906.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; elevation of zero maintained at 89.22 feet during 1908-12, and at 89.47 feet during 1913-14.

Beneh-marks.—Permanent iron bench-mark.

Channel.—Liable to shift.

Discharge measurements.—Made from the bridge at flood stages; by wading during low water.

Winter flow.—Station not maintained during the winter.

Observer.—Wm. Monkman.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Mosquito Creek near Nanton, in 1914.

D	ate.	Et	ngineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
April 21. May 7. May 28. June 19. July 2. July 18.		J. E. Caughe	d	Feet. 51.0 25.0 17.0 12.0 10.0 10.0	Sq. ft. 45.80 19.60 7.70 5.40 2.50 3.30	Ft.per sec. 1.84 0.76 1.13 0.67 0.26 0.43	Feet. 3.35 2.38 2.21 2.11 1.90 2.02 1.78 Dry	Secft. \$4.00 14.90 \$.70 3.60 0.66 1.39 1.39 Nill a
Aug. 17. Sept. 17. Sept. 28.		do do do do			7.20	0.82	2.11	6.00

a Water standing in pools.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Mosquito Creek near Nanton, for 1914.

	Ap	rıl.	M	ay.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Cauge Height.	Dis- charge.
1	Feet. 2.80 3.35 3.30 3.39 3.29	Secft. 42.0 84.0 80.0 87.0 79.0	Feet, 2.28 2.29 2.28 2.27 2.26	Secft. 10.0 10.4 10.0 9.5	Feet. 2.08 2.07 2.07 2.07 2.05 2.01	Secft. 3.00 2.80 2.80 2.40 1.60
5. 6. 7. 8. 9.	3.18 3.33 3.33 3.37 3.36	70.0 82.0 82.0 82.0 86.0 85.0	2.24 2.22 2.24 2.26 2.54	8.3 7.4 8.3 9.1 25.0	2.05 2.01 1.99 1.98 1.99	2.40 1.60 1.30 1.20 1.30
11 12 13 14 15	3.21 3.15 3.05 2.88 2.75	73.0 68.0 61.0 48.0 38.0	2.49 2.47 2.41 2.39 2.31	21.0 20.0 16.6 15.5 12.9	2.01 1.99 1.98 1.99 2.01	1.60 1.30 1.20 1.30 1.60
16 17 18 19 20	2.68 2.62 2.41 2.40 2.40	34.0 30.0 16.6 16.0 16.0	2.38 2.35 2.35 2.35 2.35 2.34	15.0 13.4 13.4 13.4 12.9	1.98 1.97 1.96 1.97 1.93	1.20 1.10 1.00 1.10 0.70
21 22 23 24 25	2.38 2.36 2.36 2.35 2.35	15.0 13.9 13.9 13.4 13.4	2.33 2.30 2.25 2.23 2.20	12.4 10.8 8.7 7.9 6.6	1.94 1.92 1.90 1.87 1.90	0.80 0.60 0.40 0.28 0.40
26. 27. 28. 29 30 31.	2.35 2.33 2.29 2.32 2.30	13.4 12.4 10.4 11.8 10.8	2.15 2.11 2.11 2.09 2.07 2.07	5.0 3.7 3.7 3.2 2.8 2.8	2.32 2.37 2.37 2.22 2.12	11 80 14 40 14 30 7 40 4 00

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Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Mosquito Creek near Nanton, for 1914.—Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	gust.	Septe	mber.	Oct	tober.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secfl.	Feet.	Secft.
1 2 3 4 5	2.10 2.04 1.97 1.97 1.94	3.40 2.20 1.10 1.10 0.80	Dry.	Nil. " "	Dry.	Nil.	Dry.	Nil.
6	1.92 1.97 1.94 1.94 1.95	0 60 1.10 0.80 0.80 0.90	64 64 64	66 66 66	68 66 66	α α	2.32 2.33 2.35 2.37	14.7 15.2 16.3 17.4
11	1.94 1.92 1.91 1.89 1.87	0.80 0.60 0.50 0.36 0.28	er er er	66 66 66	п п п	n n n	2.38 2.40 2.38 2.37 2.33	17.9 19.0 17.9 17.4 15.2
16	1.85 1.80 1.80 Dry.	0.20 Nil. "	11 11 11	66 66 66	и и и	n n n	2.32 2.27 2.23 2.17 2.11	14.7 12.2 10.4 8.0 6.0
21	46 46 46	u u u	66 66 66	44 44 44 44	u	er er	2.10 2.05 2.05 2.00 2.00	5.6 4.4 4.4 3.2 3.7
26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31.	© 11 11 11 11 11	64 64 64 64	64 64 64	er er er	64 64 64	66 66 66	2.02 2.05 2.00 2.05 2.00 2.00 2.00	3.7 1.4 3.2 4.1 3.2 3.2

Monthly Discharge of Mosquito Creek near Nanton, for 1914.

(Drainage area 186 square miles.) ·

	. Dt	SCHARGE IN	RUN OFF.			
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
April. May une uily August. September.	25.0 11.4 3.4		43.500 10.600 2.900 0.501	0.234 0.057 0.016 0.003	0.260 0.066 0.018 0.004	2,588 652 173 31 Nil. Nil.
The period					0.398	3,932

NANTON CREEK NEAR NANTON.

Location.—On the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 19, Tp. 16, Rgc. 28, W. 4th Mer., at highway bridge. Records available.—August 3, 1908, to October 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; zero of gauge maintained at 82.18 feet during 1908-11; 82.57 feet during 1912; 93.33 feet during 1913; 92.31 feet during 1914.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark.
Channel.—Not liable to shift.
Discharge measurements.—Made upstream by wading.
Observer.—W. Monkman.

Discharge Measurements of Nanton Creek near Nanton, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
	do d	Feet. 14 5 11.0 10.0 10.5 5.0 6.0	Sq. ft. 16.50 5.88 3.99 2.49 0.90 2.10	Ft. per sec. 0.67 0.81 0.61 0.44 0.20 0.34	Fert. 3 91 1 96 1 84 1 73 1 62 1 72 1 57 Dry. 1 65	Secft. 1090 4.80 240 109 018 071 0.01 Nil.
Sept. 28 Oct. 20	do	6.0	1.90	0.90	Dry. 1.75	Nil. 1.71

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Nanton Creek near Nanton, for 1914.

	Ap	ril.	M	ay.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1 2 3 4 5	3.65 3.67 3.40 3.05	10.9a 11.2 20.0a 29.0	1.92 1.90 1.90 1.89 1.88	3.90 3.50 3.50 3.30 3.10	1 69 1.68 1.67 1.65 1.66	0.59 0.52 0.46 0.32 0.39
6 7 8 9	3.00 3.00 3.00 3.00 2.94	28.0 28.0 28.0 28.0 26.0	1.88 1.89 1.85 2.05 2.00	3 10 3.30 2.60 6.80 5.70	1.65 1.63 1.65 1.63 1.61	0.32 0.23 0.32 0.23 0.14
11 12 13 14 15	2 90 2 90 2 60 2 42 2 38	26 0 26.0 18.9 14 9 14.1	1.98 1.96 1.92 1.92 1.92	5.30 4.80 3.90 3.90 3.90	1.61 1.60 1.62 1.61 1.61	0.14 0.10 0.19 0.14 0.14
16 17. 18. 19.	2.03 2.00 1.94 1.94 1.96	6.4 5.7 4.4 4.4 4.8	1.91 1.91 1.92 1.91 1.92	3.70 3.70 3.90 3.70 3.90	1.64 1.62 1.65 1.62 1.61	$\begin{array}{c} 0.28 \\ 0.19 \\ 0.32 \\ 0.19 \\ 0.14 \end{array}$
21	1.96 1.94 1.94 1.93 1.93	4.8 4.4 4.4 4.2 4.2	1.90 1.85 1.82 1.80 1.75	3.50 2.60 2.10 1.80 1.16	1.61 1.60 1.60 1.59 1.59	$\begin{array}{c} 0.14 \\ 0.10 \\ 0.10 \\ 0.07 \\ 0.07 \end{array}$
26 27 28 29 30 31	1.90 1.91 1.90 1.91 1.91	3.5 3.7 3.5 3.7 3.7	1.70 1.71 1.73 1.71 1.70 1.70	0 66 0.76 0.96 0 76 0.66 0.66	1.82 1.91 1.85 1.84 1.82	2.10 3.70 3.10 2.40 2.10

a to a Ice conditions.

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Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Nanton Creek near Nanton, for 1914. —Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	gust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1 2 3 4 5	1.82 1.87 1.82 1.81 1.84	2.10 2.90 2.10 2.00 2.40	Dry.	Nil.	Dry.	Nil.	Dry.	Nil.
6. 7. 8. 9.	1.82 1.81 1.77 1.74 1.70	2.10 2.00 1.42 1.06 0.66	66 66 66 85	er er er	 	er er er	2.35 2.38 2.32 2.30	13.40 14.10 12.70 12.30
11 12 13 14 15	1.64 1.62 1.60 1.59 1.58	$\begin{array}{c} 0.28 \\ 0.19 \\ 0.10 \\ 0.07 \\ 0.04 \end{array}$	1.70 1.68 1.65 1.63 1.58	$\begin{array}{c} 0.66 \\ 0.52 \\ 0.32 \\ 0.23 \\ 0.04 \end{array}$	66 66	er er er	2.25 2.23 2.17 2.10 2.08	11.20 10.80 9.40 7.90 7.50
16. 17. 18. 19.	1.57 1.57 1.57 Dry.	0.01 0.01 0.01 Nil.	1.57 1.70 1.68 1.65 1.64	0.01 0.66 0.52 0.32 0.28	1.63 1.62 1.60 1.58	0.23 0.19 0.10 0.04	2.04 2.01 1.90 1.83 1.75	6.60 5.90 3.50 2.30 1.16
21. 22. 23. 24. 25.	66 66 67	64 64 64	1.63 1.61 1.60 1.60 1.59	0.23 0.14 0.10 0.10 0.07	1.57 Dry.	0.01 Nil. "	1.75 1.73 1.72 1.72 1.71	1.16 0.96 0.86 0.86 0.76
26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31.	66 66 61 64	64 64 64 64	1.59 1.58 1.57 1.56 Dry.	0.07 0.04 0.01 Nil.	64	66 66 66 62	1.71 1.70 1.70 1.70 1.69 1.69	0.76 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.59 0.59

Monthly Discharge of Nanton Creek near Nanton, for 1914.

(Drainage area 46 square miles.)

	Di	SCHARGE IN	Second-Fe	ET.	RUN	-Off.
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
April May June July August September October	6.80 3.70 2.90 0.66	3.50 0.66 0.07 Nil.	$\begin{array}{c} 12.90 \\ 3.10 \\ 0.64 \\ 0.63 \\ 0.14 \\ 0.02 \\ 4.10 \end{array}$	0 280 0 .067 0 .014 0 .014 0 .003 0 .000 0 089	0.31 0.08 0.02 0.02 0.00 0.00 0.10	768 191 38 39 9 1 252
The period					0.53	1,298

Miscellaneous Discharge Measurements made in Little Bow River drainage basin, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Stream.	Location.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Dis- charge.
	I C P					Ft. per sec.	
April 11 July 16 Aug. 14	H. S. Kerby do	Spring Creek do do do	NE. 10-17 1 5.	4.7	2.66	0.47	$\begin{array}{c} 0.25 \\ 1.27 \\ 0.21 \\ 0.14 \end{array}$
	R. H. Goodchild	do Springhill Creek	SE. 11-16-29-4				0 34 0 30

a Combined springs below McMillan's ranch.

OLDMAN RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN.

General Description.

Oldman River, one of the principal tributaries of the South Saskatchewan River, is formed in the Livingstone Range of the Rocky Mountains by the junction of four small rivers, viz., Livingstone, Northwest Branch, West Branch and Racchorse Creek; and flows in a south and easterly direction to near Cowley, where it is joined by the Crowsnest and Southfork Rivers. Between Cowley and Kipp, where it empties into the Belly River, the Oldman River is augmented by several creeks, its course being easterly and northerly. It drains the area bounded on the north by the parallel of latitude through 59° 20′; on the south by the parallel of latitude through 49° 20′; and on the west by the Great Divide, this area being estimated to contain about 2,235 square miles, with topography varying from mountains to rolling prairie.

The bed of the river is of rock and gravel and has a large fall, with consequent swift water interspersed with falls and rapids, but it changes to quicks and and mud after reaching the prairie region, where the current is more sluggish.

The flow of this river, draining as it does mountain ranges with peaks extending above the snow line, is subject to great changes, caused by melting snow and heavy summer rains in the mountains. Floods occur regularly during the latter part of May and the early part of June. From this time on the flow is normally steady, but gradually decreases until the minimum is reached during January and February.

The precipitation throughout the basin is quite large. Consequently, though the region is almost entirely under cultivation where practicable, there is little need of irrigation. Owing to the depth of the valley and its steep, rocky banks, irrigation from this river would be expensive, if not impossible, but there are many excellent power sites at its falls and rapids. Up to the present, however, no power has been developed on this river, but investigations with that end in view are being made.

SUMMIT CREEK AT CROWSNEST.

Location.—On the SE. \(\frac{1}{4}\) Sec. 12, Tp. 8, Rge. 6, W. 5th Mer., about 1,000 feet upstream from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's concrete dam.

Records available.—Discharge measurements only are available from February 21, 1912, to December 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff, nailed to a tree on the right bank.

Bench-mark.—Spruce stump on the right bank, about 30 feet downstream from the gauge; elevation, 5.94 feet above the zero of the gauge.

Channel.—Fairly permanent, with a bed of fine gravel.

Discharge measurements.—Made by wading in high water, and by means of a 24-inch weir in low stages.

Winter flow.—Discharge measurements are continued throughout the winter. Observer.—No gauge height records are obtained at this station.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Summit Creek near Crowsnest, in 1914.

	Date.	Eng	gineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Dischar
				Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secfi
Feb.	16	E. W. W. Hu	ghes	5.5	1.13	0.24	1.65	0.
Mar.	5	do		6.0	1.20	0.24	1.53	0.
Mar.	23	F. R. Burfield	l	5.5	1.30	0.34	1.62	0.
April	10	J. E. Caughey	7	6.5	1.96	0.49	1.70	0.
April	25	do		10.5	6.05	1.42	2.08	8.
Йау	14	do		10.0	11.20	1.61	2.35	18.
une	16	do		7.0	2.70	1.08	1.87	2.
une	24	do		7.0	2.50	0.78	1.79	1.
uly	9	do		6.0	1.80	0.59		1.
uly	24	do						0.
Aug.	8	do						0.
lug.	22	do						0.
ept.	2	do						0.
Sept.	23	do					1.65	0.
Oct.	8	do					1.65	0.
Oct.	31	do					1.70	0.
Vov.	16	do					1.79	0.
Dec.	5	do					1.74	0.
Dec.	29	do					1.61	0.

a Weir measurements.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Allison Creek near Sentinel, in 1914.

(SW. 11-8-5-5.)

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
		Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
Mar. 20 April 9 April 24 Iune 15 Iuly 9 Aug. 7 Sept. 4	F. R. Burfield. J. E. Caughey. do do do do do do do do	13.5 14.5 14.5 15.5 16.0 15.0 14.0	5.90 7 00 8,00 13.08 11.40 9 75 9 15 8 70	1.38 1.26 1.40 2.94 2.36 1.91 1.60 1.95	1.35 1.12 1.52 2.05 1.70 1.60	7.9 8.8 11.2 38.4 27.0 18.6 14.6 16.9

CROWSNEST RIVER NEAR COLEMAN.

Location.—On SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 12, Tp. 8, Rge. 5, W. 5th Mer., near Prudent Le Gal's house. Records available.—June 13, 1910, to December 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; zero of gauge maintained at 92.12 feet during 1910-12; 92.73 feet during 1913-14. Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark located on left bank at the station; assumed

Channel.—Composed of gravel, and slightly shifting.

Discharge measurements.—Made from a wooden bridge during high water, and by wading during low stages at a point about one mile below the gauge.

Winter flow.—Discharge measurements continued during the winter season.

Observer.—Prudent Le Gal.

elevation, 100.00 feet.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Crowsnest River near Coleman, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge
		Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
an. 19	R. Palmer	43.0	25.6	1.44	1.50	37
eb. 7	do	42.0	28.2	1.39	2.28	39
lar. 7	E. W. W. Hughes	32 0	25.8	1.21	1.50	31
far. 20	F. R. Burfield.	35.0	27.2	1.41	1.51	38
pril 8	J. E. Caughey	36.0	31.4	1.60	1.67	50
pril 24	do	42.0	49.2	2.75	2.28	135
lay 13	do	47.0	65.5	3.24	2.85	213
ine 15	do	54.0	81.0	3.30	3.25	268
ine 23	do	30.0	64.2	2.99	2.70	192
aly 9	do	54.0	74.8	3.37	2.85	252
aly 23	do	48.0	49-8	2.82	2.25	140
ug. 7	do	27.0	44.7	2.15	2.09	96
ug. 21	do	30.0	57.0	2.40	2.35	137
ept. 4	do	36.0	35.7	2.29	1.85	82
ept. 22	do	38.0	40.8	2.72	2 05	111
ct. 7	do	36.0	38.7	2.42	2 00	94
ct. 27	do	38 0	42.6	2.73	2.05	116
ov. 14	do	36.0	40.2	2.30	1.95	93
ec. 4	do	34.0	37.2	2.04	1.94	76
ec. 28	do	29.0	28.9	1.81	2.24	52

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Crowsnest River near Coleman, for 1914.

	Janı	iary.	Febr	uary.	Ма	rch.	Ap	ril.	M	ay.	Ju	ne.
DAY.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge. Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet,	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1 2 3 4 5	1.69 1.65 1.63 1.57 1.59	58 <i>a</i> 56 55 53 54	1.93 1.87 1.99 2.12 2.20	33 31 32 34 35	1.55 1.63 1.66 1.61 1.61	30 31 32 31 31	1.52 1.60 1.63 1.67 1.72	36 46 50 55 62	3.04 3.25 3.45 3.70 3.70	243 272 300 335 335	3.39 3.47 3.62 3.71 3.49	292 303 324 336 306
6	1.69 1.69 1.64 1.64 2.09	55 55 53 53 50	2.25 2.28 2.33 2.18 2.09	37 39 40 40 39	1.63 1.53 1.53 1.53 1.55	31 31 34 <i>b</i> 37 40	1.67 1.67 1.67 1.67 1.70	55 55 55 55 59	3.70 3.60 3.64 3.64 2.81	335 321 327 327 210	3 28 3 08 3 06 2.80 2.77	276 248 245 209 205
11. 12. 13. 14.	2.09 2.01 1.54 1.54 1.54	46 43 40 39 38	2 06 2.02 1.76 1.65 1.65	39 39 35 32 32	1.56 1.51 1.66 1.68 1.65	41 34 54 56 52	1.75 1.77 1.85 1.90 1.92	66 68 78 85 88	2.91 2.80 2.85 2.98 3.03	224 209 216 234 241	2.81 2.79 3.85 3.50 3.25	210 208 356 307 272
16. 17. 18. 19.	1.57 1.49 1.49 2.07 2.50	37 36 36 37 37	1.60 1.60 1.50 1.50 1.45	31 31 30 30 25	1 63 1.60 1 63 1.63 1 54	50 46 50 50 38	1.95 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.15	92 98 98 98 118	3.13 3.19 3.25 3.30 3.40	255 264 272 279 293	3.29 3.26 3.25 3.25 3.16	278 273 272 272 272 259
21	2.59 2.59 1.70 1.73 2.13	38 38 38 38 37	1.45 1.49 1.55 1.55 1.57	28 29 30 30 30	1.59 1.59 1.62 1.79 1.81	45 45 49 71 73	2.15 2.20 2.25 2.28 2.28	118 125 132 136 136	3.98 3.66 3.54 3.54 3.42	374 329 313 313 296	3 07 2 92 2.70 2.80 3.05	247 226 192 <i>c</i> 210 245
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	2.20 2.09 1.80 2.29 2.19 2.02	33 30 30 33 37 35	1.54 1.55 1.55	30 30 30	1 77 1.68 1.58 1.52 1.55 1.55	68 56 43 36 40 40	2.28 2.28 3.00 3.00 3.00	136 136 237 237 237	3.29 3.97 3.26 3.12 3.25 3.07	278 373 273 254 272 247	3 15 3 10 2 95 2 95 2 95 3 05	261 256 238 240 256d

a to b Ice conditions.
c to d Shifting conditions.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Crowsnest River near Coleman, for 1914. -Concluded.

	July	y.	Aug	ust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.	Nove	mber.	Dece	mber.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	3.02 3.02 3.00 3.05 3.05	255 <i>c</i> 258 257 266 268	2.21 2.21 2.18 2.14 2.10	121 120 114 107 101	1.85 1.85 1.85 1.85 1.85	80 80 81 82 82	2.00 2.00 1.95 2.10 2.10	98 98 90 111 110	1.95 2.00 1.98 2.00 2.10	100 107 103 105 119	2.50 2.55 1.75 1.94 1.49	84 80 77 76 74
6	2.95 2.90 2.90 2.85 2.80	257 253 255 252 244	2.06 2.09 2.02 2.00 1.95	94 96 88 85 78	1.85 1.85 1.90 1.87 1.72	82 83 89 87 65	2.05 2.00 2.04 2.04 2.00	101 94 101 101 97	2.00 1.98 1.95 1.95 1.95	105 101 97 96 96	1.50 2.13 2.52 2.85 2.85	71 69 67 64 60
11 12 13 14	2.77 2.75 2.75 2.75 2.75 2.71	237 232 230 228 220	1.95 1.95 1.95 1.95 1.95	78 79 80 80 80	1.65 1.65 1.65 1.65 1.84	56 56 56 56 82	2.00 2.15 2.32 2.43 2.49	97 117 142 158 166	1.95 2.00 2.00 1.95 1.95	95 102 101 93 <i>d</i> 90 <i>a</i>	2.65 2.34 2.05 2.05 2.12	58 56 54 52 52
16	2.66 2.62 2.57 2.55 2.53	211 203 195 190 185	1.91 2.25 2.66 2.66 2.55	75 122 178 179 164	1.83 1.85 1.82 1.82 2.01	82 84 80 80 105	2.52 2.60 2.53 2.70 2.62	171 182 175 197 188	$\begin{array}{c} 2.45 \\ 2.40 \\ 2.30 \\ 2.15 \\ 1.98 \end{array}$	91 92 94 95 97	2.35 2.60 2.65 2.65 2.70	52 52 53 53 53
21	2.50 2.50 2.25 2.25 2.25	179 176 140 138 137	2.35 2.35 2.26 2.24 2.22	137 138 127 125 123	1.99 2.05 1.98 2.00 2.05	102 111 100 103 109	2.44 2.31 2.28 2.25 2.10	165 147 144 141 121	1.85 1.85 1.85 1.85 1.85	98 99 100 100 100	2.74 2.71 2.70 2.68 2.52	54 53 53 52 52
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	2.25 2.25 2.25 2.30 2.26 2.25	136 134 133 138 131 128	2.21 2.21 2.11 2.02 1.85 1.85	123 123 111 100 77 79	2.09 2.15 2.09 2.03 2.00	114 122 113 104 99	2.10 2.05 2.10 2.05 2.00 1.93	122 116 122 115 108 98	1.85 1.85 1.85 1.85 1.85	100 98 96 93 89	2.52 2.50 2.24 2.41 2.30 2.05	52 52 52 52 52 52 52 53 <i>b</i>

a to b Ice conditions.
c to d Shifting conditions.

Monthly Discharge of Crowsnest River near Coleman, for 1914.

(Drainage area 70 square miles.)

	D	ISCHARGE II	N SECOND-F	EET.	Run-Off.		
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.	
January February March April May June July August September October November December	40 73 237 374 356 268 179 122 197	30 28 30 36 209 192 128 75 56 90 89 52	42 33 44 102 284 261 202 109 88 129 98 59	0.600 0.471 0.629 1.460 4.010 3.730 2.880 1.560 1.260 1.840 0.843	0.69 0.49 0.72 1.63 4.62 4.16 3.32 1.80 1.41 2.12 1.56 0.97	2,582 1,833 2,705 6,069 17,464 15,531 12,420 6,702 5,236 9,732 5,831 3,628	
The year					23.49	89,733	

MCGILLIVRAY CREEK, NEAR COLEMAN.

Location.—On SE. ¹/₄ Sec. 7, Tp. 8, Rge. 4, W. 5th Mer., about 150 feet north of C.P.Ry. Co.'s culvert across the creek.

Records available.—January 9, 1913, to October 31, 1914. Gauge.—Vertical staff.

Bench-mark.—Stump on left bank about 50 feet downstream from the gauge; elevation, 2.99 feet above zero of the gauge.

Channel.—Gravel, and slightly shifting.

Discharge measurements.—Made by wading during low stages, and from a foot bridge during high water.

Winter flow.—Discharge measurements are not made during the winter season.

Observer.—Mrs. H. G. Perdue.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of McGillivray Creek near Coleman, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
Mar. 7 Mar. 20 April 8 April 24 May 13 June 15 June 23 July 9 July 23 Aug. 7 Aug. 21	F. R. Burfield J. E. Caughey do	Feet. 13.0 15.5 16.0 20.0 20.0 19.0 17.0 17.0 10.0 9.0	Sq. ft. 5 02 5.76 7.35 19.70 15.00 12.20 9.80 7.85 5.80 6.30	Ft. per sec. 0.38 0.47 0.75 2.30 2.65 2.34 2.10 1.76 1.19 1.26 0.82	Peet. 0.95 0.95 1.23 1.85 1.85 1.70 1.50 1.40 1.25 1.18	Secft. 1.90 2.70 5.50 45.00 52.00 35.00 26.00 17.30 9.40 7.30 5.20
Sept. 4 Sept. 22 Oct. 7 Oct. 27	do	9.0 11.0 10.0 11.0	5.50 8.75 7.50 8.90	0.73 1.10 0.87 1.50	1.20 1.35 1.30 1.42	4.00 9.70 6.60 13.30

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of McGillivray Creek near Coleman, for 1914.

	Ap	oril.	M	ay.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1			2.04 2.05 2.11 1.91 1.78	63.0 64.0 69.0 53.0 42.0	1.82 1.91 1.96 1.95 1.82	46.0 53.0 57.0 56.0 46.0
6. 7. 8. 9.	1.23 1.23 1.21	8.9 8.9 8.2	$\begin{array}{c} 1.71 \\ 1.65 \\ 1.76 \\ 2.00 \\ 2.00 \end{array}$	37.0 32.0 41.0 60.0 60.0	1.75 1.64 1.65 1.61 1.55	40.0 32.0 32.0 30.0 26.0
11. 12. 13. 14.	1.25 1.41 1.48 1.55 1.62	$\begin{array}{c} 9.6 \\ 16.8 \\ 21.0 \\ 26.0 \\ 30.0 \end{array}$	1.85 1.82 1.83 1.88 2.02	48.0 46.0 46.0 50.0 62.0	1.55 1.64 1.64 1.65 1.65	26.0 32.0 32.0 32.0 32.0
16. 17. 18. 19. 20.	1.71 1.72 1.61 1.89 1.98	37.0 38.0 30.0 51.0 58.0	2.08 2.04 2.05 2.01 1.88	66.0 63.0 64.0 61.0 50.0	1.68 1.68 1.68 1.64 1.63	35.0 35.0 35.0 32.0 31.0
21. 22. 23. 24. 25.	1.82 1.81 1.94 1.85 1.75	46.0 45.0 55.0 48.0 40.1	1.83 1.82 1.81 1.86 1.91	46.0 46.0 45.0 49.0 53.0	1.50 1.50 1.51 1.46 1.50	22.0 22.0 23.0 19.7 22.0
26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31.	1.72 1.66 1.65 1.61 1.64	38.0 33.0 32.0 30.0 32.0	1.83 1.85 1.71 1.65 1.65 1.82	46.0 48.0 37.0 32.0 32.0 46.0	1.46 1.55 1.55 1.55 1.54	19.7 26.0 26.0 26.0 25.0

5 GEORGE V, A. 1915

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of McGillivray Creek near Coleman, for 1914. —Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	gust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ober.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
1 2 3	Feet. 1.52 1.50 1.50 1.50	Secft. 23.0 22.0 22.0 22.0	Feet. 1.20 1.18 1.18 1.18	Secft. 7.8 7.2 7.2 7.2	Feet. 1.23 1.23 1.23 1.23 1.21	Secft. 4.6 4.6 4.6 3.9	Feet. 1.26 1.26 1.28 1.28	Secft. 5.6 5.6 6.3 6.3
4	1.46 1.44 1.42 1.40 1.38	$ \begin{array}{r} 22.0 \\ 20.0 \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{r} 19.7 \\ 18.5 \\ 17.4 \\ 16.2 \\ 15.2 \end{array} $	1.18 1.18 1.18 1.18 1.18 1.17	7.2 7.2 7.2 7.2 7.0 7.0	1.21 1.21 1.21 1.21 1.21 1.21 1.21	3.9 3.9 3.9 3.9 3.9 3.9	1.28 1.30 1.30 1.30 1.32 1.32	7.0 7.0 8.0 8.0 8.0
11	1.38 1.35 1.35 1.33 1.33	15.2 13.8 13.8 12.8 13.8	1.17 1.17 1.15 1.15 1.15	7.0 7.0 6.4 6.4 6.4	1.18 1.18 1.18 1.18 1.26	3.2 3.2 3.2 3.2 3.2 5.6	1.32 1.35 1.35 1.54 1.66	8.0 9.5 9.5 21.0 29.0
16	1.33 1.32 1.30 1.30 1.28	12.8 12.4 11.4 11.4 10.7	1.15 1.35 1.35 1.30 1.30	$\begin{array}{c} 6.4a \\ 9.5 \\ 9.5 \\ 7.0 \\ 7.0 \end{array}$	1.26 1.26 1.35 1.35 1.35	5.6 5.6 9.5 9.5 9.5	1.85 1.80 1.68 1.65 1.58	44.0 40.0 31.0 28.0 24.0
21	1.28 1.27 1.25 1.25 1.25	10.7 10.3 9.6 9.6 9.6	1.25 1.25 1.31 1.31 1.28	5.3 5.3 7.5 7.5 6.3	1.35 1.35 1.33 1.33 1.32	9.5 9.5 8.5 8.5 8.0	1.55 1.51 1.48 1.46 1.45	22.0 18.7 16.8 15.6 15.0
26	1.22 1.22 1.21 1.21 1.21 1.21	8.5 8.5 8.2 8.2 8.2 7.8	1.28 1.25 1.25 1.25 1.24 1.24	6.3 5.3 5.3 5.3 5.0 5.0	1.32 1.30 1.30 1.30 1.28	8.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 6.3	1.45 1.44 1.42 1.41 1.41 1.41	15.0 14.4 13.2 12.6 12.6 12.6b

a to b Changed conditions.

Monthly Discharge of McGillivray Creek near Coleman, for 1914.

(Drainage area 16 square miles.)

	Dis	SCHARGE IN SE	COND-FEE	т.	Rus	N-OFF.
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mila.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
April (8–30) May Une July August September October	58.0 69.0 57.0 23.0 9.5 9.5 44.0	8.2 32.0 19.7 7.8 5.0 3.2 5.6	32.0 50.0 32.0 13.6 6.7 5.9 15.5	2.00 3.12 2.00 0.85 0.42 0.37 0.97	1.71 3.58 2.23 0.98 0.48 0.41 1.12	1,460 3,074 1,904 842 412 363 953
The period					10.51	9,008

CROWSNEST RIVER, NEAR FRANK.

Location.—On the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 36, Tp. 7, Rge. 4, W. 5th Mer., at the traffic bridge. Records available.—June 13, 1910, to December 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff.

Bench-mark.—A stump on the left bank about 4 feet from the gauge; elevation, 9.43 feet above the zero of the gauge.

Channel.—Gravel, and fairly permanent.

Discharge measurements.—Made from traffic bridge during high water, and by wading in low stages.

Observer .- I. Wilson.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Crowsnest River near Frank, in 1914.

	Date.	Eı	ngineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge
		•		Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
an.	17	R. Palmer.		52.0	49.8	1.36	3.91	68
eb.	6			51.0	35.6	1.36	3.97	50
eb.	17	E. W. W. H	lughes	50.0	33.7	1.31	4.04	44
lar.	6	do		49.5	35.6	1.17	3.95	45
Jar.	21		ld	49.5	42.3	1.21	4.05	51
pril	9	J. E. Caugh	еу	53.0	56.S	1.64	4.27	93
pril	25	do		67.0	113.0	3.40	5.20	384
fay	12	do		69.0	126.0	3.57	5.35	451
une	13	do		66.0	107.3	3.38	5.15	363
une	22	do		66.0	103.3	2.99	5.10	309
uly	8	do		67.0	96.6	3.19	5.00 4.65	301 192
uly	22	do		57.0 60.0	79.0 65.0	2.41	4.43	122
ug.	6	do		65.0	84.5	2.56	4.73	216
ug.	3	do do		51.0	59.S	1.72	4.33	103
ept. ept.	21	do		65.0	82.5	2.12	4.60	175
ept. lct.	6	do		51.0	70.0	1.86	4.50	130
ct.	26	do		65.0	86.5	2.47	4.74	214
ov.	12	do		60.0	81.5	2.49	4.70	204
ec.	4	do		54.0	60.0	1.80	4.35	108
ec.	28	do		52.0	55.5	1 65	4.30	92

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Crowsnest River near Frank, for 1914.

	Janu	ary.	Febr	uary.	Ма	rch.	Ap	ril.	M	ay.	Ju	ne.
DAY.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secjt.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft
1 2 3 4 5	4.00 4.02 4.05 4.07 4.17	49 52 56 58 74	4.01 3.99 3.99 3.99 3.97	50 45 45 45 46	4.01 4.01 4.01 3.99 3.97	50 50 50 48 46	4.05 4.05 4.05 4.10 4.25	56 56 56 62 89	5 25 5.53 5.75 5.55 5.35	402 521 616 530 444	5.25 5.40 5.60 5.63 5.55	402 465 551 564 530
6 7 8 9	4.32 4.40 4.30 4.32 4.17	103 121 99 103 74	3.97 3.96 3.97 3.97 3.98	46 45 46 46 47	3.94 3.94 4.01 4.03 3.99	42 42 50 53 48	4.25 4.25 4.27 4.30	95 89 89 93 99	5.25 5.15 5.25 5.50 5.55	402 362 402 508 530	5.40 5.25 5.20 5.10 5.00	465 402 382 343 306
1	4.17 4.14 4.15 4.16 4.16	74 69 70 72 72	4.01 4.01 4.01 4.01 4.01	50 50 50 50 50	3.96 4.01 4.06 4.11 4.09	45 50 57 64 61	4.35 4.50 4.70 4.93 5.10	110 145 201 251 343	5.40 5.40 5.43 5.50 5.65	465 465 478 508 572	5.00 5.05 5.15 5.25 5.23	306 324 362 402 394
16	4.15 4.16 4.15 4.12 4.02	70 72 70 65 52	4.01 4.02 4.02 4.01 4.01	50 52 52 50 50	4.06 4.06 4.13 4.11 3.96	57 57 67 64 45	5.13 5.05 4.90 5.35 5.33	355 324 270 444 435	5.65 5.65 5.63 5.60 5.55	572 572 564 551 530	5.23 5.25 5.28 5.25 5.25 5.23	394 402 414 402 394
21 22 23 24	3.97 3.97 3.97 3.95 3.97	46 46 46 44 46	4.01 4.01 4.01 4.01 4.01	50 50 50 50 50	4.01 4.05 4.05 4.00 3.95	50 56 56 49 44	5.10 5.07 5.10 5.25 5.18	343 332 343 402 374	5.45 5.45 5.45 5.60 5.55	486 486 486 551 530	5.17 5.08 4.97 4.90 5.20	370 336 295 270 382
26	3.98 4.00 3.98 3.98 3.98 4.00	47 49 47 47 47 47 49	3.99 3.98 3.99	45 47 45	3.95 4.00 4.03 4.05 4.05 4.05	44 49 53 56 56 56	5.14 5.10 5.07 5.00 5.05	359 343 332 306 324	5.50 5.35 5.30 5.20 5.15 5.15	508 444 422 382 362 362	5.33 5.22 5.15 5.15 5.15	435 390 362 362 362

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Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Crowsnest River near Frank, for 1914.—Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.	Nove	mber.	Dece	mber.
Day.	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-
	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Sec.ft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	5.10	343	4.45	133	4.36	112	4.45	133	4.65	186	4.52	150
2	5.08	336	4.44	131	4.35	110	4.45	133	4.70	201	4.52	150
3	5.08	336	4.43	128	4.33	106	4.50	145	4.73	211	4.47	138
4	5.10	343	4.43	128	4.33	106	4.54	155	4.70	201	4.42	126
5	5.13	355	4.42	126	4.32	103	4.54	155	4.72	208	4.40	121
6	5.08	336	4.41	123	4.32	103	4.52	150	4.75	218	4.38	117
	5.00	306	4.40	121	4.31	101	4.50	145	4.73	211	4.30	99
	4.95	288	4.40	121	4.30	99	4.49	143	4.70	201	4.25	89
	4.95	288	4.38	117	4.30	99	4.52	150	4.67	192	4.22	83
	4.93	281	4.36	112	4.28	95	4.55	158	4.65	186	4.19	77
11.	4.90	270	4.35	110	4.27	93	4.55	158	4.68	195	4.14	69
12.	4.90	270	4.35	110	4.25	89	4.55	158	4.66	189	4.17	74
13.	4.93	281	4.34	108	4.25	89	4.70	201	4.63	180	4.23	85
14.	4.90	270	4.32	103	4.20	79	4.85	252	4.60	171	4.25	89
15.	4.85	252	4.30	99	4.33	106	5.05	324	4.35	110	4.25	89
16. 17. 18. 19.	4.80 4.75 4.70 4.67 4.65	235 218 201 192 186	4.30 4.65 4.80 4.77 4.70	$ \begin{array}{r} 99 \\ 186 \\ 235 \\ 225 \\ 201 \end{array} $	4.35 4.34 4.40 4.60 4.62	110 108 121 171 177	5.20 5.25 5.15 5.10 5.05	382 402 362 343 324	4.32 4.30 4.35 4.40 4.53	103 99 110 121 153	4.23 4.22 4.22 4.24 4.24	85 83 83 87 87
21.	4.65 4.60 4.65 4.55 4.53	186	4.60	171	4.58	166	4.95	288	4.55	158	4.25	89
22.		171	4.53	153	4.55	158	4.90	270	4.55	158	4.27	93
23.		186	4.65	186	4.53	153	4.85	252	4.55	158	4.27	93
24.		158	4.60	171	4.53	153	4.82	242	4.57	163	4.28	95
25.		153	4.55	158	4.53	153	4.75	218	4.60	171	4.29	97
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	4.52 4.52 4.50 4.50 4.48 4.46	150 150 145 145 140 135	4.50 4.47 4.45 4.43 4.40 4.38	145 138 133 128 121 117	4.54 4.55 4.54 4.50 4.47	155 158 155 145 138	4.72 4.70 4.68 4.65 4.65 4.63	208 201 195 186 186 180	4.63 4.63 4.60 4.57 4.52	180 180 171 163 150	4.29 4.30 4.30 4.30 4.30 4.29	97 99 99 99 99 97

Monthly Discharge of Crowsnest River near Frank, for 1914.

(Drainage area 168 square miles.)

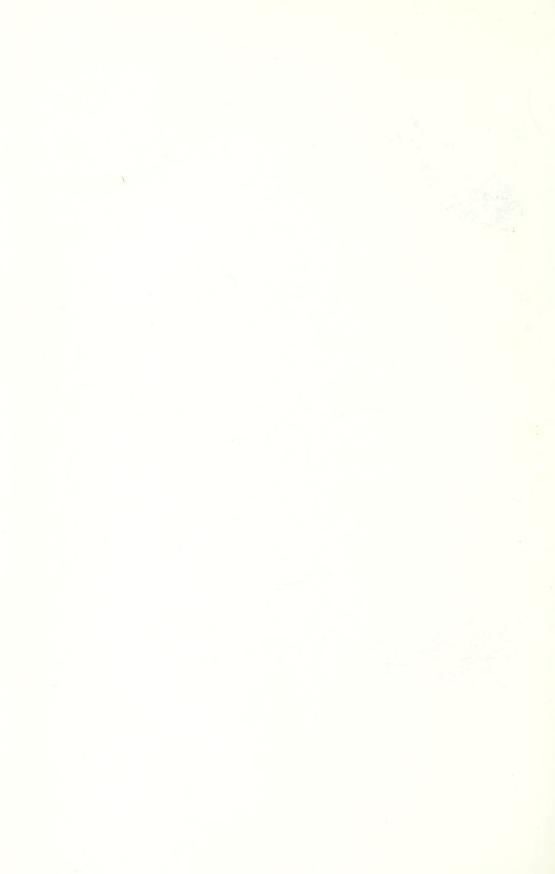
	Di	SCHARGE IN	SECOND-FE	ET.	Run-Off.		
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.	
January February March April May June July August. September October November December	52 67 444 616 564 343 235 177 402	44 45 42 56 362 270 135 99 79 133 99 69	64 49 52 238 484 392 236 140 124 219 170 98	0.382 0.290 0.310 1.420 2.880 2.340 1.400 0.833 0.738 1.300 1.010 0.583	0.44 0.30 0.36 1.58 3.32 2.61 1.61 0.96 0.82 1.50 1.13 0.67	3,948 2,710 3,204 14,180 29,778 23,344 14,511 8,608 7,379 13,466 10,116 6,026	
The year					15.30	137,270	



Gauging Station on Crowsnest River near Frank, Alberta. Taken by G. H. Whyte.



Gauging Station on Crowsnest at Lundbreck, Alberta. Taken by G. H. Whyte.



CROWSNEST RIVER NEAR LUNDBRECK.

Location.—On the NE. 4 Sec. 26, Tp. 7, Rge. 2, W. 5th Mer., at the traffic bridge just north of Lundbreck.

Records available.—September 7, 1907, to December 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Chain on downstream side of the traffic bridge about 75 feet upstream from the old staff gauge; elevation of zero of staff gauge maintained at 91.82 feet during 1912-13; 90.86 feet during 1914.

Bench-mark.—Permanent bench-mark cut in the left wing-wall on the downstream side:

assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Rocky formation and fairly permanent.

Discharge measurements.—Made from the traffic bridge during high water, and by wading in low stages.

Winter flow.—Discharge measurements are continued during the winter season. Observer.—Ed. Marlow.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Crowsnest River near Lundbreck, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
Jan. 19 Jan. 30 Feb. 18 Mar. 10 Mar. 26 April 11 April 27 May 19 June 6 Inne 26 Inle 26 July 13 July 28 Aug. 13 Aug. 24	R. Palmer do E. W. W. Hughes F. R. Burfield do J. E. Caughey do d	Feet. 54.0 50.0 65.0 65.0 60.0 55.0 66.0 66.0 66	Sq. ft. 67.0 77.0 65.5 69.2 133.0 82.5 134.0 171.0 146.6 155.9 107.8 90.8 84.0 106.0	F1. per sec. 1. 12 0. 97 0. 99 1. 01 0. 90 1. 82 3. 33 4. 31 3. 90 3. 61 2. 65 2. 02 1. 75 2. 42	Feet. 2.40 2.95 3.01 2.66 2.78 2.03 3.02 3.45 3.26 3.20 2.50 2.20 1.90 2.39	Secft. 75 75 65 70 121 150 447 738 571 562 285 183 147 256
Sept. 12 Sept. 25 Oct. 14 Nov. 3 Nov. 19 Dec. 10 Dec. 30	do d	55.0 57.0 60.0 60.0 55.0 55.0 68.0	80.5 97.9 117.0 108.0 92.0 89.5 96.0	1.68 2.20 2.74 2.72 2.00 1.19 1.52	1.87 2.12 2.52 2.45 2.30 2.30 3.16	135 215 321 294 184 107 146

5 GEORGE V, A. 1915

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Crowsnest River near Lundbreck, for 1914.

	Janı	nary.	Febr	uary.	Ма	rch.	Ap	ril.	M	ay,	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge
	Feet,	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secfl.
1 2 3 4 5	2.81 2.76 2.74 2.71 2.76	95 <i>a</i> 96 97 97 98	2.96 2.86 2.56 2.76 2.71	76 74 72 70 70	2.96 2.96 2.96 2.96 2.76	71 71 70 70 69	1.82 1.82 1.77 1.84 1.95	126 126 119 129 146	3.15 3.30 3.75 3.55 3.45	528 600 855 735 678	3.00 3.05 3.32 3.31 3.28	460 482 610 605 590
6	2.76 2.80 2.79 2.66 2.60	98 97 96 94 92	2.76 2.86 2.96 2.86 2.86	74 75 75 75 75	2.71 2.76 2.91 2.91 2.66	69 69 70 70 70	2.09 2.03 1.97 1.99 2.01	172 161 150 153 157	3.10 3.10 3.10 3.35 3.45	505 505 505 625 678	3.18 3.00 2.80 2.81 2.75	541 460 375 379 357
11, 12, 13, 14, 15.	2.61 2.56 2.66 2.46 2.61	92 92 90 88 84	2.91 2.91 2.86 2.91 2.88	76 78 78 76 74	2.61 2.71 1.66 1.61 1.60	71 74 76 78 84	2.03 2.28 2.54 2.79 2.79	161 212 286 371 371	2.40 3.35 3.30 3.35 3.40	244 625 600 625 650	2.70 2.70 2.85 2.95 2.96	339 339 395 438 442
16	2.41 2.41 2.66 2.76 2.86	82 80 78 75 75	2.86 2.81 3.01 2.81 2.76	71 66 65 65 66	1.51 1.51 1.57 1.52 1.52	90 95 99 104 110	3.09 3.04 2.80 2.75 3.35	500 478 375 357 625	3.40 3.35 3.50 3.40 3.40	650 625 705 650 650	3.00 3.02 3.00 3.00 2.95	460 469 460 460 435
21. 22. 23. 24. 25.	2.96 3.11 2.96 2.82 2.96	75 74 74 73 72	2.88 2.76 2.96 2.96 3.01	70 72 73 74 74	1.52 1.47 1.52 1.52 1.57	113 115 117 119 120	3.00 2.95 3.00 3.30 3.10	460 438 460 600 505	3.40 3.20 3.20 3.40 3.40	650 550 550 650 650	2.88 2.80 2.70 2.68 2.80	407 375 339 332 375
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	3.01 3.06 3.01 2.86 3.01 2.96	72 72 72 72 73 73 75	2 91 2.96 2.94		2.77 2.52 2.17 2.07 1.87 1.57	121 121 118 110 104 98b	3.10 3.05 3.00 2.95 3.00	505 482 460 438 460	3.30 3.23 3.05 3.60 2.90 3.00	600 565 482 460 415 460	3.15 3.00 2.90 2.90 2.85	528 460 415 415 395

a to b Ice conditions.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Crowsnest River near Lundbreck, for 1914.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.	Nove	mber.	Dece	mbe r.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	2.85 2.80 2.78 2.78 2.78 2.76	395 375 368 368 361	2.10 2.11 2.10 2.06 2.06	174 176 174 166 166	2.00 2.00 1.95 1.93 1.91	155 155 146 143 140	2 10 2 07 2 07 2 10 2 18	210 204 204 210 228	2.35 2.35 2.45 2.40 2.50	270 270 300 284 315	2 40 2 35 2 25 2 25 2 25	154 149 143 138 130
6	2.76 2.74 2.65 2.65 2.60	361 353 322 322 305	2 05 2.05 2.05 2.05 2.05 2.04	164 164 164 164 163	1.90 1.90 1.94 1.90 1.88	138 138 145 138 135	2 10 2 10 2 12 2 15 2 20	210 210 214 221 232	2.48 2.40 2.35 2.36 2.30	309 284 270 273 257	2 28 2 30 2 26 2 16 2 20	125 120 114 108 107
1	2.55 2.52 2.50 2.50 2.51	290 280 274 274 277	2.00 2.00 1.90 1.86 1.85	155 155 138 132 130	1 85 1.87 1.85 1.85 1.90	130 134 130 130 138	2.20 2.20 2.28 2.52 2.90	232 232 252 322 465	2.30 2.30 2.30 2.30 2.25 2.05	257 257 257 257 244 200	2.45 2.85 3.45 4.05 4.00	106 106 106 106 107
6	2.48 2.45 2.40 2.40 2.36	268 259 244 244 233	1 85 2.10 2.40 2.40 2.35	130 174 244 244 230	1.90 1.90 2.00 2.16 2.20	$\begin{array}{c} 138 \\ 140c \\ 164 \\ 202 \\ 215 \end{array}$	3.05 3.15 2.95 2.90 2.80	530 580 485 465 425	2.05 2.10 2.25 2.26 2.20	200 180 <i>a</i> 182 184 186	4 00 3.95 3.85 3.70 3.65	107 108 109 111 112
1 2 3 4 5	2.35 2.30 2.28 2.24 2.24	230 217 212 203 203	2.25 2.18 2.26 2.40 2.30	206 190 208 244 217	2 20 2 15 2 10 2 10 2 10 2 12	$\begin{array}{c} 220 \\ 212 \\ 204 \\ 207 \\ 215d \end{array}$	2.50 2.70 2.55 2.53 2.45	425 385 332 326 300	2.35 2.30 2.30 2.33 2.33 2.38	187 187 187 186 183	3.50 3.50 3.40 3.20 3.30	114 117 120 124 128
6	2.26 2.26 2.20 2.18 2.15 2.15	208 208 194 190 184 184	2.15 2.12 2.10 2.05 2.05 2.00	184 178 174 164 164 155	2.15 2.10 2.10 2.10 2.05	221 210 210 210 210 200	2 47 2 45 2 40 2 40 2 35 2 35	306 300 284 284 270 270	2.40 2.38 2.40 2.36 2.25	178 169 164 161 158	3.28 3.25 3.20 3.23 3.27 3.25	134 138 141 144 146 147

a to b Ice conditions.
c to d Shifting conditions.

Monthly Discharge of Crowsnest River near Lundbreck, for 1914. (Drainage area 276 square miles.)

	Dī	SCHARGE IN	SECOND-FI	EET.	Run-Off.		
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.	
January February March April May June June October November December	98 78 121 625 855 610 395 244 221 580 315	72 65 69 119 244 332 184 130 130 204 158	84 72 91 333 589 438 271 177 169 310 225 123	0.30 0.26 0.33 1.21 2.13 1.59 0.98 0.64 0.61 1.12 0.82 0.44	0.35 0.27 0.38 1.35 2.46 1.77 1.13 0.74 0.68 1.29 0.91 0.51	5,165 3,999 5,595 19,815 36,216 26,063 10,883 10,056 19,061 13,388 7,563	
The year					11.84	174,467	

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CONNELLY CREEK NEAR LUNDBRECK.

Location.—On SE. ¹/₄ Sec. 36, Tp. 7, Rge. 2, W. 5th Mer., on the north side of Crowsnest River, about half way between Lundbreck and Cowley.

Records.—Discharge measurements only are available from August 20, 1908, to December

31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff, nailed to a tree on the left bank.

Bench-mark.—The head of a bolt driven vertically in a notch cut in a leaning tree, on the left bank; elevation, 3.93 feet above the zero of the gauge.

Discharge measurements.—Made by wading in high water, and by means of an 18-inch weir

in low stages.

Winter flow.—Discharge measurements are not made during the winter season.

Observer.—Gauge height records are available from August 1, 1909, to October 31, 1909; since then there has been no observer at this station.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Connelly Creek near Lundbreck, in 1914.

Mar. 26 F. R. Burfield. 4.0 3.43 0.41 April 11 J. E. Caughey 11.5 8.11 1.14 2.57 April 27 do 11.5 6.07 0.72 May 19 do 11.0 6.37 0.84 June 6 do 11.5 5.90 0.60 June 23 do 12.5 9.42 1.97 July 13 do 11.0 5.05 0.38 4.35 July 28 do 5.0 1.40 0.34 Aug. 13 do Aug. 24 do 11.5 7.15 0.94 2.45 Sept. 12 do 2.20	Date.	Engineer.	ineer. Width.		Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
April 11 J. E. Caughey 11.5 8.11 1.14 2.57 April 27 do 11.5 6.07 0.72 May 19 do 11.0 6.37 0.84 June 6 do 11.5 5.90 0.60 June 23 do 12.5 9.42 1.97 July 13 do 11.0 5.05 0.38 4.35 July 28 do 5.0 1.40 0.34 Aug. 13 do 2.45 Sept. 12 do 2.20			Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
April 27 do 11.5 6.07 0.72 May 19 do 11.0 6.37 0.84 June 6 do 11.5 5.90 0.60 June 23 do 12.5 9.42 1.97 July 13 do 11.0 5.05 0.38 4.35 July 28 do 5.0 1.40 0.34 Aug. 13 do Aug. 24 do 11.5 7.15 0.94 2.45 Sept. 12 do 2.20	1ar. 26	F. R. Burfield		3.43			1.40
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$						2.57	9.20
June 6 do 11.5 5.90 0.60 June 23 do 12.5 9.42 1.97 July 13 do 11.0 5.05 0.38 4.35 July 28 do 5.0 1.40 0.34 Aug. 13 do Aug. 24 do 11.5 7.15 0.94 2.45 Sept. 12 do 2.20							4.40
June 23 do 12.5 9.42 1.97 July 13 do 11.0 5.05 0.38 4.35 July 28 do 5.0 1.40 0.34 Aug. 13 do 4.35 Aug. 24 do 11.5 7.15 0.94 2.45 Sept. 12 do 2.20							5.30
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$							3.60
July 28. do 5.0 1.40 0.34 Aug. 13. do Aug. 24. do 11.5 7.15 0.94 2.45 Sept. 12. do 2.20							18.60
Aug. 13 do do 11.5 7.15 0.94 2.45 aug. 24 do 11.5 7.15 0.94 2.20						4.35	1.92
Aug. 24. do 11.5 7.15 0.94 2.45 Sept. 12			5.0	1.40	0.34		0.48
Sept. 12 do							0.76
			6.11	61,1	0.94		0.67
	ept. 12						0.65
		do	10.0		1 0=		0.36
Oct. 14							9.80 2.80

a Weir measurements.

COW CREEK NEAR COWLEY.

Location.—On NE. 4 Sec. 14, Tp. 8, Rge. 2, W. 5th Mer., at John Ross' ranch, five miles north of Lundbreck station.

Records available.—August 20, 1908, to December 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; zero elevation maintained at 94.53 feet during 1912-14.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Clay and rocks, fairly permanent.

Discharge measurements.—Made from a foot bridge during high water, and by wading in low stages.

Winter flow.—Discharge measurements are not made during the winter season.

Observer.-Wm. Mackay.

Discharge Measurements of Cow Creek near Cowley, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge
		Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per see	Feet.	Secft.
far. 27	F. R. Burfield.	8.5	11.0	0.37	3.06	5.20
pril 11	J. E. Caughey	8.0	11.0	1.89	2.52	21.00
pril 27	do .	8.5	9.1	0.98	2.11	9.00
fay 19	do	8.7	11.6	1.33	2.35	15.50
une 6,	do	8.5	10.5	1.10	2.22	11.50
une 26	do	. 8.0	13.0	1.72	2.54	22.00
uly 13	do .	. 8.0	6.7	0.72	1.89	4.80
uly 28	do	8.5	5.8	0.44	1.74	2.60
ug. 13	do .	8.0	5.0	0.36	1.68	1.78
ug. 24	do		7.0	0.59	1.85	-1.10
ept. 12	do	8.5	4.8	0.34	1.69	1.60
ept. 25	do	5.5	1.9	0.74	1.67	1.43
ct. 14	do		6.9	1.44	2.15	9.90
ov. 3	do	6.0	4.0	0.82	1.86	3.20

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Cow Creek near Cowley, for 1914.

	Ma	irch.	Ap	oril.	M	ay.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secjt.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1			2.27 2.71 2.71 2.74 3.60	12.7 13.0 13.0 18.0 14.0	2.23 2.19 2.20 2.30 2.30	11.5 10.5 10.7 13.5 13.5	2.16 2.15 2.14 2.14 2.18	9.7 9.5 9.3 9.3 10.2
6			3.31 2.82 2.72 2.65 2.62	16.0 18.0 20.0 23.0 24.8b	2.27 2.25 2.23 2.30 2.27	12.7 12.1 11.5 13.5 12.7	2.22 2.19 2.12 2.09 2.09	11.3 10.5 8.8 8.1 8.1
11. 12. 33. 44.	3,40	2.00a	2 44 3.10 2.80 2.50 2.43	18.0 45.0 32.0 20.0 17.7	2,31 2,29 2,35 2,30 2,29	13.8 13.2 15.1 13.5 13.2	2.08 2.08 2.29 2.15 2.11	7.9 7.9 13.2 9.5 8.5
16. 17. 18. 19.	3.10 2.91 3.00 2.98 2.95	2.30 2.60 2.80 3.00 3.30	2.38 2.24 2.13 2.30 2.95	16.1 11.8 9.0 13.5 38.0	2.30 2.30 2.30 2.35 2.40	13.5 13.5 13.5 15.1 16.7	2.08 2.66 1.99 1.98 1.97	7.9 7.5 6.0 5.8 5.7
21 22 23 33 44 45	3.39 2.60 2.68 3.19 2.70	3.70 4.00 4.20 4.50 4.80	2.30 2.29 2.24 2.21 2.18	13.5 13.2 11.8 11.0 10.2	2.36 2.35 2.34 2.30 2.28	15.4 15.1 14.8 13.5 12.9	1.96 1.94 1.94 1.95 2.61	5.5 5.1 5.1 5.3 24.0
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	3.50 2.94 2.51 2.48 2.31 2.20	5.00 5.20 7.00 9.00 11.00 13.20	2.15 2.14 2.26 2.35 2.29	9.5 9.3 12.4 15.1 13.2	2.27 2.26 2.29 2.25 2.20 2.22	12.7 12.4 13.2 12.1 10.7 11.3	2.89 2.17 2.09 2.14 2.12	36.0 10.0 8.1 9.3 8.8

a to b Discharge estimated—ice conditions.

5 GEORGE V, A. 1915

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Cow Creek near Cowley, for 1914. -Concluded.

	Ju	ily.	Aug	rust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ober.
DAY.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1 2 3 4 5	2 09 2 06 2.00 1 99 2 09	8.1 7.5 6.2 6.0 8.1	1.71 1.69 1.69 1.66 1.65	1.83 1.61 1.61 1.34 1.25	1.65 1.67 1.66 1.65	1.52 1.52 1.43 1.34 1.52	1.68 1.69 1.69 1.75 1.87	1.52 1.61 1.61 2.40 4.00
6	2 05 1.99 1.97 1.95 1.94	7-2 6.0 5.7 5 3 5.1	1 64 1.64 1.67 1.69 1.73	1.16 1.16 1.43 1.61 2.10	1.68 1.66 1.71 1.70 1.69	1.52 1.34 1.53 1.70 1.61	1.90 1.70 1.90 1.87 1.87	4.40 1.70 4.40 4.00 4.00
11	1 93 1 91 1 90 1 90 1 90	4.9 4.6 4.4 4.4	1.69 1.69 1.69 1.66 1.66	1.61 1.61 1.61 1.34 0.95	1.69 1.70 1.70 1.70 1.73	1.61 1.70 1.70 1.70 2.10	1.81 2.01 2.19 2.19 1.90	3.10 6.40 10.50 10.50 4.40
6	1.89 1.87 1.83 1.79 1.79	4.3 4.0 3.4 2.9 2.9	1.60 1.70 1.91 1.79 1.69	0.80 1.70 4.60 2.90 1.61	1.75 1.81 1.81 1.75 1.75	2.40 3.10 3.10 2.40 2.70	1 55 1 56 1 54 1 52 1 52	4.10 3.50 3.60 3.30 3.30
21	1 79 1.78 1 78 1.78 1.78	2 9 2 7 2 7 2 7 2 7 2 7	1.69 1.65 1.94 1.94 1.79	1 61 1.52 5.10 5.10 2.90	1 71 1.71 1.68 1.68 1.68	1.83 1.83 1.52 1.52 1.52	1 81 1 82 1 82 1 85 1 85	3.10 3.30 3.30 3.70 3.30
26	1 76 1 75 1.74 1 74 1.74 1.74	2.5	1.70 1.69 1.68 1.68 1.65 1.67	1.70 1.61 1.52 1.52 1.25 1.43	1.67 1.67 1.68 1.68 1.68	1.43 1.43 1.52 1.52 1.52	1.52 1.53 1.54 1.54 1.54 1.83	3.30 3.40 3.60 3.60 3.40 3.60

MONTHLY DISCHARGE of Cow Creek near Cowley, for 1914.

Drainage area 29 square miles.)

	D	ISCHARGE IN	Run-Off.			
Мохтн.	Maximum	. Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
March (15-31 April May June July August September October	36 0 1 5.1 3 1	2.00 9 00 10.50 5 10 2.20 0 80 1 34 1.52	5 20 17 10 13 10 9 70 4 30 1 91 1 78 3 90	0.179 0.589 0.452 0.334 0.148 0.066 0.061 0.136	0.113 0.657 0.521 0.373 0.171 0.076 0.068	175 1,018 \$06 577 264 117 106 240
The period					2 136	3,303

ELTON DITCH FROM TODD CREEK.

Location.—On SW. 4 Sec. 19, Tp. 8, Rge. 1, W. 5th Mer., on Elton's ranch, seven miles north of Cowley.

Records available.—June 6, 1914, to September 25, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff.

Bench-mark.—Two spikes in a post 150 feet south of the gauge; elevation, 1.66 feet above the zero of the gauge.

Channel.—Clay, and fairly permanent.

Discharge measurements.—Made by wading.

Observer.—Cecil Elton.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Elton Ditch from Todd Creek, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
June 6		3.0	1.28 2.19	Ft. per sec. 0.55 0.55a	Feet. 2.24 2.40 2.02	Secft. 0.71 1.20 0.04

a Weir measurement.

DAILY GAUGE HEIGHT AND DISCHARGE of Elton Ditch from Todd Creek, for 1914.

	M	ay.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secjt.	Feet.	Secft.
1 2 3 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 7 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7			2.30 2.30 2.29 2.31 2.32	0.89 0.89 0.86 0.92 0.95
6. 7. 8. 9.			2.34 2.34 2.34 2.32 2.32	1.01 1.01 1.01 0.95 0.95
11 12 13 14 15	2.25 2.25	0.74 0.74	2.32 2.31 2.32 2.32 2.32	0.95 0.92 0.95 0.95 0.95
16. 17. 18. 19. 20.	2.24 2.24 2.24 2.25 2.25	$\begin{array}{c} 0.71 \\ 0.71 \\ 0.71 \\ 0.71 \\ 0.74 \\ 0.83 \end{array}$	2.31 2.31 2.31 2.30 2.30	0.92 0.92 0.92 0.89 0.89
21. 22. 23. 24. 25.	2.29 2.29 2.30 2.30 <i>a</i> 2.30 <i>a</i>	0.86 0.86 0.89 0.89 0.89	2.29 2.29 2.29 2.25 2.33	0.86 0.86 0.86 0.83 0.95
26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31.	2.30 2.34 2.34 2.31 2.32 2.31	0 89 1.01 1 01 0 92 0 95 0 92	2.37	1.10 0.95 0.98

a Gauge height interpolated.

5 GEORGE V, A. 1915

Monthly Discharge of Elton Ditch from Todd Creek, for 1914.

	Dı	SCHARGE IN	Run-Off.			
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
May (14-31)	1.01 1.10	$0.71 \\ 0.83$	0.843 0.933			30 52
The period						82

TODD CREEK AT ELTON'S RANCH.

Location.—On SW. 4 Sec. 19, Tp. 8, Rge. 1, W. 5th Mer., near Cecil Elton's house, seven miles north of Cowley.

Records available.—August 20, 1908, to December 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; elevation of zero maintained at 93.30 feet during 1909-1911; 93.02 feet during 1912-14.

Beneh-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Sand and gravel, and quite permanent.

Discharge measurements.—These are made from a foot bridge during high water, and by wading during low stages.

Winter flow.—No discharge measurements are made during the winter season.

Observer.—Cecil Elton.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Todd Creek at Elton's Ranch, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
		Feet.	Secft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
March 27	F. R. Burfield	6.5	6.60	1.02	4.47	6.70
April 11	J. E. Caughey	18.0	23.10	1.41	3.95	33.00
April 27	do	18.0	15.10	1.20	2.91	18.20
May 19	do	18.3	17.00	1.39	2,98	24.00
une 6	do	18.0	17.50	1.44	3.01	25.00
une 26	do	19.0	35.40	1.80	3.50	64.00
uly 3	do	18.0	12.15	0.92	2.75	11.50
uly 28	do	18.0	8,60	0.70	2.64	6.00
\ug. 13	do	18.0	8.00	0.61	2,60	4.90
Aug. 21	do	17.5	15.05	1.02	2.86	15.40
Sept. 12	do	18.0	9.70	$0.60 \\ 0.62$	$\frac{2.64}{2.64}$	6.00 5.90
Sept. 25	do	18.0	9.50		2.85	15.80
Oct. 14 Nov. 3	do	$\frac{18.0}{18.0}$	13.80 10.60	$\frac{1.14}{0.87}$	$\frac{2.89}{2.72}$	9.30

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Todd Creek at Elton's Ranch, for 1914.

·	Ма	rch.	Ap	ril.	May.		June.	
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secjt.
1 2 3 4 5			3.98 3.98 4.13 4.28 5.06	16.5 18.0 19.5 20.0 23.0	2.98 2.94 2.96 3.03 3.01	23.0 20.0 22.0 26.0 25.0	2.93 2.93 2.90 2.93 2.99	20 0 20.0 18.0 20.0 23.0
6 7 8 9 10			5.18 4.85 4.27 4.08 4.08	25.0 27.0 28.5 30.0 31.0	3.00 2.94 2.94 3.00 2.98	21.0 20.0 20.0 24.0 23.0	3.01 2.98 2.95 2.92 2.91	25 0 23.0 21.0 19.2 18.6
11 12 13 14 15			3.88 3.86 3.95 3.43 3.34	33.0 36.5 40.0 44.0 47.0	3.01 2.98 3.00 2.99 2.96	25.0 23.0 24.0 23.0 22.0	2.91 2.90 2.92 2.94 2.89	18.6 18.0 19.2 20.0 17.4
16,	1 29 4 17 4 00 3 97 3 93	2.0a 2.6 3.2 3.7 3.9	3.34 3.13 3.04 3.00 3.30	50.0b 33.0 27.0 24.0 46.0	2.94 2.94 2.96 2.98 3.02	20.0 20.0 22.0 23.0 25.0	2.87 2.84 2.84 2.81 2.78	16.5 14.7 14.7 13.0 11.6
21 22 23 24 25	3.88 4.00 3.88 3.99 4.17	$ \begin{array}{r} 4.4 \\ 5.0 \\ 5.4 \\ 5.8 \\ 6.1 \end{array} $	3.04 3.12 3.06 3.04 3.00	27.0 32.0 28.0 27.0 24.0	3.05 3.02 3.00 3.00 3.02	27.0 25.0 24.0 24.0 25.0	2.77 2.78 2.77 2.76 2.98	11.2 11.6 11.2 10.7 23.0
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	4.28 4.46 4.53 4.15 4.10 4.08	6.4 6.7 8.8 10.9 13.0 15.5	2.94 2.92 2.94 3.07 3.00	20.0 19.2 20.0 29.0 24.0	3.00 3.00 3.00 2.99 2.97 2.94	24.0 24.0 24.0 23.0 22.0 20.0	3.45 3.20 3.00 2.94 2.91	60.0 38.0 24.0 20.0 18.6

a to b Discharge estimated—ice conditions.

5 GEORGE V, A. 1915

DAILY GAUGE HEIGHT AND DISCHARGE of Todd Creek at Elton's Ranch, for 1914. -Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	August.		September.		October.	
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
ļ	Feet. 2.88 2.86	Secft.	Feet. 2.58 2.55	Secft. 4.5 3.7	Feet. 2.60 2.59	Secft.	Feet. 2.60 2.62	Secft.
2	2.86 2.85 2.85 2.89	15.8 15.8 15.2 17.4	2.56 2.56 2.56 2.55	4.0 4.0 3.7	2.60 2.60 2.59	4.8 5.0 5.0 4.8	2.62 2.64 2.70 2.70	5.6 6.2 8.0 8.0
6	2.86 2.84 2.81 2.80 2.78	15.8 14.7 13.0 12.5 11.6	2.57 2.57 2.57 2.59 2.65	4.3 4.3 4.3 4.8 6.5	2.59 2.60 2.64 2.64 2.64	4.8 5.0 6.2 6.2 6.2	2.71 2.70 2.69 2.72 2.73	8.4 8.0 7.7 8.9 9.4
11	2.79 2.79 2.79 2.73 2.72	12.0 12.0 12.0 9.4 8.9	2.58 2.58 2.59 2.56 2.55	4.5 4.5 4.8 4.0 3.7	2.63 2.64 2.63 2.62 2.62	5.9 6.2 5.9 5.6 5.6	2.74 2.74 2.74 2.83 2.96	9.8 9.8 9.8 14.2 22.0
16	2.72 2.70 2.72 2.70 2.68	8.9 8.0 8.9 8.0 7.4	2.54 2.61 2.79 2.76 2.69	3.5 5.3 12.0 10.7 7.7	2.64 2.67 2.70 2.67 2.66	6.2 7.1 8.0 7.1 6.8	2.91 2.85 2.76 2.74 2.73	18.6 15.2 10.7 9.8 9.4
21	2 68 2.67 2.65 2.64 2.64	7.4 7.1 6.5 6.2 6.2	2.69 2.67 2.72 2.81 2.73	7.7 7.1 8.9 13.0 9.4	2.64 2.64 2.64 2.63 2.62	6.2 6.2 6.2 5.9 5.6	2.73 2.72 2.70 2.71 2.71	9.4 8.9 8.0 8.4 8.4
26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31,	2-63 2.62 2.64 2.62 2.61 2.58	5.9 5.6 6.2 5.6 5.3 4.5	2.69 2.66 2.64 2.63 2.64 2.62	7.7 6.8 6.2 5.9 6.2 5.6	2.62 2.58 2.58 2.60 2.60	5.6 4.5 4.5 5.0 5.0	2.70 2.70 2.72 2.72 2.71 2.70	8.0 8.0 8.9 8.9 8.4 8.0

Monthly Discharge of Todd Creek at Elton's Ranch, for 1914.

(Drainage area 57 square miles).

	Dı	SCHARGE IN	Run-Off.			
Month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
March (16-31). April May June July August September October	50.0 27.0 38.0 17.4 13.0	2.0 16.5 20.0 10.7 4.5 3.5 4.5 5.0	6.5 29.0 23.0 20.0 10.0 6.1 5.7 9.6	0.114 0.509 0.404 0.351 0.175 0.107 0.100 0.168	$\begin{array}{c} 0.068 \\ 0.568 \\ 0.466 \\ 0.392 \\ 0.202 \\ 0.123 \\ 0.111 \\ 0.187 \end{array}$	206 1,726 1,414 1,190 615 375 339 590
The period					2.12	6,455

OLDMAN RIVER NEAR COWLEY.

Location.—On the NE. 4 Sec. 34, Tp. 7, Rgc. 1, W. 5th Mer. Records available.—June 17, 1908, to December 31, 1914; one discharge measurement in 1907.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; elevation of zero maintained at 92.08 feet since establishment. Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark on right bank; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet. Channel.—Rock and gravel.

Discharge measurements.—Made by means of cable and car; at low water by wading.

Observer.—Archie McKay.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Oldman River near Cowley, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge
		Feet.	Sq.ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
an. 15	R. Palmer	80	95.0	1 290	2 18	123
an. 31	do	90	75.0	1.100	2 25	86
eb. 19	E. W. W. Hughes	83	83.6	1.130	2 41	95
Iarch 11	F. R. Burfield	171	105.0	0.807	1.75	3.5
Iarch 27	do	135	108.0	1 090	1.62	118
pril 14	J. E. Caughey	150	220.0	2 460	2 23	541
pril 29	do	185	248.0	2.410	2 32	597
lay 14	do	155	378.0	3 586	3.02	1,354
une 2	do	192	405.5	3.850	3.23	1,561
une 24	do	190	255.5	2.706	2 60	773
uly 10	do	180	264.0	2,640	2.45	696
uly 25	do	175	174.0	1 850	2 04	323
ug. 12	do	145	146.0	1.620	1.50	237
ug. 26	do	155	149.0	1 720	1 83	257
ept. 7	do	140	130.0	1 300	1 67	170
ept. 24	do	150	146.0	1 540	1.80	226
ct. S	do	145	179 0	1 460	1.85	260
ov. 2	do	175	218 0	2 190	2 15	477
ov. 17	do	180	303.0	1.230	2.98	374
ec. 10	do	120	159.5	0.560	2 75	127
ec. 29	do	180	156.0	1.080	3.66	168

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Oldman River near Cowley, for 1914.

	Janı	iary.	Febr	uary.	Ma	rch.	Ap	oril.	М	ay.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secjt.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1 2 3 4 5	1.94 1.98 2.02 2.02 2.04	160 <i>a</i> 159 158 157 156	2 26 2 25 2 25 2 29 2 30	85 85 85 86	2.36 2.31 2.28 2.26 2.23	\$7 \$6 \$6 \$4 \$4	1.54 1.52 1.57 1.59 1.63	148 155 162 169 173 <i>a</i>	2 15 3.50 3.15 2 95 2.85	455 1,960 1,485 1,230 1,115	2.98 3.24 3.38 3.54 3.32	1,266 1,602 1,792 2,016 1,708
6 7 8 9	2 08 2 08 2 10 2 10 2 11	153 151 149 146 143	2.30 2.30 2.30 2.31 2.31	87 87 87 87 88	2.18 2.18 2.08 2.03 1.88	84 84 84 84 84	1.68 1.63 1.54 1.64 1.64	172 152 133 156 156	2.75 2.57 2.60 3.02 3.14	1,005 810 840 $1,316$ $1,472$	3.18 3.10 2.98 2.82 2.75	1.524 1.420 1.266 1.082 1,005
11	2.13 2.14 2.14 2.16 2.18	140 136 133 129 123	2 33 2.35 2 36 2 35 2.34	90 91 92 94 96	1.75 1.84 1.84 1.85 1.87	\$4 \$5 \$6 \$6 \$6	1.69 1.74 1.79 2.25 2.24	176 200 225 530 422	2.95 2.85 2.93 2.97 3.25	1,230 1,115 1,206 1,254 1,615	2.75 2.75 2.85 3.05 3.05	1,005 1,005 1,115 1,355 1,355
16	2.18 2.16 2.18 2.21 2.21	120 116 112 109 105	2.35 2.36 2.39 2.39 2.39	97 98 98 95 95	1.88 1.80 1.75 1.70 1.65	87 89 90 92 95	2.22 2.19 2.16 2.14 2.09	506 483 462 448 413	3.31 3.37 3.36 3.27 3.25	1.694 1.778 1.764 1.641 1.615	3.07 3.09 3.07 3.00 2.95	1,381 1,407 1,381 1,290 1,230
21	2.21 2.19 2.19 2.19 2.20	102 100 98 96 94	2.37 2.37 2.37 2.39 2.41	93 92 90 90 89	1 60 1.60 1.61 1.61 1.59	98 100 102 106 110	2.18 2.32 2.26 2.25 2.19	476 586 538 530 483	3.13 3.06 3.02 3.19 3.32	1,459 1,368 1,316 1,537 1,708	2.85 2.78 2.61 2.60 2.74	1,115 1,038 851 840 994
26 27 28 29 30 31	2.22 2.23 2.25 2.26 2.26 2.27	92 90 90 89 88 86	2.42 2.42 2.40	88 87 87	1.57 1.56 1.56 1.56 1.56 1.56	114 118 123 128 135 142	2.29 2.32 2.36 2.39 2.45	562 586 618 642 695	3.19 3.10 3.00 2.97 2.52 2.85	1,537 1,420 1,290 1,254 1,082 1,148	3.08 2.99 2.98 2.92 2.82	1,394 1,278 1,266 1,194 1,082

a to a Ice conditions.

5 GEORGE V, A. 1915

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Oldman River near Cowley, for 1914.—Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.	Nove	nber.	Dece	mber.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1 2 3 4 5	2.75 2.75 2.74 2.70 2.72	1,005 1,005 994 950 972	1.91 1.90 1.90 1.88 1.86	296 290 290 278 266	1.72 1.70 1.70 1.68 1.68	190 180 180 172 172	1.74 1.74 1.78 1.84 1.85	200 200 220 254 260	2.12 2.13 2.14 2.14 2.14	434 441 448 448 448	1.98 2.07 2.40 2.38 2.36	280 250 212 172 153
6 7 8 9	2.68 2.62 2.61 2.51 2.48	928 862 851 750 722	1.85 1.85 1.88 1.90 1.90	260 260 278 290 290	1.67 1.66 1.73 1.70 1.70	168 164 195 180 180	1.86 1.86 1.88 1.90 1.90	266 266 278 290 290	2.08 2.09 2.09 2.03 2.00	406 413 413 371 350	2.50 2.90 2.92 2.93 2.93	142 135 130 128 127
11	2.40 2.39 2.38 2.36 2.31	650 642 634 618 578	1.88 1.80 1.78 1.76 1.76	278 230 220 210 210	1.70 1.70 1.70 1.68 1.71	180 180 180 172 185	1.92 1.92 1.92 1.94 2.04	302 302 302 314 378	1.98 2.00 2.04 1.86 1.84	338 350 378 266 254	2.84 2.44 3.25 3.55 3.36	128 129 129 130 131
16	2.31 2.26 2.20 2.18 2.15	578 538 490 476 455	1.75 1.85 2.20 1.99 1.98	205 260 490 344 338	1.70 1.70 1.73 1.76 1.86	180 180 195 210 266	2.25 2.75 2.78 2.72 2.58	530 1,005 1,038 972 820	2.30 2.18 2.06 2.00 2.14	340 <i>a</i> 374 380 385 388	3.33 3.27 3.77 3.18 3.26	132 134 136 138 141
21	$\begin{array}{c} 2.15 \\ 2.12 \\ 2.10 \\ 2.06 \\ 2.05 \end{array}$	455 434 420 392 385	1.92 1.86 1.90 1.92 1.90	302 266 290 302 290	1.90 1.84 1.88 1.80 1.80	290 254 278 230 230	2.40 2.32 2.30 2.24 2.20	650 586 570 522 490	2.12 2.02 2.00 2.02 2.10	389 388 386 382 379	3.59 3.63 3.60 3.41 3.41	143 146 149 152 155
26	2.02 2.00 1.96 1.94 1.94 1.90	364 350 326 314 314 290	1.86 1.81 1.77 1.76 1.78 1.75	266 236 215 210 220 205	1.79 1.79 1.78 1.76 1.74	225 225 220 210 200	2.16 2.14 2.12 2.10 2.10 2.10	462 448 434 420 420 420	2.11 2.16 2.03 2.03 2.03	370 359 343 324 304	3.49 3.52 3.42 3.64 3.62 3.53	158 161 164 168 172 175a

a to a Ice conditions.

Monthly Discharge of Oldman River near Cowley, for 1914.

(Drainage area 800 square miles.)

	Dı	SCHARGE IN	SECOND-FE	ET.	Run-Off.		
Month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet	
anuary ebruary larch pril lay une nily ugust eptember ctober lovember	98 142 695 1,960 2,016 1,005 490 290 1,038	86 85 84 133 455 840 290 205 164 200 254 127	122 90 97 372 1,346 1,275 605 270 202 449 375 155	0.152 0.112 0.121 0.465 1.680 1.590 0.756 0.338 0.252 0.561 0.469 0.194	0.18 0.12 0.14 0.52 1.94 1.77 0.87 0.39 0.28 0.65 0.52 0.22	7,50 4,99 5,96 22,13 82,74 75,85 37,20 16,60 12,02 27,60 22,31 9,53	



Gauging Station on Oldman River near Cowley, Alberta. Taken by G. H. Whyte.



Gauging Station on Oldman River near Macleod, Alberta. Taken by G. H. Whyte.



CANYON CREEK NEAR MOUNTAIN MILL.

Location.—On the NE. 4 Sec. 14, Tp. 6, Rge. 2, W. 5th Mer. Records available.—April 10, 1911, to October 31, 1914. Discharge measurements from 1910. Gauge. -- Vertical staff.

Bench-mark.—Spike in tree on left bank; elevation, 14.49 feet above zero of gauge.

Channel.—Clean gravel and rock.

Discharge measurements.—During high stages made at traffic bridge one-half mile upstream; at ordinary stages by wading below the gauge.

Winter flow.—Station not maintained during the winter. Observer.—G. Biron.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Canvon Creek near Mountain Mill, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
Mar. 1. April 15. April 30. May 18.		Feet. 5.0 22.5 22.5 22.0	Sq. ft. 4.65 23.00 19.30 17.30	Ft. per sec. 0.535 1.750 1.520 1.310	Feet. 4.34 4.97 4.79 4.67	Secft. 2.5 40.2 29.5 22.7
June 8. June 27. July 14. July 29. Aug. 10.	do	20.0 22.0 18.0 8.0 5.0	12.70 16.00 8.20 4.20 2.36	0.933 1.200 0.821 0.690 1.090	4.48 4.61 4.22 4.05 4.03	11.8 19.2 6.7 2.9 2.5
Aug. 27. Sept. 11. *. Sept. 24. Oct. 15. Nov. 5.	dododododododo	5.0 5.0 5.0 11.0 9.0	2.30 2.20 2.30 11.60 6.50	1.390 1.210 1.340 2.660 2.010	4.10 4.05 4.05 4.77 4.51	3.2 2.7 3.1 31.0 13.1

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Canyon Creek near Mountain Mill, for 1914.

	Ma	rch.	Ap	ril.	М	ay.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Fect.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1 2 3 4 5			4.37 4.28 4.27 4.28 4.32	4.4 3.1 3.3 3.8 5.1	4.77 4.78 4.80 4.83 4.84	28.0 28.0 29.0 31.0 31.0	4.49 4.47 4.41 4.44 4.41	14.6 13.8 12.8 12.8 12.8
6			4.34 4.36 4.36 4.40 4.51	5.9 6.9 7.4 9.0 13.2	4.79 4.77 4.75 4.76 4.77	28.0 28.0 26.0 27.0 28.0	4.47 4.45 4.40 4.41 4.38	13.8 13.2 11.4 11.8 10.8
11 12 13 14 15			4.52 4.84 4.84 4.89 4.93	14.2 30.0a 31.0 34.0 37.0	4.77 4.80 4.79 4.76 4.73	28.0 29.0 28.0 27.0 26.0	4.38 4.34 4.38 4.53 4.51	10 8 9.6 10.8 16.1 15.3
16	3.99 4.06 4.07 4.13	1.00 <i>a</i> 1.00 1.00 1.00	4.90 4.86 4.83 4.81 5.03	35.0 33.0 31.0 30.0 45.0	4.71 4.70 4.67 4.67 4.65	24.0 24.0 22.0 22.0 22.0	4.47 4.41 4.35 4.33 4.32	13.5 11.8 9.9 9.3 9.0
21. 22. 23. 24. 25.	4.14 4.24 4.25 4.47 4.22	1.00 1.00 1.00 4.80 1.10	4.93 4.94 4.89 4.90 4.85	37.0 38.0 34.0 35.0 32.0	4.64 4.62 4.61 4.60 4.61	21.0 20.0 20.0 19.0 20.0	4.29 4.29 4.26 4.27 4.54	8.2 8.2 7.4 7.6 16.5
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	4.28 4.43 4.35 4.35 4.35 4.36	1.50 4.00 2.60 3.00 3.30 3.80	4.82 4.80 4.79 4.82 4.73	30.0 29.0 28.0 30.0 28.0	4.48 4.56 4.58 4.52 4.52 4.51	14.2 17.4 18.2 15.7 15.7 15.3	4.82 4.61 4.52 4.36 4.43	30.0 19.5 15.7 10.2 12.4

a to a Ice conditions.

5 GEORGE V, A. 1915

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Canyon Creek near Mountain Mill, for 1914.

—Concluded.

	Jul	у.	Aug	ust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.
Day.	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-
	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.
1	Feet. 4.41 4.38 4.34 4.31 4.36	Secft. 11.8 10.8 9.6 8.7 10.2	Feet. 4.01 3.97 3.97 3.96 3.95	Secft. 2.30 1.60 1.60 1.50 1.40	Feet. 4.08 4.08 4.07 4.05 4.06	Secft, 3.5 3.5 3.3 3.0 3.1	Feet. 4.10 4.12 4.15 4.19 4.16	Sec,-ft, 3.8 4.2 4.8 5.7 5.1
6. 7. 8. 9.	4.32 4.31 4.28 4.25 4.24	9.0 8.7 7.9 7.2 6.9	3.95 3.95 3.95 4.00 4.04	1.40 1.40 1.40 2.10 2.80	4.05 4.05 4.10 4.06 4.06	3.0 3.0 3.8 3.1 3.1	4.16 4.20 4.17 4.20 4.24	5.1 5.9 5.3 5.9 6.9
11	4.24	6.9	3.98	1.80	4.05	3.0	4.23	6.6
12	4.22	6.4	3.99	2.00	4.06	3.1	4.24	6.9
13	4.22	6.4	4.02	2.40	4.08	3.5	4.28	7.9
14	4.22	6.4	3.95	1.40	4.06	3.1	4.48	14.2
15	4.21	6.2	3.95	1.40	4.11	4.0	4.77	28.0
16	4.19	5.7	3.94	1.20	4.10	3.8	4.89	34.0
17	4.18	5.5	4.30	8.40	4.11	4.0	4.87	33.0
18	4.18	5.5	4.25	7.20	4.08	3.5	4.88	34.0
19	4.15	4.8	4.11	4.00	4.06	3.1	4.80	29.0
20	4.13	4.4	4.06	3.10	4.08	3.5	4.74	26.0
21	4.12	4.2	4.10	3.80	4.10	3.8	4.70	24.0
22	4.12	4.2	4.05	3.00	4.09	3.6	4.64	21.0
23	4.11	4.0	4.22	6.40	4.09	3.6	4.51	15.3
24	4.10	3.8	4.18	5.50	4.08	3.5	4.59	18.6
25	4.09	3.6	4.16	5.10	4.07	3.3	4.57	17.8
26 27 28 29 30 31	4.08 4.07 4.05 4.04 4.03 4.03	3.5 3.3 3.0 2.8 2.6 2.6	4.12 4.10 4.10 4.10 4.09 4.09	4.20 3.80 3.80 3.80 3.60 3.60	4.06 4.07 4.09 4.10 4.09	3.1 3.3 3.6 3.8 3.6	4.56 4.54 4.54 4.52 4.50 4.49	17.4 16.5 16.5 15.7 14.9 14.6

Monthly Discharge of Canyon Creek near Mountain Mill, for 1914.

(Drainage area 27 square miles.)

	Dı	SCHARGE IN	SECOND-FE	ET.	Rus	Run-Off.		
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.		
March (17-31) April. May Iune Iuly August. September.	31 0 30 0 11 8 8 4 4 0	1.00 3.10 14.20 7.40 2.60 1.20 3.00 3.80	$\begin{array}{c} 2.1 \\ 23.0 \\ 24.0 \\ 12.7 \\ 6.0 \\ 3.1 \\ 3.4 \\ 15.0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.078 \\ 0.852 \\ 0.889 \\ 0.470 \\ 0.222 \\ 0.115 \\ 0.126 \\ 0.556 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.04 \\ 0.95 \\ 1.02 \\ 0.52 \\ 0.26 \\ 0.13 \\ 0.14 \\ 0.64 \end{array}$	62 1,369 1,476 756 369 191 202 922		
he period					3.70	5,347		

MILL CREEK NEAR MOUNTAIN MILL.

Location.—On the SW. 4 Sec. 18, Tp. 6, Rge. 1, W. 5th Mer.
Records available.—July 7, 1910, to October 31, 1914.
Gauge.—Vertical staff; elevation of zero maintained at 93.41 feet since establishment.

Bench-mark.--Permanent iron bench-mark; assumed elevation, 100 00 feet.

Channel,—Coarse gravel.

Discharge measurements.—By wading at ordinary stages, and from bridge at flood stages. Winter flow.—Station not maintained during the winter. Observer.—K. B. Parsons.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Mill Creek near Mountain Mill, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
		Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
April 15. April 30. April 18. June 8. June 27. July 14. July 29.	do do	14 44 43 59 45 48 42 36 36	12.5 48.0 49.2 88.1 50.4 64.5 39.0 25.5 23.6	1.78 2.79 2.86 3.49 3.11 3.71 2.47 1.67 1.33	2.20 2.25 2.77 2.37 2.66 2.07 1.85 1.75	22 134 141 307 156 239 96 42 31
Aug. 10 Aug. 27 Sept. 11 Sept. 24 Nov. 5	dodo do do do do do do	39 36 39 44	30.2 24.0 30.6 42.4	2.02 1.57 2.00 2.19	1.75 1.95 1.78 1.93 2.15	61 38 62 106

a Solid ice about the gauge.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Mill Creek near Mountain Mill, for 1914.

	Ap	oril.	М	ay.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1			2.42 2.55 2.56 2.61 2.59	179 217 220 235 229	2.53 2.71 2.92 2.93 2.85	211 267 336 339 312
6. 7. 8. 9.			2.49 2.45 2.45 2.57 2.74	199 188 188 223 277	2.60 2.42 2.37 2.26 2.24	232 179 165 136 130
11	2.13 2.14 2.19	104 106 118	2.70 2.62 2.60 2.73 2.78	264 238 232 274 290	2.22 2.45 2.62 2.85 2.54	125 188 238 312 214
16	2.16 2.05 2.01 2.09 2.38	111 86 77 95 168	2.83 2.83 2.74 2.69 2.63	306 306 277 261 242	2.55 2.53 2.57 2.44 2.37	217 211 223 185 165
21 22 23 24 25	2.33 2.23 2.30 2.35 2.35	154 128 146 160 160	2.61 2.58 2.56 2.53 2.50	235 226 220 211 202	2.32 2.28 2.22 2.17 2.24	151 141 125 113 130
26. 27 28 29 30 31	2.36 2.36 2.38 2.25 2.27	162 162 168 133 138	2.49 2.46 2.41 2.38 2.34 2.44	199 190 176 168 157 185	2.95 2.66 2.55 2.48 2.45	346 251 217 196 188

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Mill Creek near Mountain Mill, for 1914. -Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	gust.	Septen	nber.	Octo	ober.	Nove	mber.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	2.35 2.34 2.27 2.26 2.25	160 157 138 136 133	1.77 1.75 1.74 1.74 1.73	35 32 31 31 30	1.85 1.85 1.85 1.85 1.85	48 48 48 48 48	1.87 1.89 1.89 1.93 1.95	51 54 54 62 66	2.15 2.15 2.30	108 108 146
6 7 8 9 10	2.25 2.23 2.16 2.15 2.12	133 128 111 108 102	1.73 1.72 1.72 1.71 1.75	30 29 29 27 32	1.85 1.85 1.85 1.83 1.80	48 48 48 44 39	1.86 1.84 1.90 1.95 2.00	49 46 56 66 75		
11 12 13 14 15	2.10 2.07 2.07 2.06 2.04	97 90 90 88 84	1.74 1.80 1.80 1.71 1.71	31 39 39 27 27	1.78 1.77 1.76 1.75 1.83	36 35 34 32 44	2.00 1.96 2.04 2.78 3.08	75 67 84 290 389		
16. 17. 18. 19. 20.	2.03 2.02 2.01 1.99 1.97	82 79 77 73 69	2.26 2.45 2.20 2.10 2.00	136 188 120 97 75	1.85 1.85 1.87 1.90 1.92	48 48 51 56 60	3.12 3.15 2.90 2.70 2.60	403 413 329 264 232		
21 22 23 24 25	1.94 1.91 1.90 1.90 1.88	64 58 56 56 53	2.10 2.08 2.10 2.00 1.97	97 93 97 75 69	1.94 1.95 1.94 1.94 1.92	64 66 64 64 60	2.50 2.40 2.35 2.30 2.30	202 173 160 146 146		
26 27 28 28 29 30	1.87 1.86 1.85 1.83 1.82 1.80	51 49 48 44 42 39	1.95 1.95 1.95 1.91 1.90 1.89	66 66 66 58 56 54	1.87 1.85 1.83 1.82 1.81	51 48 44 42 41	2.30 2.30 2.23 3.15 2.15 2.22	146 146 128 413 108 125		

Monthly Discharge of Mill Creek near Mountain Mill, for 1914. (Drainage area 64 square miles.)

	Di	SCHARGE IN	SECOND-FE	ET.	Rui	N-OFF.
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
April (13-30). May. June July August. September. October. November (1-3).	306 346 160 188 66 413	77 157 113 39 27 32 46 108	132 226 208 87 61 48 162 121	2.06 3.53 3.25 1.36 0.95 0.75 2.53 1.89	1.38 4.07 3.63 1.57 1.10 0.84 2.92 0.21	4,713 13,896 12,377 5,349 3,751 2,856 9,961 720
The period					15.72	53,623

CASTLE (SOUTH FORK) RIVER NEAR COWLEY.

Location.—On the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 2, Tp. 7, Rge. 1, W. 5th Mer., at G. W. Buchanan's ranch. Records available.—August 5, 1909, to December 31–1914. Discharge measurements from

Gauge.—Vertical staff; elevation of zero maintained at 92.34 feet since establishment. Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Coarse gravel, and not liable to shift.

Discharge measurements.—Made from the bridge at all stages. Observer.—G. W. Buchanan.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Castle (South fork) River near Cowley, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
		Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secfl.
Jan. 16		80	176	0.966	3.20	171
Feb. 25	E. W. W. Hughes	74	301	0.658	3.43	198
Mar. 12	F. R. Burfield	75	142	0.885	2.90	126
Mar. 25	. do	100	225	0.100	3.90	557
April 13	J. E. Caughey	100 150	317	2.480 3.300	2.69 3.21	1.047
May 1 May 15	do	213	518	4.420	4.00	2,287
June 3	do	207	565	4.790	4.46	2,709
June 29	do	125	342	3.420	3.40	1.168
July 11	do	110	256	2.760	2.85	705
July 27	. do	78	106	3.218	2.31	340
Aug. 11		59	79	2,750	2.09	217
Aug. 25	. do	102	217	2,360	2,53	512
Sept. 10	. do	60	101	2.630	2.14	266
Sept. 26	. do	98	197	2.120	2.43	119
Oct. 16	. do	174	437	4.030	3.92	1,760
Nov. 4	do	105	275	2.840	2.95	781
Nov. 18	do	77	146	3.830	2.75	556
Dec. 9	do	50	86	2.660	4.75	218
Dec. 31	do	84	256	1.150	3.58	305

a On March 25 impossible to measure stream due to ice jam below gauge.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Castle (South fork) River near Cowley, for 1914.

	Janu	nary.	Febr	uary.	Ма	rch.	Ap	ril.	M1:	ay.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-
	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	2.68	114 <i>a</i>	2.72	88	2.80	190	2.78	646	3.21	1,010	3.85	1,835
	2.67	123	2.65	94	2.75	184	2.85	695	3.59	1,457	4.15	2,292
	2.60	132	2.70	102	2.71	177	2.90	730	4.14	2,277	4.45	2,770
	2.60	147	2.75	112	2.70	169	2.91	738	3.99	2,045	4.55	2,930
	2.70	162	2.80	121	2.68	163	3.16	960	3.64	1,526	4.00	2,060
6	2.85	170	2.85	130	2.70	155	3.16	960	3.49	1,327	3.80	1,760
	2.75	180	2.85	137	2.67	149	3.07	873	3.44	1,262	3.55	1,405
	2.65	183	2.85	144	2.65	144	3.15	950	3.39	1,199	3.50	1,340
	2.63	185	2.90	151	2.60	139	3.15	950	3.65	1,540	3.25	1,050
	2.63	186	2.90	157	2.53	134	3.18	980	3.70	1,610	3.25	1,050
11	2.60	185	2.95	163	2.40	131	3.13	1,030	3.75	1,685	3.20	1,000
12	2.65	184	2.97	167	2.35	127	3.08	882	3.70	1,610	3.20	1,000
13	2.65	182	2.95	172	2.30	123	2.84	688	3.70	1,610	3.50	1,340
14	2.67	179	2.95	176	2.25	120	2.79	653	3.80	1,760	3.90	1,910
15	2.65	176	3.00	180	2.15	117	2.89	723	3.95	1,985	3.85	1,835
16	2.60 2.59 2.57 2.50 2.45	171 168 162 155 148	3.03 3.05 3.00 2.96 2.95	183 186 188 192 193	2.08 2.00 1.90 1.88 1.85	114 113 110 108 107	2.94 2.94 2.88 3.14 3.54	762 762 716 940 1,392	4.15 4.25 4.35 4.25 4.00	2,292 2,450 2,610 2,450 2,060	3.70 3.80 3.80 3.80 3.80 3.50	1,610 1,760 1,760 1,760 1,760
21	2.50	140	2.99	195	1.87	105	3.39	1,199	3.90	1,910	3.45	1,275
	2.55	128	3.00	196	1.85	105	3.34	1,144	3.80	1,760	3.30	1,100
	2.60	118	2.99	197	1.85	106	3.21	1,010	3.75	1,685	3.19	990
	2.68	108	2.98	198	1.80	107	3.24	1,040	4.10	2,215	3.09	\$91
	2.70	95	2.88	199	3.28	109	3.29	1,090	4.25	2,450	3.44	1,262
26	2.75 2.70 2.70 2.70 2.70 2.72 2.75	\$8 83 82 82 82 83 84	2.93 2.90 2.85	198 195 193	3.25 3.30 3.23 3.20 3.15 2.90	112 115 120 128 250 450a	3.24 3.19 3.14 3.09 3.04	1,040 990 940 891 846	3.95 3.75 3.70 3.50 3.50 3.60	1,985 1,685 1,610 1,340 1,340 1,470	3.69 3.54 3.44 3.39 3.34	1,596 1,392 1,262 1,199 1,144

a to a Ice conditions.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Castle (South fork) River near Cowley, for 1914.

-- Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ober.	Nove	mber.	Dece:	mber.
DAY.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1 2 3 4 5	3.24 3.19 3.14 3.09 3.04	1,040 990 940 891 846	2.10 2.10 2.15 2.13 2.13	250 250 275 265 265	2.20 2.15 2.10 2.10 2.10	300 275 250 250 250	2.30 2.30 2.30 2.30 2.30 2.33	350 350 350 350 365	2.88 2.98 2.97 2.95 3.02	716 794 786 770 828	2.55 2.55 2.40 2.30 2.35	490 490 400 350 375
6	3.04 2.97 2.94 2.94 2.89	846 786 762 762 723	2.10 2.10 2.10 2.10 2.10 2.10	250 250 250 250 250 250	2.10 2.10 2.13 2.10 2.10	250 250 265 250 250	2.35 2.35 2.42 2.40 2.45	375 375 412 400 430	3.00 2.95 2.90 2.85 2.83	810 770 730 695 681	2.40 2.45 3.00 4.70 3.99	400 430 226b 218 218
1	2.85 2.80 2.78 2.75 2.75	695 660 646 625 625	2.10 2.10 2.10 2.05 2.03	250 250 250 230 222	2.10 2.10 2.10 2.10 2.10 2.10	250 250 250 250 250 250	2.45 2.48 2.48 3.20 3.45	430 448 448 1,000 1,275	2.80 2.75 2.70 2.65 2.65	660 625 590 555 555 <i>a</i>	3.69 3.69 3.51 3.64 3.79	220 223 226 231 235
6	2.78 2.62 2.58 2.50 2.50	646 534 508 460 460	2.00 2.50 3.00 2.75 2.55	210 460 810 625 490	2.10 2.10 2.10 2.16 2.25	250 250 250 280 280 325	3.80 4.00 4.05 3.95 3.95	1,760 2,060 2,138 1,985 1,985	2.60 2.78 2.75 2.70 2.65	555 556 556 540 $522a$	3.44 3.59 3.34 3.59 3.64	240 245 250 256 262
21	2.45 2.45 2.40 2.40 2.35	430 430 400 400 375	2.50 2.45 2.55 2.60 2.53	460 430 490 520 478	2.60 2.53 2.45 2.45 2.43	520 478 430 430 418	3.78 3.73 3.58 3.45 3.30	1,730 1,655 1,444 1,275 1,100	2.60 2.55 2.52 2.48 2.55	510 490 472 448 490	3.73 -3.81 3.78 3.83 3.88	269 274 280 286 293
26	2.31 2.31 2.29 2.25 2.25 2.20	355 355 345 325 325 300	2.43 2.40 2.35 2.28 2.25 2.25	418 400 375 340 325 325	2.40 2.35 2.35 2.30 2.30	400 375 375 350 350	3.15 2.98 2.85 2.85 2.80 2.80	950 794 695 695 660 660	2.55 2.55 2.55 2.55 2.55 2.55	490 490 490 490 490	3.81 3.96 3.88 3.80 3.75 3.56	297 300 303 305 305 305 305 <i>b</i>

a to a Ice conditions. b to b Ice conditions.

MONTHLY DISCHARGE of Castle (South fork) River, near Cowley, for 1914. (Drainage area 348 square miles.)

	Di	SCHARGE IN	ET.	Run-Off.		
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet
January February March April. May une July August	186 199 450 1,392 2,610 2,930 1,040 810 520	82 88 105 646 1,010 891 300 210 250	141 164 145 907 1,781 1,545 596 352	0.405 0.471 0.416 2.610 5.120 4.440 1.710 1.010 0.894	0.47 0.49 0.48 2.91 5.90 4.95 1.97 1.16	8,670 9,108 8,916 53,970 109,483 91,912 36,647 21,644
September October November December	2,138 828 490	350 448 218	311 934 605 297	2.680 1.740 0.853	3.09 1.94 0.98	18,506 57,429 36,000 18,262
The year					25.34	470,547

PINCHER CREEK AT PINCHER CREEK.

Location.—On the SW. 4 Sec. 23, Tp. 6, Rge. 30, W. 4th Mer., in the town of Pincher Creek. Records available.—April 1, 1910, to October 31, 1914. Discharge measurements from 1906

Gauge.—Vertical staff; elevation of zero maintained at 86 35 feet since establishment. Bench-mark.—On right concrete abutment of bridge; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet. Channel.—Rock, gravel and gumbo.

Discharge measurements. - From bridge and by wading. Winter flow.-Station not maintained during the winter. Observer.-Hugh Bertles.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Pincher Creek at Pincher Creek, in 1914.

Feet. Mar. 30. F. R Burfield 28 April 16. J. E. Caughey 46 May 1 do 45	Sq. ft. 13.0 43.0 40.7	Ft. per sec. 1.030 2.070 1.870	Feet. 2.36 2.83	Secft. 13.3 89.0
May 15. do 51 June 3. do 48 June 29. do 46 July 11. do 36 July 27. do 26 Aug. 13. do 24 Aug. 25. do 46 Sept. 10. do 26	53.6 46.9 41.0 22.2 12.4 10.0 30.3 13.4	2.534 2.010 1.863 1.145 0.767 0.702 1.240 0.980	2.74 3.00 2.85 2.76 2.35 2.14 2.05 2.45 2.15	$\begin{bmatrix} 76.0 \\ 136.0 \\ 94.0 \\ 76.0 \\ 25.0 \\ 9.5 \\ 7.0 \\ 38.0 \\ 13.1 \end{bmatrix}$

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Pincher Creek at Pincher Creek, for 1914.

	Ma	rch.	Ap	ril.	M	ay.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secjt.
1			2.18 2.17 2.16 2.22 2.66	7.0 7.0 7.2 9.6 50.0	2.70 2.85 2.93 2.90 2.80	68 96 116 108 85	2.65 2.68 2.78 2.85 2.80	60 65 82 96 85
6			2.62 2.57 2.44 2.57 2.57	46.0 43.0 30.0 46.0 48.0a	2.80 2.80 2.80 2.95 3.20	85 85 85 122 198	2.75 2.65 2.60 2.54 2.54	76 60 53 45 45
11. 12. 13. 14. 15.	2.76 2.73 2.60 2.45	52.0a 45.0 33.0 19.6	2.64 2.75 2.75 2.75 2.75 2.75	59.0 76.0 76.0 76.0 76.0	3.00 2.95 2.93 2.95 2.96	136 122 116 122 125	2.52 2.53 2.55 2.86 2.80	43 44 46 99 85
16	2.27 2.25 2.42 2.29 2.27	8.5 8.0 17.5 9.6 8.5	2.75 2.65 2.60 2.64 2.92	76.0 60.0 53.0 59.0 114.0	2.98 2.96 2.94 2.91 2.88	130 125 119 111 103	2.79 2.67 2.66 2.66 2.62	83 64 62 62 56
21	2.32 2 22 2 27 2 22 2.32	11.2 7.2 8.5 7.2 11.2	2.78 2.78 2.75 2.80 2.75	82.0 82.0 76.0 85.0 76.0	2.84 2.80 2.77 2.82 2.84	94 85 80 90 94	2.57 2.53 2.52 2.52 2.52 3.04	49 44 43 43 148
26	2.36 2.57	11 6b 12.1 12.5 13.0b 13.4 31.0	2.75 2.65 2.70 2.65 2.65	76.0 60.0 68.0 60.0 60.0	2.80 2.75 2.70 2.65 2.62 2.63	85 76 65 60 56 58	2.98 2.82 2.77 2.72 2.67	130 90 80 71 64

a to a Ice conditions.
b to b Discharges interpolated.

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Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Pincher Creek at Pincher Creek, for 1914.

—Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	gust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.
Day.	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-
	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1 2 3 4 5	2.62 2.62 2.62 2.62 2.72	56.0 56.0 56.0 56.0 71.0	2.07 2.05 2.03 2.02 2.01	7.8 7.2 6.8 6.5 6.2	2.26 2.26 2.24 2.21 2.21	18.2 18.2 16.8 14.7 14.7	2.25 2.25 2.35 2.35 2.35 2.35	17.5 17.5 26.0 26.0 26.0
6	2.67	64.0	2.01	6.2	2.21	14.7	2.35	26.0
	2.62	56.0	2.01	6.2	2.21	14.7	2.35	26.0
	2.45	35.0	2.01	6.2	2.24	16.8	2.35	26.0
	2.40	30.0	2.08	8.0	2.21	14.7	2.50	40.0
	2.39	29.0	2.06	7.5	2.15	11.2	2.50	40.0
11	2.36	26.0	2.04	7.0	2.15	11.2	2.50	40.0
12	2.35	26.0	2.08	8.0	2.20	14.0	2.45	35.0
13	2.37	27.0	2.06	7.5	2.18	12.9	2.43	33.0
14	2.37	27.0	2.04	7.0	2.15	11.2	3.22	204.0
15	2.36	26.0	2.01	6.2	2.25	17.5	3.23	207.0
16.	2.32	23.0	2.01	6.2	2.25	17.5	3.25	214.0
17.	2.30	21.0	2.37	27.0	2.25	17.5	3.25	214.0
18.	2.27	18.9	2.97	128.0	2.30	21.0	3.10	167.0
19.	2.25	17.5	2.55	46.0	2.35	26.0	3.00	136.0
20.	2.23	16.1	2.47	37.0	2.35	26.0	2.95	122.0
2122232425	2.22	15.4	2.41	31.0	2.35	26.0	2.85	96.0
	2.22	15.4	2.36	26.0	2.35	26.0	2.75	76.0
	2.21	14.7	2.51	41.0	2.32	23.0	2.68	65.0
	2.21	14.7	2.43	33.0	2.30	21.0	2.65	65.0
	2.20	14.0	2.43	33.0	2.30	21.0	2.60	53.0
26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31.	2.17 2.15 2.14 2.12 2.12 2.10	12.4 11.2 10.7 9.6 9.6 8.5	2.37 2.35 2.35 2.29 2.29 2.29	27.0 26.0 26.0 20.0 20.0 20.0	2.30 2.28 2.25 2.25 2.25	21.0 19.6 17.5 17.5 17.5	2.57 2.53 2.50 2.50 2.47 2.45	49.0 44.0 40.0 40.0 37.0 35.0

Monthly Discharge of Pincher Creek at Pincher Creek, for 1914.

(Drainage area 50 square miles.)

	Di	SCHARGE IN	ET.	Run-Off.		
Монтн	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
March (12-31) April May June July August September October	114 198 148 71 128	$\begin{array}{c} 7.2 \\ 7.0 \\ 56.0 \\ 43.0 \\ 8.5 \\ 6.2 \\ 11.2 \\ 17.5 \end{array}$	17.2 58.0 100.0 69.0 28.0 21.0 18.0 73.0	0.344 1.160 2.000 1.380 0.560 0.420 0.360 1.460	0.26 1.29 2.31 1.54 0.65 0.48 0.40 1.68	682 3,451 6,149 4,106 1,722 1,291 1,071 4,489
The period					8.61	22,961

OLDMAN RIVER NEAR MACLEOD.

Location.—On the NW. ¼ Sec. 10, Tp. 9, Rge. 26, W. 4th Mer., at the traffic bridge.

Records available.—July 10, 1910, to December 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; zero of gauge maintained at 91.47 feet during 1913; 87.67 feet during 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1914.

Bench-mark.—Permanent bench-mark established on concrete pier; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Shifts slightly.

Discharge measurements,—Above from bridge.

Winter flow.—Records are obtained during the winter season 600 feet below the bridge. Observer.—Mrs. W. A. Jackson.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Oldman River near Macleod, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
		Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secjt.
an. 20	R. Palmer	105.0	362.0	0.74	4.45	267
eb. 14	E. W. W. Hughes	96.0	216.0	1.04	3.90	224
eb. 28	do	95.0	238.0	1.21	3.75	288
far. 14	F. R. Burfield	87.0	239.0	1.81	2.95	433
far. 31	do	95.0	272.0	1.84	2.68	499
pril 17	J. E. Caughey	115.0	510.0	4.57	4.66	2,329
lay 5 lay 21	dodo	$251.0 \\ 250.0$	889.0 1.006.0	4.43 4.73	$\frac{5.73}{6.22}$	3,939 4,765
1ay 21une 16	do	247.0	871.5	4.31	5.65	3,760
une 30	do	118.0	555.3	5.30	5.18	2,941
uly 15	do	106.0	417.0	3.43	4.15	1.428
uly 30	do	95.0	317.0	2.28	3.12	724
ug. 15	do	96.0	278.0	1.74	2.70	484
ug. 28	do	98.0	326.0	2.50	3.20	\$13
ept. 14	do	94.0	287.0	1.87	2.75	537
ept. 29	do	97.0	321.0	2.45	2.86	787
ct. 17	do	249.0	826.0	4.90	5.64	4,056
ov. 6	do	106 0	437.0	3.82	4.24	1,669
ov. 20	do	96.0	371.0	3.00	3.65	1,112
ec. 11	do				4 83	

a Impossible to gauge on account of frazil ice.

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Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Oldman River near Macleod, for 1914.

	Janı	iary.	Febr	uary.	Ма	rch.	Ap	ril.	Ma	ay.	Ju	ne.
DAY.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secfl.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	3.00 3.00 3.00 3.20 3.40	300a 302 306 313 322	4.56 4.51 4.46 4.41 4.36	201 202 204 206 208	3.75 3.75 3.70 3.67 3.65	298 306 313 323 333	2.60 2.59 2.57 2.57 2.57 3.00	440 435 425 425 660	4.80 5.40 6.10 6.00 5.72	2,350 3,290 4,700 4,480 3,900	5.65 5.80 6.35 6.47 6.60	3,765 4,060 5,280 5,568 5,880
6 7, 8 9.	3.40 3.60 4.00 4.20 4.40	332 338 342 344 345	4.32 4.22 4.12 4.07 4.02	210 212 214 216 218	3.60 3.55 3.55 3.80 3.65	343 354 366 380 392	3.40 3.20 3.17 3.09 3.03	920 780 762 714 678	5.45 5.24 5.20 5.10 5.35	3,385 3,018 2,950 2,790 3,205	6.00 5.90 5.50 5.30 5.20	4,480 4,260 3,480 3,120 2,950
11	4.50 4.60 4.70 4.60 4.55	343 340 335 328 319	4.02 3.97 3.92 3.90 3.90	219 221 223 226 229	3.35 3.40 3.25 3.20 2.95	402 414 424 433 436a	3.09 3.19 3.99 4.19 4.34	714 774 1,410 1,610 1,774	5.95 5.65 5.65 5.65 5.75	4,370 3,765 3,765 3,765 3,960	5.10 5.00 5.20 5.50 5.70	2,790 2,630 2,950 3,480 3,860
16 17 18 19 20	4.50 4.45 4.30 4.20 4.45	310 300 290 280 269	3.87 3.87 3.82 3.81 3.71	233 236 240 244 247	2.60 2.80 2.80 2.65 2.60	440 540 540 465 440	4.39 4.69 4.44 4.24 4.74	1,829 2,197 1,888 1,664 2,266	6.25 6.40 6.45 6.40 6.35	5,045 5,400 5,520 5,400 5,280	5.70 5.75 5.80 5.75 5.70	3,860 3,960 4,060 3,960 3,860
21 22 23 24 25	4.50 4.55 4.55 4.60 4.60	258 246 233 224 218	3.76 3.71 3.61 3.60 3.65	252 256 263 267 273	2.57 2.55 2.65 2.70 2.55	425 415 465 490 415	5.09 4.79 4.79 5.29 5.49	2,774 2,336 2,336 3,103 3,461	6.24 5.90 5.85 5.93 6.18	5,022 4,260 4,160 4,326 4,884	5.55 5.30 5.18 5.00 5.00	3,575 3,120 2,918 2,630 2,630
26, 27. 28, 29, 30.	4.60 4.60 4.61 4.61 4.61 4.61	212 208 204 202 201 200	3.68 3.71 3.75	277 284 290	2.20 2.25 2.50 2.60 2.70 2.68	220 260 390 440 490 480	4.80 4.75 4.70 4.55 4.50	2,350 2,280 2,210 2,020 1,960	6.17 6.00 5.85 5.60 5.52 5.50	4,861 4,480 4,160 3,670 3,518 3,480	5.80 5.60 5.40 5.15 5.00	4,060 3,670 3,290 2,870 2,630

a to a Ice conditions.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Oldman River near Macleod, for 1914.

the tag of the second s	Ju	lv.	Aug	ust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.	Nove	mber.	Dece	mber.
Day.												
DAI.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
4 2 3 4	4.90 4.85 4.83 4.80 4.80	2,490 2,420 2,392 2,350 2,350	3.04 3.00 3.00 2.98 2.95	684 660 660 648 630	2.95 2.90 2.88 2.86 2.82	630 600 588 576 552	3.04 3.00 3.00 3.10 3.20	684 660 660 720 780	4.02 4.02 4.17 4.17 4.12	1,110 1,140 1,590 1,590 1,540	3,50 3,45 3,40 3,35 3,30	946 890 820 740 670
6	4.75 4.70 4.60 4.50 1.40	2,280 2,240 2,080 1,960 1,840	2.90 2.87 2.83 2.80 3.00	600 582 558 540 660	2.79 2.76 3.01 2.92 2.82	535 520 666 612 552	3.30 3.35 3.37 3.39 3.40	850 885 899 913 920	4.10 4.09 4.07 4.05 4.02	1,540 1,490 1,470 1,440	2.10 2.20 2.60 2.40 3.70	590 520 463 430 415
11. 12. 13. 14. 15.	4.32 4.20 4.15 4.15 4.10	1,752 1,610 1,570 1,570 1,520	2.90 2.90 2.90 2.85 2.75	600 600 600 570 545	2.80 2.77 2.72 2.80 2.85	540 525 500 540 570	3.42 3.45 3.60 3.70 4.50	934 955 1,070 1,150 1,960	3.99 3.94 3.86 3.81 3.51	1,440 1,330 1,290 <i>b</i> 1,245 1,200	4.90 4.90 4.80 4.90 5.00	408 403 407 410 413
16. 17. 18. 19. 20.	4.00 3.90 3.83 3.80 3.76	1,420 1,320 1,257 1,230 1,198	2.60 2.75 3.40 4.15 3.90	440 515 920 1,570 1,320	2.87 2.90 3.10 3.30 3.50	582 600 720 850 990	5.20 5.60 5.80 5.50 5.30	2,950 3,670 4,060 3,480 3,120	3.70 2.40 3.00 3.70 3.65	1,145 1,120 1,116 1,112 1,115	5.10 5.00 4.90 4.80 4.80	415 420 425 428 433
21	3.73 3.70 3.60 3.55 3.40	1,174 1,150 1,070 1,030 920	3.60 3.35 3.50 3.70 3.60	1,070 885 990 1,150 1,070	3.45 3.40 3.35 3.25 3.17	955 920 885 815 762	5.05 4.90 4.71 4.51 4.36	2,710 2,490 2,224 1,972 1,796	4.40 3.70 3.60 3.60 3.65	1,122 1,140 1,156 1,163 1,162	4.80 4.80 4.80 4.80 4.80	437 443 448 450 455
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	3.35 3.27 3.18 3.15 3.12 3.08	885 829 768 750 732 708	3.47 3.35 3.20 3.20 3.05 3.00	969 885 780 780 690 660	3.15 3.13 3.13 3.10 3.05	750 738 738 738 720 690	4.31 4.21 4.11 4.06 4.03 4.02	1,741 1,631 1,530 1,480 1,450 1,440	3.75 3.75 3.70 3.60 3.55	1,150 1,138 1,105 1,060 1,000	4.70 4.60 4.50 4.40 4.28 4.20	460 463 468 470 475 478b

b to b Ice conditions.

Monthly Discharge of Oldman River near Macleod, for 1914.

(Drainage area 2,255 square miles.)

	Dı	SCHARGE IN	Second-Fei	ET.	Run-Off.		
Монтн.	Maximum	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.	
January February March April May June June October November December	345 290 540 3,461 5,520 5,880 2,490 1,570 990 4,060 1,590 946	200 201 220 425 2,350 2,630 708 440 500 660 1,000 403	283 235 401 1,573 4,102 3,655 1,511 768 674 1,670 1,277 506	0.125 0.104 0.178 0.698 1.820 1.620 0.670 0.340 0.299 0.740 0.566 0.224	0.14 0.11 0.20 0.78 2.11 1.81 0.77 0.39 0.33 0.85 0.63 0.26	17,401 13,051 24,657 93,600 252,222 217,220 92,911 47,222 40,106 102,680 75,990 31,1	
The year	l				8.38	1,000	

WILLOW CREEK NEAR MACLEOD.

Location.—On the SE. 4 Sec. 26, Tp. 9, Rge. 26, W. 4th Mer.
Records available.—July 1, 1909, to October 31, 1914.
Gauge.—Vertical staff; zero of gauge maintained at 90.84 feet during 1910-14.
Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark located 39 feet northwest of the gauge.

Channel.—Consists of clean gravel, and is not liable to shift.

Discharge measurements.—Made from the bridge during flood stages, and by wading at low stages.

Observer.—J. R. McLean.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Willow Creek near Macleod, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
		Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
March 19	F. R. Burfield	. 31	90.2	1.12	2.31	101
April 6	J. E. Caughey	. 96	195.0	2.30	3.65	448
April 18			133.0	1,62	2.80	216
May 4			118.0	1.57	2.70	185
May 20			110.0	1.51	2.65	168
June 16			107.0	1.44	2.55	154
June 30			124.8	1.73	2.93	216
July 15			71.3	0.92	2.06	65
July 30		40	52.2	0.34	1.55	20
Aug. 15		20	53.8	0.51	1.65	27
Aug. 28		9.1	53.4 20.4	0.53	1.67 1.56	28 22
Sept. 14 Sept. 29		9.1	22.0	1.05	1.65	27
Sept. 29 Oct. 17		00	116.0	1.64	2.77	190
Nov. 6		20	36.7	2.66	2.23	98

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Willow Creek near Macleod, for 1914.

<i>p</i>	Mar	ch.	Aı	oril.	M	ay.	Ju	ne.
Day,	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1 2 3 4 5			2.91 2.96 2.85 2.58 2.95	236 249 220 156 246	2.47 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.70	132 138 138 138 138	2.35 2.35 2.30 2.28 2.28	109 109 100 97 97
6			3.65 3.20 2.75 2.68 2.60	448 316 195 178 160	2.65 2.50 2.50 2.65 2.65	172 138 138 172 172	2.25 2.25 2.25 2.23 2.23	92 92 92 92 89 89
11			2.57 2.52 2.60 2.76 2.83	153 142 160 197 215	2.70 2.74 2.70 2.64 2.65	183 193 183 169 172	2.20 2.20 2.20 2.18 2.45	84 84 84 81 128
16	2.31	102 84	2.70 2.80 2.76 2.65 2.60	183 207 197 172 160	2.64 2.64 2.64 2.65 2.65	169 169 169 172 172	2.54 2.54 2.50 2.46 2.40	147 147 138 130 118
21	2.15 2.08 1.92 1.82 1.87	77 68 50 41 45	2.52 2.40 2.40 2.45 2.47	142 118 118 118 128 132	2.65 2.65 2.65 2.60 2.50	172 172 172 172 160 138	2.35 2.20 2.12 2.20 2.50	109 84 73 84 138
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	1.94 1.96 2.01 1.99 2.10 2.15	52 54 63 57 70 77	2.47 2.45 2.43 2.45 2.45	132 128 124 128 128	2.50 2.47 2.44 2.42 2.40 2.40	138 132 126 122 118 118	3.10 3.65 3.60 3.50 3.40	288 448 433 403 373

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Willow Creek near Macleod, for 1914.—Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.
DAY.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secfl.
1	3,35 3,20 3,16 3,09 2,40	358 316 305 285 118	1.53 1.50 1.50 1.48 1.45	19.8 18.0 18.0 17.0 15.5	1.50 1.50 1.48 1.45 1.45	18.0 18.0 17.0 15.5 15.5	1.45 1.45 1.45 1.45 1.45 1.45	15.5 15.5 15.5 15.5 15.5
6	2.35 2.33 2.30 2.25 2.23	109 105 100 92 89	1.43 1.40 1.38 1.35 1.70	14.5 13.0 12.2 11.0 31.0	1.45 1.45 1.43 1.43 1.40	15.5 15.5 14.5 14.5 13.0	1.50 1.53 1.60 1.65 2.05	18.0 19.8 24.0 28.0 64.0
11	2.20 2.17 2.17 2.15 2.10	84 80 80 77 70	1.80 1.86 1.79 1.72 1.64	39.0 44.0 38.0 33.0 27.0	1.40 1.40 1.40 1.38 1.46	13.0 13.0 13.0 12.2 16.0	2.60 2.65 2.65 2.65 2.65 2.65	160.0 172.0 172.0 172.0 172.0
16	2.05 2.05 2.00 1.90 1.75	64 64 58 48 35	1.59 1.59 1.59 1.74 2.05	23.0 23.0 23.0 34.0 64.0	1.58 1.65 1.70 1.75 1.75	23.0 28.0 31.0 35.0 35.0	2.80 2.96 3.00 3.10 3.00	207.0 249.0 260.0 288.0 260.0
21. 22. 23. 24. 25.	1.75 1.75 1.75 1.60 1.60	35 35 35 24 24	1.75 1.75 1.80 2.23 2.10	35.0 35.0 39.0 89.0 70.0	1.70 1.78 1.78 1.75 1.73	31.0 37.0 37.0 35.0 33.0	2.80 2.80 2.74 2.56 2.53	207.0 207.0 193.0 151.0 145.0
26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31.	1.55 1.55 1.55 1.55 1.55 1.55	21 21 21 21 21 21 21	1.95 1.82 1.68 1.60 1.53 1.50	53.0 41.0 30.0 24.0 19.8 18.0	1.60 1.60 1.55 1.53 1.45	24.0 24.0 21.0 19.8 15.5	2.40 2.38 2.35 2.35 2.30 2.25	118.0 114.0 109.0 109.0 100.0 92.0

Monthly Discharge of Willow Creek near Macleod, for 1914.

(Drainage area 1,013 square miles.)

		DISCHARGE	Run-Off.			
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
March (19-31). April May. June. July August September October	448 193 448 358 89	41.0 118.0 118.0 73.0 21.0 11.0 12.2 15.5	65 182 156 151 91 31 22 125	0.064 0.180 0.154 0.149 0.090 0.031 0.022 0.123	0.03 0.20 0.18 0.17 0.10 0.03 0.02 0.14	1,676 10,830 9,592 8,985 5,595 1,906 1,309 7,686
The period					0.87	47,579

MUDDYPOUND CREEK AT HART'S RANCH.

Location.—On the SW. 4 Sec. 27, Tp. 11, Rge. 28, W. 4th Mer., at the foot bridge on L. O. Hart's ranch.

Records available.—July 27, 1908, to October 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; zero of gauge maintained at 91.06 feet during 1908-1911; 90.06 feet during 1912-1914.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark 35 feet northeast of gauge; assumed elevation,

100.00 feet.

Channel.—Not liable to shift.

Discharge measurements.—Made from bridge at high water, and by wading at low water.

Observer.-Mrs. M. E. Hart.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Muddypound Creek at Hart's Ranch, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge
		Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
	F. R. Burfield. J. E. Caughey do	8.0 6.5 5.5 3.5	4,24 4,00 2,58 1,45 0,65 0,65	1.91 1.32 0.86 0.61 0.35 0.35	2.73 2.23 2.11 2.02 1.95 1.95 1.80 Dry.	8.30 5.30 2.20 0.88 0.23 0.25 Nil.
Sept. 16	do	5.0	1.70	0.56	$\begin{array}{c} 2.02 \\ 1.95 \\ 2.12 \end{array}$	0.95 0.15 3.00

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Muddypound Creek at Hart's Ranch, for 1914.

	A	oril.	M	ay.	Jun	e.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
1 2 3 4 5	Feet. 2.69 2.60 2.48 2.38 2.48	Secft. 21.0 17.7 13.6 10.2 13.6	Feet. 2.09 2.09 2.09 2.09 2.09 2.10	Secft. 1.85 1.85 1.85 1.85 2.00	Feet. 2 00 2.00 2.00 2.00 1.90	Secft. 0.65 0.65 0.65 0.65 0.65 0.65
6	2.38 2.30 2.24 2.25 2.26	10 2 7.5 5.5 5.8 6.1	2.11 2.11 2.11 2.10 2.10	2.20 2.20 2.20 2.00 2.00	1.90 1.90 1.90 1.90 1.90	0.05 0.05 0.05 0.05 0.05
11	2 28 2 28 2 28 2 28 2 26 2 25	6.8 6.8 6.8 6.1 5.8	2.10 2.10 2.10 2.10 2.10 2.10	2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00	1.90 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00	0.05 0.65 0.65 0.65 0.65
16 17 18 19 20.	2 23 2 23 2 21 2 21 2 23	5.2 5.2 4.7 4.7 5.2	2.09 2.09 2.09 2.09 2.09	1 85 1.85 1.85 1.85 1.85	1.90 1.80 1.60 1.50 1.40	0.05
21	2.23 2.22 2.21 2.20 2.19	5.2 5.0 4.7 4.4 4.1	2 09 2 09 2 08 2 08 2 07	1.85 1.85 1.70 1.70 1.55	1.30 Dry. 1.80 2.48	Nil. 0.01 13.60
26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31.	2 18 2 17 2 15 2 14 2 12	3 8 3 6 3.0 2.8 2.4	2.06 2.05 2.05 2.03 2.00 2.00	1.40 1.25 1.25 1.01 0.65 0.65	2.22 2.10 2.05 2.03 2.01	5.00 2.00 1.25 1.01 0.77

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Muddypound Creek, at Hart's Ranch, for 1914. -Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	nst.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ober.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
12 3 3 4 4 5 5	2.00 1.95 1.87 1.84 2.00	0.65 0.25 0.04 0.03 0.65	Dry.	Nil.	1.80 1.80 1.75	0.01 0.01 0.00	1.80 1.78 1.85 2.05 2.13	$\begin{array}{c} 0.01 \\ 0.01 \\ 0.03 \\ 1.25 \\ 2.60 \end{array}$
6. 7. 8. 9.	1.90 1.80 1.79 1.75 1.50	0.05 0.01 0.01 0.00	n n n	er er er	1.80 1.90 1.85 1.85 1.80	$0.01 \\ 0.05 \\ 0.03 \\ 0.03 \\ 0.01$	2.20 2.25 2.30 2.35 2.25	4.40 5.80 7.50 9.20 5.80
11 12 3 3 4 4 5	Dry. " 1.75 1.75	Nil. " 0.00 0.00	n n n	er er er	1.75 1.80 1.95 2.00 2.00	0.00 0.01 0.25 0.65 0.65	2.20 2.15 2.25 2.30 2.35	4.40 3.00 5.80 7.50 9.20
.6 .77 .8 .9 .90	1.75 1.75 Dry.	0.00 0.00 Nil. "	2.05 2.00 1.80	1.25 0.65 0.01	2.02 2.02 2.03 2.02 2.02	0.89 0.89 1.01 0.89 0.89	2.36 2.35 2.33 2.25 2.21	9.50 9.20 8.50 5.80 4.70
21 22 23 23 24 25	ee ee ee	u u u	Dry. 2.00 2.18 2.00	Nil. 0 65 3.80 0.65	2.01 2.00 2.00 1.09 1.08	0.77 0.65 0.65	2.20 2.10 2.10 2.10 2.10 2.10	$\begin{array}{c} 4.40 \\ 2.00 \\ 2.00 \\ 2.00 \\ 2.00 \end{array}$
26 27 28 88 99 90	64 64 64	er er er	1.90 1.80 1.80 1.80 1.75 1.75	0.05 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.00 0.00	1.75 1.09 1.09 1.85 1.80	0.00	2.10 2.10 2.10 2.10 2.10 2.10 2.10	2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00

MONTHLY DISCHARGE of Muddypound Creek at Hart's Ranch, for 1914. (Drainage area 44 square miles.)

	Dı	SCHARGE IN	Run-Off.			
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet
April May une uly August September October	2.20 13.60 0.65 3.80 1.01	2.40 0.65 0.01 Nil. "	6.90 1.75 1.00 0.05 0.23 0.28 4.10	0.157 0.040 0.023 0.001 0.005 0.006 0.093	0.180 0.050 0.020 0.001 0.006 0.007 0.110	411 108 60 3 14 17 252
The period					0.374	865

TROUT CREEK AT LOCKWOOD'S RANCH.

Location.—On SE. ¼ Sec. 32, Tp. 11, Rgc. 28, W. 4th Mer. Records available.—July 7, 1911, to October 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; elevation 90.30 feet during 1911; 92.19 feet during 1912-14.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Composed of gravel.

Discharge measurements.—Made by wading.

Winter flow.—Station not maintained during the winter.

Observer.-Mrs. G. P. Stewart.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Trout Creek at Lockwood's Ranch, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
April 1. April 20. May 6. May 27. June 18. July 3. July 17. July 31. Aug. 17. Sept. 16. Sept. 28. Oct. 19.	J. E. Cangheydo do do do do do	Feet. 43.0 26.0 26.0 26.0 26.0 22.0 28.0 26.0 22.0 24.0 24.0 24.0	Sq. ft. 25.4 16.2 16.8 17.2 12.6 21.7 17.0 12.0 14.4 13.6 18.1	Ft. per sec. 1.60 1.04 1.18 1.10 1.06 0.96 0.84 0.79 0.79 0.63 0.37 0.60	Feet. 4 . 34 2 . 93 3 . 03 3 . 08 2 . 80 3 . 26 3 . 10 2 . 85 2 . 95 2 . 92 2 . 95 3 . 29	Secft. 41.0 16.8 19.8 18.9 13.4 21.0 14.2 9.6 11.4 7.9 5.0 11.9

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Trout Creek at Lockwood's Ranch, for 1914.

	Ap	oril.	M:	ay.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-
	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	4.34	41.0	2.91	16.7	2.95	16.0
	4.34	41.0	2.90	16.3	2.95	16.0
	4.32	41.0	3.02	19.5	2.95	16.0
	4.32	42.0	3.05	20.5	2.94	15.8
	4.40	42.0	3.00	19.0	3.02	18.0
6	4.36	42.0	3.04	19.8	3.00	17.5
	4.33	43.0	3.04	19.8	2.96	16.6
	4.30	43.0	3.04	19.7	2.95	16.4
	4.27	43.0	3.06	20.0	2.93	16.0
	4.17	44.0	3.06	20.0	2.87	14.6
11	3.89	44.0	3.06	20.0	2.96	16.7
	3.97	47.0	3.06	19.8	2.96	16.7
	4.10	50.0	3.04	19.8	2.98	17.4
	4.03	48.0	3.04	19.6	3.02	18.5
	4.08	50.0	3.05	19.6	2.95	16.7
16	4.00	48.0	3.06	19.7	2.84	14.2
	3.88	44.0	3.06	19.8	2.82	13.7
	3.87	44.0	3.06	19.8	2.80	13.3
	3.40 <i>a</i>	30.0	3.08	20.0	2.78	13.4
	2.92	16.8b	3.14	22.0	2.77	12.7
21	2.90 2.88 2.88 2.91 2.95	16.0 16.0 15.6 16.5 17.5	3,14 3,09 3,09 3,05 3,04	22.0 20.0 20.0 18.0 18.7	2.76 2.75 2.77 2.77 2.77 3.82	12.6 12.5 12.7 12.7 42.0
26 27 28 29 30 31	2.92 2.92 2.96 2.96 2.93	17.0 16.8 17.8 17.8 17.0	3.04 3.04 3.04 3.04 3.01 2.98	18.4 18.9 17.8 17.8 17.2 16.7	3.38 3.12 3.14 3.12 3.14	26.0 18.7 18.8 18.0 18.2c

a Gauge height interpolated.
b to c Shifting conditions.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Trout Creek at Lockwood's Ranch, for 1914. -Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	3,28 3,28 3,25 3,25 3,30	22.0a 21.0 $21.0b$ 19.8 21.0	2.85 2.85 2.83 2.82 2.80	9.6 9.6 9.3 8.9 8.5	2.79 2.79 2.78 2.80 2.79	6.2 6.2 6.0 6.0 5.8	3.00 3.00 3.02 3.13 3.24	6.0 6.0 6.3 8.4 10.7
6	3.30 3.26 3.21 3.21 3.18	21.0 20.0 18.7 18.7 17.8	2.80 2.80 2.84 2.84 3.28	8.5 8.5 9.4 9.4 22.0	2.80 2.80 2.84 2.78 2.75	5.9 5.9 6.7 5.3 4.6	3.12 3.10 3.14 3.11 3.36	8.1 7.8 8.6 8.0 13.7
11	3.15 3.15 3.22 3.22 3.12	17.0 17.0 19.0 19.0 16.2	2.97 2.94 2.89 2.85 2.85	12.9 11.7 11.0 9.6 9.6	2.74 2.90 2.90 2.86 2.94	4.6 7.2 7.2 6.6 8.3	3.30 3.28 3.40 3.46 3.39	12.1 11.6 14.8 16.0 14.5
16. 17. 18. 19. 20.	3.10 3.09 3.09 3.06 3.04	15.7 15.4 15.4 14.7 14.1	2.84 2.90 3.07 2.92 2.86	9.4 10.7¢ 13.2 10.5 8.7	2.96 2.94 2.89 2.90 2.89	8.8 7.5 6.6 6.5 5.9	3.36 3.36 3.34 3.34 3.32	13.7 13.7 13.1 13.1 12.6
21	3.03 3.01 2.99 2.95 2.95	13.9 13.4 12.9 11.9 11.9	2.84 2.83 3.28 3.14 2.93	8.7 8.2 19.5 15.4 10.0	2.86 2.85 2.85 2.85 2.85 2.84	5.0 4.6 4.3 4.0 3.8	3.30 3.24 3.24 3.22 3.22	12.1 10.7 10.7 10.2 10.2
26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31.	2.94 2.96 3.01 2.94 2.90 2.88	11.7 12.2 13.4 11.7 10.7 10.2	2.86 2.84 2.82 2.80 2.80 2.80	8.3 7.8 7.2 6.8 6.6 6.6	2.86 2.98 2.96 2.95 2.96	4.0 5.8d 5.3 5.1 5.3	3.21 3.18 3.18 3.20 3.20 3.22	10.0 9.4 9.4 9.8 9.8 10.2

a to b and c to d Shifting conditions.

Monthly Discharge of Trout Creek at Lockwood's Ranch, for 1914.

(Drainage area 164 square miles.)

	Di	SCHARGE IN	Run-Off.			
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum .	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
April. May June June August. September October The period	22.0 42.0 22.0 22.0 8.8 16.0	15.6 16.3 12.5 10.2 6.6 3.8 6.0	33.70 19.30 16.90 16.10 10.20 5.83 10.70	0.206 0.117 0.103 0.098 0.062 0.036 0.965	0.23 0.13 0.11 0.11 0.07 0.04 0.07	2,005 1,187 1,006 990 627 347 658

MISCELLANEOUS DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS made in Oldman River drainage basin, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Stream.	Location.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Dis- charge.
				Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Secft.
April 8	J. E. Caughey	Bellevue Creek		4.0	0.64	1.00	0.6400
April 24	do	do	do do	2.4	0.88	1.10 1.36 1.22	$0.9700 \\ 0.4900$
June 13 July 8	do	do	do		0.36 0.51	1.22	0.6200
Aug. 6	do	do	do	3.0	0.90	1.01	0.9100
Aug. 20	do	do	do .a				0.6790
Sept. 3 Sept. 21	do do	do	do .a do .a				0,6610 0,6040
Oct. 6	do	do	do .a				0.8360
Oct. 6 Oct. 26	do	do	do .a	1			$0.7560 \\ 2.7000$
Mar. 23	do F. R. Burfield	Blairmore Creek			3.50	0.76	9.6000
April 25	J. E. Caughey do	do do	do do		3.50 7.80 22.60	$\begin{array}{c} 0.76 \\ 1.23 \\ 2.92 \end{array}$	66,0000
May 12	do	do	do	20.5	21.38	2,90	62,0000
June 13	do	do	do		13.55	1.94	26,0000
June 22 July 8	do	do	do do		6.54 4.70	1,39 1,10	9.1000 5.2000
July 22	do	do	do		3.70	1.00	5.2000 3.7000
Aug. 6	do	do	do	9.0	2.90	0.58	1.6800
Aug. 20	do	do	do do		4.30 3.60	$0.95 \\ 0.76$	$4.1000 \\ 2.7000$
Sept. 3 Sept. 21	do	do do	do		6.10	1.28	7.8000
Oct. 6	do	do	do	9.0	5,60	1.28 1.30 2.08	$7.3000 \\ 21.0000$
Oct. 26 April 1	do do	do Brocket Springs	do NE. 6-7-28-4	12.0	9.85	2.08	0.0046
July 14		Chaffin Creek	NE. 6-13-2-5			a	0.2200
July 14	do	Dago Creek	NW. 17-13-2-5			a	1.2390
Aug. 14	do la Dolmor	do			2 80	0.55	1.2400 1.5500
Jan. 17 Feb. 6	R. Palmer do	do	do	1 8 0	2.80 2.31	0.51	1.1800
Feb. 16	E. W. W. Hughes	do	do	7.5	3.07	0.53	1.6200
Mar. 6	E D Durfold	do do	do		2,86 2,22	$0.52 \\ 0.72$	1.4900
Mar. 20	F. R. Burfield J. E. Caughey	do do	do	4 5	2.05	1.07	2.2000
April 24	do	do	do	8.0	8.90	1.77	15.8000
May 12	do	do	do		8,00 2,95	1.75 1.75	14.0000
June 13 June 22	do	do do	do		2.20	1.50	5,2000 3,3000
July 8	do	do	do	9.0	2.30	1.48	3.4000
July 22	do	do			2.35 2,30	1.06	$\frac{2.5000}{2.2000}$
Aug. 6 Aug. 20	do	do	do	0.0	2.10	1.22	2,6000
Sept. 3	do '	do	do	7.0	2.80	0.98	1 - 2.8000
Sept. 21	do	do	do		2.20 3.00	1.43	3.1000 2.9000
Oct. 6 Oct. 26	do	do	do	0.0	4.80	1.26	6,0000
Nov. 12	do	do	do	9.0	3.50	1.26	4.4000
Dec. 4	do	do	do	$\frac{8.0}{8.0}$	3.30 2.90	1.05	3,5000 2,7000
Dec. 28 Aug. 31	do R. H. Goodchild.	do Ernst Creek	do NW. 26-10-3-5.	1		a	0.9190
Feb. 18	E. W. W. Hughes	Fortier N. Spring do	SE. 17-7-1-5		6895	e	0.0128
Mar. 10	F. R. Burfield	do .	do		2995 2578		0.0056
Mar. 24 April 14		do do	do		2260	1	0.0042
April 29	do	do	do		2045		0.0038
May 16	do	do	do		2420 646		0.0043
June 2 July 25	do	do do	do		1346		0.002
Aug. 12	do	do	do		2207		0.0041
Sept. 9 Sept. 24		do					0.0147
Oct. 15		do					0.0101
Nov. 2	do	do	do		4090		0.0076
Nov. 19		do	do		3337 3660		0.0062
Dec. 9 Dec. 29	do	do do	do		4200		0.0078
Feb. 18	E. W. W. Hughes	Fortier S. Spring	SE. 17-7-1-5		969		0.0018
Mar. 10	F. R. Burfield	do			969 969		0.0018
Mar. 24 April 14	J.E. Caughey	do			1909		0.0033
April 29	do	do	do		2110		0.0039
May 16 June 2	do	do			1728 1045		0.0033
July 10	do	do			915		0.0017
July 25	do	do	do		700		0.0013
Aug. 12 Aug. 26	do	do	do		753 915		0.001
Sept. 9	do	do	do		1076		0.0020
Sept. 24	do	do	do		915	f	0.0017
осра му	d5 ,		45				

a Weir measurements. ι to d Imperial gals. per 24 hours. ϱ to f Discharge determined by standard measures.

MISCELLANEOUS DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS made in Oldman River drainage basin in 1914. -Concluded.

Date.	Engineer.	Stream.	Location.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Dis- charge.
				Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft per sec.	Secft.
Oct. 15	J. E. Caughey				915	e	0.0017
Nov. 19		do do			1291 1844		0.0021
Dec. 9 Dec. 29	do	do	do	d	3014		0.0056
Mar. 21	F. R. Burfield		SE. 30 7-3-5	19.5	11.05 15.60	0.91	12.7000 14.1000
April 8 April 24	J. E. Caughey	do	do do	21.5 22.0	23.40	1.83	43.0000
May 12	do	do	do	22.0	26.60	2.21	59.0900
June 13 June 22	do	do do	do do	$\frac{21.4}{26.0}$	$\frac{21.45}{21.20}$	1.77 1.32	-38,0000 $-28,0000$
July 8	do do	do	do	22.0	20,80	1.42	30,0990
July 22.,	do	do	do	20.0	17.40	1.36	$\frac{24,0000}{18,2000}$
Aug. 6 Aug. 20	do do	do	do do	22.0	$\begin{bmatrix} 16.40 \\ 20.40 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 1.11 \\ 1.29 \end{array}$	26.0000
Sept. 3	do	do	do	22.0	18.40	1.23	23.0000
Sept. 21	do	do do	do do	21.0 21.0	18.40 18.70	1.13	21,0000 19,8000
Oct. 6 Mar. 23	F. R. Burfield	do Lyon Creek	SE. 35-7-4-5	5.0	1.39	0.52	0.7200
April 9	J. E. Caughey	do	do		7.97 21.40	0.93 3.24	7.4000 69.0900
April 25 June 13	do	do do	do		3.90	1.74	6.8000
July S	do	do	do	7.0	2.63	0.76	2.0000
July 22 Aug. 6		do	do do				Nil. Nil.
Aug. 21		do	do		7.80	0.61	4.7000
Sept. 4	do	do	do		4.20	1.46	Nil. 6.1000
Sept. 22 Oct. 5	do	do	do		10.60	0.67	7.1000
Oct. 26	do	do	do	15.0	13.60	1.22	16.6000
Mar. 7 Mar. 20	E. W. W. Hughes F. R. Burfield	Nez-Perce Creek	SE. 17-8-4-5 do		1.30	1.00 0.34	1.3000 0.7600
April 8	J. E. Caughey	do	do	7.0	2.25	0.94	2.1000
April 24		do do	do		12.30 13.01	1.97	24.0000 28.0000
May 13 June 15		do	do	13.2	6.59	0.96	6.4000
June 23	do	do	do		6,30 4,23	0.81 0.98	5.1000 4.1000
July 9 July 23	do	do do	do do		1.30	1.30	1.6900
Aug. 7	do	do	do	4.0	1.21	1.16	1.4100
Aug. 21	do	do	do		1.90 1.00	0.91	1.7300 1.1700
Sept. 4 Sept. 22 Oct. 7	do	do	do	6.0	3.10	1.23	3.8000
Oct. 7	do	do	do	6.0	2.60	0.89	2.3000 0.0510
July 6 July 15	R. H. Goodciiiid.	Spring Creek	SW. 30-13-2-5.			a	0.3540
July 16	do	do	NE. 23-13-2-5.			a	0.1030
July 16 July 20		do Spring	SE. 23-13-2-5 NE. 13-14-30-4				0.2220
Mar. 23	F. R. Burfield	York Creek	NW. 30-7-4-5.	6.0	4.17	0.69	2.8000
April 9	J. E. Caughey	do	do		6.97	$\frac{1.72}{2.30}$	12.0000 47.0000
April 25 May 12		do	do	. 23.0	22.25	2.54	57,0000
June 13	do ,		do	. 22.0	20.50	2.08	43.0000 31.0000
June 22 July 8	do		do		16.90 15.00	1.82 1.68	25,0000
July 22	do	do	do	. 20.0	12.40	1.29	16.1000
Aug. 6 Aug. 20	do	do	1		4.30 11.20	1.34 1.19	5.8000 13.4000
Sept. 3	do		do	7.0	4.40	0.96	4.2000
Sept 21	do	do	do	. 16.0	16.30	1.43	23.0000
Oct. 26	do	do	do	. 26.0	18.00	1.08	19.4000

Weir measurements.
 Capacity measurement.
 c to d Imperial gals. per 24 hours.
 c to f Discharge determined by standard measures.

WATERTON RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN.

General Description.

Waterton River rises in the northwestern portion of the state of Montana, on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains. It flows in a northerly direction and, passing through a chain of lakes near the international boundary, known as Waterton Lakes, it continues in a north and easterly direction and finally empties into Belly River, near Stand Off, Alta.

The topography of the basin is of a varied character, ranging from the mountainous regions of Montana to the rolling prairie of southern Alberta. The tributaries are mostly in the upper portion of the basin, near the international boundary and from the west side.

There is a large snowfall in the upper portion of the basin, and the melting of this, combined with heavy rains, often causes big floods on this river in the early summer. Thereafter the river

steadily decreases in volume, until the minimum is reached about mid-winter.

Waterton Lakes offer a very favourable site for a storage reservoir, approximately fourteen miles long and one mile wide. The steep, rocky banks of the narrows is an ideal site for the construction of a dam. The flow could be more than doubled during the summer months and used for irrigation purposes, or a power project could easily be developed.

WATERTON RIVER AT WATERTON MILLS.

Location.—On the NE. ½ Sec. 8, Tp. 2, Rge. 29, W. 4th Mer., near Waterton Mills. Records available.—August 26, 1908, to December 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; zero of gauge maintained at 4,153.07 feet during 1908-12; 4.152.87 feet during 1913-14.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark, located within six feet of the gauge; elevation, 4,152.87 feet above mean sea level (Irrigation Surveys datum).

Channel.—Composed of rocks, stone and gravel; not liable to shift.

Discharge measurements.—Made from a cable car at ordinary stages, and by wading at very low stages.

Winter flow.—The high velocity prevents a complete ice cover at the gauge during the winter,

and open water measurements are obtained. Observer.—H. H. Hanson.

Remarks.—In view of obtaining more accurate measurements, the cable was moved from the New Arms, —in view of obtaining note accurate measurements, the cable was noved from the NE. \(\frac{1}{4} \) Sec. 8, Tp. 2, Rge. 29, W. 4th Mer., in November, 1914. The channel at this point is straight for about 300 feet above and 300 feet below the cable. The bed of the stream consists of small stones and gravel, and is not liable to shift.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Waterton River at Waterton Mills, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of	Mean	Gauge	Discharge.
			Section.	Velocity.	Height.	
		72 .	0 4	-		-
		Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
Jan. 4	J. E. Degnan	104	105.0	1.34	2.28	141
Jan 15	do	152	135.0	1.35	2.53	183
Jan. 28	do	55	81.8	1.93	2,53	158
Feb. 13	do	51	80.0	1.79	2.32	144
Mar. 8	do	102	99.8	1.12	2,20	111
Apr. 3	O. H. Hoover	4.5	80.9	1.68	2.56	135
Apr. 16	do	283	297.0	1.80	3.17	536
May 7	do	293	501.0	3.00	3.92	1,506
May 28	do	294	596.0	3.21	4.23	1,913
June 16	do	296	633.0	3.76	4.35	2,383
July 6	do	289	491.4	2.69	3.87	1,322
Aug. 1	do	281	266.0	1.62	3.07	431
Aug. 22	do	286	309.0	1.84	3.23	568
Sept. 12	do	212	187.0	1.34	2.76	252
Nov. 5	do	141	446.0	. 1.70	3.54	741
Nov. 19	do	136	365.0	1.42	3.36	502
Dec. 2	do	136	340.0	1.14	3.12	378
Dec. 21	do	130	203.0	0.86	2.61	174

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Waterton River at Waterton Mills, for 1914.

	Janu	iary.	Pebr	uary.	Ма	rch.	Ap	oril.	М	ay.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-
	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	2.23	116	2.48	165	2.23	116	2.57	189	3.64	1,012	4.13	1,830
	2.22	114	2.47	163	2.30	129	2.56	186	3.73	1,135	4.32	2,212
	2.26	122	2.46	161	2.46	161	2.57	189	4.03	1,637	1.53	2,666
	2.29	127	2.42	152	2.45	158	2.58	192	4.06	1,694	4.61	2,908
	2.32	133	2.39	146	2.43	154	2.64	211	4.08	1,732	4.63	2,886
6 7 8 9	2.65 2.30 2.27 2.34 2.40	131 <i>a</i> 129 124 137 148	2.36 2.36 2.38 2.39 2.41	140 140 144 146 150	2.30 2.18 2.19 2.16 2.17	129 109 110 106 107	2.69 2.70 2.71 2.74 2.76	227 230 234 217 256	4.05 4.03 3.88 3.94 4.03	1,675 1,637 1,368 1,472 1,637	4.52 4.34 4.35 4.20 3.96	2,644 2,254 2,275 1,970 1,508
11	2.49	167	2.39	146	2.48	109	2.80	273	4.05	1,675	3.56	1,336
12	2.65	211	2.36	140	2.48	109	2.90	323	4.06	1,694	3.51	4,256
13	2.63	208	2.32	133	2.19	110	3.01	392	4.11	1,790	4.05	1,675
14	2.58	192	2.33	135	2.25	120	3.15	488	4.19	1,950	4.33	2,233
15	2.58	178	2.34	137	2.33	135	3.23	551	4.17	1,910	4.36	2,296
16	2.52	175	2.36	140	2.31	131	3.17	503	4.30	2.170	4.36	2,296
17	2.51	172	2.31	131	2.29	127	3.31	620	4.40	2.380	4.35	2,275
18	2.50	169	2.28	125	2.28	125	3.38	690	4.43	2,446	4.51	2,622
19	2.49	167	2.25	120	2.29	127	3.43	746	4.45	2,490	4.43	2,446
20	2.48	165	2.23	116	2.30	129	3.50	830	4.45	2,446	4.36	2,296
21	2.50	169	2.22	115	2.33	135	3.61	973	4.37	2,317	4.30	2,170
22	2.53	178	2.24	118	2.32	133	3.65	1,025	4.33	2,233	4.32	2,212
23	2.52	175	2.26	122	2.33	135	3.69	1,077	4.30	2,170	4.05	1,675
24	2.51	172	2.28	125	2.35	138	3.72	1,120	4.35	2,275	3.95	1,490
25	2.51	172	2.29	127	2.37	142	3.73	1,135	4.43	2,446	3.93	1,454
26 27 28 29 30 31	2.52 2.52 2.52 2.51 2.50 2.49	175 175 175 172 169 167	2.18 2.18 2.19	109 109 110	2.36 2.34 2.37 2.41 2.43 2.42	140 137 142 150 154 152	3.72 3.72 3.70 3.68 3.65	1,120 1,120 1,090 1,064 1,025	4.41 4.32 4.24 4.15 4.06 4.05	2,402 2,212 2,050 1,870 1,694 1,675	3.92 3.91 3.89 3.88 3.84	1,436 1,418 1,384 1,368 1,304

a Ice jam—discharge estimated.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Waterton River at Waterton Mills, for 1914.

—Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.	Septe	ember.	Octo	ber.	Nover	nber.a	Decen	nber.a
Day.	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-
	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Sec.:ft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	3.83	1,288	3.08	439	3.12	467	3.18	510	3.38	690	2.58	156
2	3.85	1,320	3.06	425	3.04	412	3.20	525	3.35	630	3.14	385
3	3.84	1,304	3.05	419	2.96	360	3.25	568	3.46	710	3.02	318
4	3.81	1,256	3.04	412	2.97	366	3.30	610	3.51	734	3.30	503
5	3.86	1,336	3.03	405	2.92	335	3.24	559	3.54	734	3.00	308
6 7 8 9	3.87 3.84 3.81 3.78 3.74	1,352 1,304 1,256 1,210 1,150	3.01 2.99 2.96 2.93 2.94	392 379 360 342 348	2.89 2.88 2.88 2.92 2.88	318 313 313 335 313	3.32 3.31 3.27 3.29 3.26	630 620 585 602 576	3.61 3.59 3.56 3.52 3.50	806 782 734 806 660	2.95 2.88 2.85 2.82 2.79	258 256 243 230 224
11	3.70	1,090	2.91	329	2.85	298	3.26	576	3.45	610	2.76	214
12	3.65	1,025	2.90	323	2.76	256	3.27	585	3.43	585	2.73	204
13	3.61	973	2.89	318	2.78	264	3.30	610	3.44	593	2.79	224
14	3.64	1,012	2.87	308	2.80	273	3.34	650	3.55	690	2.73	208
15	3.58	934	2.86	303	2.78	264	3.53	869	3.37	525	2.69	195
16	3.55	\$95	2.85	298	2.80	273	3.68	1,064	3.35	503	2.51	150
	3.52	856	2.99	379	2.83	288	3.83	1,288	3.32	481	2.40	129
	3.50	\$30	3.18	510	2.83	288	3.93	1,454	3.30	459	2.30	113
	3.48	806	3.23	551	2.90	323	3.92	1,436	3.35	496	2.21	101
	3.47	794	3.23	551	3.02	398	3.92	1,436	3.27	445	2.12	93
21	3.46	782	3.23	551	3.13	474	3.90	1,400	3.19	392	2.55	161
	3.33	640	3.23	551	3.16	496	3.85	1,320	3.14	366	2.55	163
	3.30	610	3.20	525	3.20	525	3.78	1,210	3.09	335	2.54	163
	3.27	585	3.22	542	3.22	542	3.71	1,105	3.15	373	2.49	154
	3.24	559	3.21	534	3.23	551	3.64	1,012	3.18	398	2.47	152
26	3.20 3.17 3.13 3.12 3.11 3.09	525 503 474 467 459 445	3.19 3.17 3.12 3.11 3.09 3.12	518 503 467 459 445 467	3.24 3.26 3.26 3.23 3.20	559 576 576 551 525	3.57 3.50 3.47 3.44 3.41 3.39	921 830 794 758 722 700	3.02 3.02 3.02 3.02 3.05	303 303 308 308 323	2.45 2.46 2.42 2.40 2.44 2.43	150 154 148 146 156 154

a Slight ice conditions during November and December.

MONTHLY DISCHARGE of Waterton River at Waterton Mills, for 1914.

(Drainage area 214 square miles.)

	Dı	SCHARGE IN	SECOND-FE	ET.	RUN-OFF.		
Month.	Maximum.	Minimum	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet	
January February March April May June July August September October November December	161 1,135 2,490 2,908 1,352 551	114 109 106 186 1,012 1,256 445 298 256 510 303 93	161 134 131 611 1,913 1,993 905 431 394 856 536 201	0.752 0.626 0.612 2.850 8.940 9.310 4.230 2.010 1.840 4.000 2.500 0.939	0.87 0.65 0.70 3.18 10.31 10.39 4.88 2.32 2.05 4.61 2.79 1.08	9,900 7,44: 8,05: 36,35: 117,62: 118,589: 55,64: 26,50 23,44: 52,63: 31,89: 12,35:	
The year					43.83	500,44	

CROOKED CREEK NEAR WATERTON MILLS.

Location.—On the SW. 4 Sec. 22, Tp. 2, Rge. 29, W. 4th Mer.

Records available. - September 15, 1909, to October 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; zero of gauge maintained at 89.48 feet during 1913-14. For previous gauge data, refer to previous reports.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark located on the left bank, 25 feet from the gauge; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Consists of sand, gravel and small stones; not liable to shift.

Discharge measurements. - Made by wading.

Winter flow.—No records are kept after October 31.
Observer.—Frank Rowe.

Discharge Measurements of Crooked Creek near Waterton Mills, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
April 2 April 15 May 8 May 29 June 18 Aug. 25 Sept. 11 Sept. 26 Nov. 5	O. H. Hoover do	Feet. 12.6 16.9 17.6 16.8 16.5 9.2 6.4 7.2 16.8	Sq. ft. 11.40 22.00 24.60 20.40 17.80 4.67 1.88 2.69 17.50	Ft. per sec. 1.34 1.58 1.70 1.67 1.24 2.17 1.71 1.78 0.94	Feet. 2 90 2.26 2.36 2.15 2.05 1.78 1.55 1.66 2.01	Sec91. 15 4 35 0 42 0 28 0 22 0 10 . 1 3 . 2 4 . 8 16 5

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Crooked Creek near Waterton Mills, for 1914.

	Ap	ril.	M	ay.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1 1 2 2 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5			1.99 2.00 2.05 2.21 2.29	18.7 19.2 22.0 32.0 37.0	2 07 2.10 2.11 2.09 2.15	23.0 25.0 26.0 24.0 28.0
6. —	1.71 1.80 1.77	7.3 10.4 9.3	2.34 2.35 2.35 2.37 2.65	41.0 42.0 42.0 43.0 63.0	2.17 2.11 2.04 2.00 1.97	29.0 26.0 22.0 19.2 17.8
1	1 83 2 07 2.12 2.05 2.00	11.6 23.0 26.0 22.0 19.2	2.51 2.34 2.29 2.24 2.24	53.0 41.0 37.0 34.0 34.0	1.93 1.90 2.37 2.54 2.39	15.8 14.4 43.0 55.0 44.0
6	2.05 2.01 2.06	32.0 22.0 19.8 23.0 39.0	2.24 2.24 2.24 2.24 2.24 2.34	34.0 34.0 34.0 34.0 41.0	2.28 2.10 2.05 2.02 1.98	37.0 25.0 22.0 20.0 18.2
21	2.19 2.14	35.0 30.0 27.0 28.0 22.0	2.34 2.28 2.25 2.23 2.23	41.0 37.0 35.0 33.0 33.0	1.94 1.93 1.91 1.99 2.35	16.3 15.8 14.9 18.7 42.0
26	$ \begin{array}{c} 2.00 \\ 2.10 \\ 2.06 \\ 2.01 \end{array} $	21.0 19.2 25.0 23.0 19.8	2.22 2.19 2.16 2.14 2.11 2.09	32 0 30.0 29.0 27 0 26.0 24.0	2.40 2.23 2.10 2.11 2.09	45.0 33.0 25.0 26.0 24.0

5 GEORGE V, A. 1915

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Crooked Creek near Waterton Mills, for 1914. -Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	gust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.
Day.	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-
	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	1.99 1.98 1.89 1.86 2.02	18.7 18.2 14.0 12.8 20.0	1.53 1.52 1.50 1.47 1.47	2.8 2.6 2.2 1.8 1.8	1.59 1.58 1.58 1.56 1.56	4.1 3.9 3.9 3.5 3.5	1.67 1.69 1.89 1.84 1.77	$\begin{array}{c} 6.2 \\ 6.7 \\ 14.0 \\ 12.0 \\ 9.3 \end{array}$
6. 7. 8. 9. 10	1.95	16.8	1.49	2.0	1.56	3.5	1.89	14.0
	1.89	14.0	1.49	2.0	1.56	3.5	1.82	11.2
	1.85	12.4	1.49	2.0	1.68	6.5	1.90	14.4
	1.82	11.2	1.51	2.4	1.67	6.2	1.95	16.8
	1.80	10.4	1.58	3.9	1.67	6.2	1.89	14.0
11. 12. 13. 14. 15	1.79	10.1	1.53	2.8	1.55	3.2	1.84	12.0
	1.86	12.8	1.51	2.4	1.58	3.9	1.95	16.8
	1.74	8.3	1.49	2.0	1.63	5.0	2.77	71.0
	1.76	9.0	1.47	1.8	1.69	6.7	2.78	72.0
	1.71	7.3	1.46	1.6	1.70	7.0	2.81	74.0
16	1.71	7.3	1.46	1.6	1.73	8.0	2.86	77.0
	1.69	6.7	1.70	7.0	1.86	12.8	2.77	71.0
	1.67	6.2	1.96	17.3	1.71	7.3	2.65	63.0
	1.64	5.4	1.74	8.4	1.69	6.7	2.50	52.0
	1.63	5.1	1.73	8.0	1.74	8.3	2.50	52.0
21	1.61	4.6	1.68	6.5	1.76	9.0	2.24	34 0
	1.61	4.6	1.64	5.4	1.73	8.0	2.26	35.0
	1.61	4.6	1.64	5.4	1.68	6.5	2.09	24.0
	1.60	4.3	1.79	10.1	1.68	6.5	2.07	23.0
	1.59	4.1	1.78	9.7	1.68	6.5	2.04	22.0
26	1.57 1.56 1.55 1.55 1.55 1.54	3.7 3.5 3.2 3.2 3.2 3.2	1.68 1.66 1.64 1.64 1.58 1.60	6.5 5.9 5.4 5.4 3.9 4.3	1.67 1.67 1.66 1.66 1.68	6.2 6.2 5.9 5.9 6.5	2.02 2.00 1.98 1.96 1.93 1.92	20.0 19.2 18.2 17.3 15.8 15.4

Monthly Discharge of Crooked Creek near Waterton Mills, for 1914.

(Drainage area 26 square miles.)

	Dis	SCHARGE IN	SECOND-FE	ET.	Run	N-OFF.
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
April (8–30). May. June. July. August September October.	39.0 63.0 55.0 20.0 17.3 12.8 77.0	7.30 18.70 14.40 3.00 1.60 3.20 6.20	$\begin{array}{c} 22.0 \\ 35.0 \\ 26.0 \\ 8.7 \\ 4.7 \\ 6.0 \\ 30.0 \end{array}$	0.846 1.350 1.000 0.335 0.181 0.231 1.150	0.72 1.56 1.12 0.39 0.21 0.26 1.33	1,004 2 152 1,547 535 289 357 1,845
October				1.150	5.59	7.

Miscellaneous Discharge Measurements made in Waterton River drainage basin, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Stream.	Location.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Discharge.
Aug. 24	do do do do do do do do	Berta Creek	NE. 30-1-29-4 do SE. 30-1-29-4. Waterton Lakes. do 20-2-29-4. 11-5-29-4. Waterton Lake. NE. 30-1-29-4. do NW. 23-1-30-4.	Feet. 7.8 27.9 40.8 28.0 34.0 27.7 23.5 8.6 17.4 18.2 65.0 48.0 22.0	Sq. ft. 5.06 61.28 59.30 20.70 39.50 26.10 7.14 2.43 18.09 8.17 80.20 64.50 24.70	Ft. per sec. 1.44 5.88 3.32 2.10 3.31 1.60 0.77 0.97 1.19 2.93 2.17 1.62	Secft. 7.3 378.0 197.0 43.0 131.0 42.0 5.5 2.4 21.0 10.4 235.0 140.0
Aug. 24 Aug. 4 Aug. 4	do do	Pine Creek Yarrow Creek	Waterton Lake	32.3 11.4 29.6	45.30 8.55 20.20	1.42 1.10 1.20	66.0 9.4 24.0

BELLY RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN.

General Description.

Belly River rises near Chief Mountain, in northern Montana. The main stream is augmented on the United States side of the boundary line by Middle Fork, and on the Canadian side by North Fork. From the junction with North Fork, in Sec. 21, Tp. 1, Rge. 28, W. 4th Mer., the river flows in a winding northeasterly course until it is joined by Oldman River in Sec. 27, Tp. 9, Rge. 23, W. 4th Mer., where it turns southeasterly, and after making a loop, flows in a north and easterly direction until it joins Bow River in Sec. 27, Tp. 11, Rge. 13, W. 4th Mer., and forms the South Saskatchewan River.

The topography of the basin is of the most varied character, ranging from the mountainous regions of Montana and the rolling prairie and foothills at the boundary to the level prairie which extends from Lethbridge to the junction with the Bow River. The upper tributaries drain a forested region; the main stream flows through a deep valley with many clumps of large white-

wood on its banks.

There is an abundant snowfall in the upper portion of the basin, but the precipitation diminishes into semi-arid conditions near Lethbridge. At first, Belly River is a comparatively clear stream, but soon after crossing the boundary line it gradually becomes turbid, especially at the times of high water. The greater portion of the sediment is caused by the washing away of banks and cutting of new channels. Freshets caused by melting snow and heavy rains are frequent in the summer. The maximum flow usually occurs in June or July, and after that the flow gradually decreases until it reaches the minimum in January or February.

As yet very little use has been made of the water in this basin. In the upper regions, where water could easily be diverted, it is not required for irrigation purposes, and farther downstream it would be an expensive undertaking.

There are a couple of small private irrigation schemes diverting water from this river, and the city of Lethbridge receives its domestic supply from the same source.

The Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company have located and may construct a canal from Belly River to supply their irrigation system, if St. Mary River is found deficient. A survey and estimate of the cost of this proposed canal were made by the government during 1912, and a copy of the report may be seen in the report of the Commissioner of Irrigation for 1912. There are also a number of feasible power sites in the upper regions which will no doubt be developed when there is a market.

BELLY RIVER NEAR MOUNTAIN VIEW.

Location.—On the NE. 4 Sec. 5, Tp. 2, Rge. 28, W. 4th Mer., at John West's ranch.

Records available.—November 1, 1911, to December 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; zero of gauge maintained at 4,344.90 feet during 1911-14.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark, located on the right bank at the station; elevation 4,356.74 above mean sea level (Irrigation Surveys datum).

Channel.—Composed of gravel and sand; not liable to shift on account of the rocky control about 200 feet downstream.

Discharge measurements.—Made from a cable car for all open water measurements.

Winter flow.—Winter records are obtained about 100 feet above the cable.

Observer .- J. N. West.

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DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Belly River near Mountain View, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.		Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge
			Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
lan. 5	I. E. Degna	n	55.0	102.0	0.93	2.21	95
Jan. 16			55.0	102.0	0.82	1.98	84
an. 30			54.0	67.7	0.74	1.90	50
Feb. 12	do		55.0	91.0	0.76	2.52	69
Mar. 9	do		54.0	91.7	0.65	1.81	59
April 1	O. H. Hoov	er	47.4	60.3	1.25	1.66	75
April 15	do		86.0	214.0	1.09	2.20	233
May 8	do		92.0	256.0	1.89	2.73	485
May 27	do		96.0	305.0	2.65	3 24	808
June 15	do		99.0	341.0	3.64	3,69	1,243
fuly 7	do		96.0	295.0	2.52	3.18	744
uly 28	do		88.0	229.0	1.48	2.47	339
Aug. 19	do		90.0	242.0	1.69	2.63	411
Sept. 10	do		83.5	195.0	0.86	2.04	168
Oct. 21	do		92.0	266.0	1.90	2 80	506
Nov. 20	do		83.0	204.0	0.93	2.13	191
Dec. 2	do		84.0	201.0	0.82	2.12	168
Dec. 22	do		56.0	142.6	0.64	2.42	92

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Belly River near Mountain View, for 1914.

	Janu	ary.	Febr	uary.	Ma	arch.	Ap	oril.	М	ay.	Ju	ne.
DAY.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1 2 3 4 5	2.12 2.12 2.08 2.12 2.16	93 <i>a</i> 91 91 93 95	1.93 2.04 2.05 2.04 2.05	56 56 55 53 54	1.70 1.80 1.90 2.00 1.80	65 64 63 62 62	1.75 1.63 1.63 1.66 1.79	75 76 77 78 79	2.60 2.90 3.31 3.20 3.00	400 582 884 798 652	3.40 3.55 3.76 3.75 3.65	958 1,082 1,260 1,251 1,166
6 7 8 9 10	2.00 2.13 2.14 2.08 2.07	96 94 92 89 87	2.15 2.30 2.40 2.40 2.42	58 62 66 66 67	1.80 1.90 1.80 1.83 1.60	61 60 59 59 60	1.79 1.74 1.75 1.79 1.83	78 78 78 81 100a	2.92 2.81 2.73 2.93 2.97	596 523 463 603 631	3.44 3.10 3.02 2.90 2.74	991 724 666 582 479
11	2.07 2.10 2.00 2.02 2.00	86 88 88 86 85	2.40 2.52 2.53 2.15 2.10	68 69 70 71 72	1 70 1.85 1.90 1.90 1.85	61 62 63 64 65	1.89 1.94 2.06 2.14 2.19	126 141 176 204 221	3.00 3.05b 3.10b 3.16 3.12	652 688 724 768 739	2.74 2.75 3.80 3.89 3.69	479 486 1,294 1,370 1,200
16	1.98 2.00 2.05 2.00 1.95	84 82 80 78 74	2.05 2.05 2.00 2.00 1.95	72 72 71 70 69	1.90 1.90 1.93 1.75 1.80	65 65 65 65 66	2.35 2.40 2.35 2.45 2.60	283 304 283 327 400	3.35 3.61 3.63 3.56 3.47	917 1,132 1,150 1,090 1,015	3.52 3.54 3.56 3.52 3.50	1,057 1,074 1,090 1,057 1,040
21	1.95 2.04 2.07 2.08 2.25	71 66 61 58 56	2.00 1.95 1.90 2.00 1.84	67 65 63 63 64	1.65 1.70 1.67 1.65 1.57	67 68 68 67 67	2.70 2.65 2.66 2.74 2.73	455 428 433 479 473	3.44 3.22 3.16 3.36 3.52	991 814 768 925 1,057	3.15 3.10 3.05 3.08 3.03	761 724 688 710 688
26	2.25 2.27 2.34 2.35 1.91 1.93	61 64 62 60 50 52	1.70 1.70 1.60	65 66 67	1.90 2.00 1.95 1.85 1.82 1.72	67 68 69 73 75 75	2.70 2.62 2.65 2.60 2.55	155 411 428 400 375	3 47 3.52 3.18 3.04 3.09 3.40	1,015 1,057 783 681 652 958	3.09 2.95 2.94 2.98 3.00	652 617 610 638 652

a to a Ice conditions.b Gauge height interpolated.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Belly River near Mountain View, for 1914. -Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Aus	ust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.	Nove	mber.	Dece	mber.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Di-charge
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	$Fe\epsilon t$.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1 2 3 4 5	2.96 3.00 3.04 3.10 3.20	624 652 681 724 798	2.47 2.47 2.46 2.46 2.48	336 336 332 332 341	2.10 2.05 2.04 2.03 2.03	190 174 171 168 168	2.25 2.24 2.43 2.40 2.39	243 239 318 304 300	2.36 2.40 2.61 2.62 2.64	287 304 406 411 422	2.16 2.01 2.10 2.10 2.08	175 168 165 162 153
6	3.20 3.19 3.14 3.09 3.05	798 791 754 717 688	2.42 2.42 2.36 2.28 2.25	313 313 287 254 213	2.02 2.02 2.02 2.01a 2.01	164 164 164 161 161	2.37 2.36 2.33 2.34 2.30	291 287 275 279 262	2.67 2.60 2.51 2.43 2.43	438 490 355 318 318	2.07 2.10 2.36 2.45 2.58	111 132 124 121 119
11	2.96 2.96 2.95 2.96 2.90	624 624 617 624 582	2.23 2.20 2.20 2.18 2.18	235 224 224 217 217	2.01 2.02 2.01 2.01 2.03	161 164 161 161 168	2.27 2.21 2.26 2.53 2.97	251 228 247 365 631	2.44 2.44b 2.37 2.35 2.19	322 313 282 270 253	2.64 2.75 2.76 2.77 2.78	117 115 116 115 110
16	2.86 2.81 2.70 2.66 2.65	556 523 455 433 428	2.17 2.20 2.70 2.63 2.55	214 224 455 416 375	2.04 2.06 2.20 2.44 2.56	171 177 224 322 380	3.15 3.26 3.13 3.05 2.98	761 845 746 688 638	2.10 2.30 2.20 2.15 2.12	243 247 240 223 207	2.78 2.64 2.48 2.45 2.45 2.45	101 103 100 94 87
21	2.60 2.57 2.55 2.53 2.50	400 385 375 365 350	2.48 2.40 2.36 2.36 2.36 2.36	341 304 287 287 287	2.60 2.50 2.46 2.44 2.43	400 350 332 322 318	2.80 2.70 2.57 2.50 2.44	516 455 385 350 322	2.11 2.11 2.12 2.12 2.12 2.15ϵ	193 187 190 198 207	2.47 2.47 2.44 2.42 2.38	89 92 98 102 100
26	2 48 2.48 2.47 2.48 2.47 2.46	341 341 336 341 336 332	2.30 2.25 2.24 2.24 2.18 2.14	262 243 239 239 217 204	2.42 2.40 2.40 2.36 2.31	313 304 304 287 266	2.40 2.35 2.32 2.30 2.28 2.30	304 283 270 262 254 282	2.10 2.07 2.09 2.08d 2.13	199 180 187 184 179	2.35 2.17 2.20 2.11 2.27d 2.12	95 90 86 81 77 77

<sup>a Gauge height interpolated.
b to c Ice conditions.
d to d Ice conditions.</sup>

Monthly Discharge of Belly River near Mountain View, for 1914.

(Drainage area 121 square miles.)

	D	ISCHARGE IN	Run-Off.			
Month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
anuary Pebruary Harch Joril Joril	96 72 75 479 1,150 1,370 798 455 400 845 438 175	52 53 59 75 400 479 332 204 161 228 179	78 65 65 253 797 868 535 284 232 32 272 113	0.645 0.537 0.537 2.090 6.590 7.170 4.420 2.350 1.920 3.170 2.250 0.934	0.744 0.559 0.619 0.233 7.600 8.000 5.100 2.710 2.140 3.660 2.510 1.050	4,796 3,610 3,997 15,055 49,006 51,650 32,896 17,462 23,550 16,185 6,948

MAMI CREEK NEAR MOUNTAIN VIEW.

Location.—On the NE. 4 Sec. 18, Tp. 2, Rge. 27, W. 4th Mer. Records available.—August 13, 1909, to October 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; zero of gauge maintained at 93.06 feet during 1909-14.

Bench-marks.—Permanent iron bench-mark; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Composed of stones covered with sand and gravel; not liable to shift.

Discharge measurements.—Made by wading.

Winter flow.—Records are discontinued after October 31.
Observer.—C. H. Findlay.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Mami Creek near Mountain View, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.		Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
April 1	do do do	11.3 12.0 9.3	2.13 9.73 5.07 6.28 2.85	a	Feet. 3.41 2.42 2.14 2.25 2.00 1.82 1.90 1.85 1.86 2.22 2.13	Secft. 2.60 19.90 6.20 8.20 2.20 0.23 0.60 0.35 0.45 9.70 5.00

a Weir measurement.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Mami Creek near Mountain View, for 1914.

	Ap	ril.	M	ay.	Ju	ne.
Day,	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1			2.19 2.20 2.21 2.23 2.29	7.0 7.4 7.8 8.7 11.5	2.13 2.13 2.13 2.14 2.14	5.0 5.0 5.0 5.3 5.3
6			2.37 2.44 2.41 2.42 2.48	16.4 21.3 19.2 19.9 24.0	2.18 2.16 2.14 2.14 2.14	6.7 6.0 5.3 5.3 5.3
11			2.50 2.40 2.36 2.35 2.32	26.0 18.5 15.7 15.0 13.2	2.12 2.10 2.12 2.16 2.18	4.8 4.2 4.8 6.0 6.7
16	2.24 2.24 2.30	9.1 9.1 12.0 15.0	2.29 2.26 2.23 2.23 2.35	11.5 10.0 8.7 8.7 15.0	2.16 2.14 2.13 2.13 2.13	6.0 5.3 5.0 5.0 5.0
21. 22. 23. 24. 25.	2.29	12.6 11.5 9.1 8.2 8.2	2.30 2.28 2.27 2.26 2.25	12.0 11.0 10.5 10.0 9.5	2.11 2.09 2.08 2.08 2.13	4.5 3.9 3.7 3.7 5.0
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	2.20 2.22 2.23	7.4 7.4 8.2 8.7 7.8	2.24 2.18 2.16 2.16 2.14 2.13	9.1 6.7 6.0 6.0 5.3 5.0	2.29 2.27 2.25 2.20 2.15	11.5 10.5 9.5 7.4 5.6

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Mami Creek near Mountain View, for 1914.

--Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Au	gust.	Septer	mber.	Octo	ober.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	2.10 2.08 2.08 2.08 2.08 2.10	4.20 3.70 3.70 3.70 4.20	1.96 1.90 1.83 1.81 1.80	1.36 0.70 0.32 0.24 0.20	1.91 1.90 1.88 1.90 1.90	0.80 0.70 0.58 0.70 0.70	1.85 1.90 1.90 1.93 1.98	0.58 0.70 0.70 1.00 1.68
6. 7. 8. 9. 10.	2.09 2.08 2.08 2.00 2.00	3.90 3.70 3.70 2.00 2.00	1.79 1.78 1.80 1.88 1.88	0.18 0.16 0.20 0.58 0.58	1.90 1.98 2.00 2.00 1.96	0.70 1.68 2.00 2.00 1.36	2.08 2.08 2.08 2.08 2.08 2.08	3.70 3.70 3.70 3.70 3.70
11 12 13 14 15	1.99 1.99 1.99 2.00 2.00	1.81 1.84 1.81 2.00 2.00	1.88 1.88 1.87 1.86 1.85	$\begin{array}{c} 0.58 \\ 0.58 \\ 0.52 \\ 0.46 \\ 0.40 \end{array}$	1.96 1.98 2.00 1.96 1.98	1.36 1.68 2.00 1.36 1.68	2.08 2.08 2.08 2.13 2.15	3.70 3.70 3.70 5.00 5.60
16	2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00	2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00	1.84 2.01 2.02 2.04 1.98	0.36 2.20 2.40 2.70 1.68	1.99 1.99 1.99 1.99 1.99	1.84 1.84 1.84 1.84 1.81	2.18 2.20 2.23 2.25 2.28	6.70 7.40 8.70 9.50 11.00
21	2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00	2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00	1.95 1.90 2.03 2.02 2.00	1,20 0,70 2,50 2,40 2,00	1.98 1.98 1.96 1.93 1.90	1.68 1.68 1.36 1.00 0.70	2.26 2.23 2.20 2.18 2.17	10.00 8.70 7.40 6.70 6.30
26	2.00 1.99 1.99 1.98 1.97 1.96	2.00 1.84 1.84 1.68 1.52 1.36	1.97 1.90 1.89 1.89 1.89 1.89	1.52 0.70 0.64 0.64 0.64 0.64	1.89 1.88 1.88 1.88 1.88	0.64 0.58 0.58 0.58 0.58	2.16 2.15 2.14 2.14 2.14 2.14	6 00 5.60 5.30 5.30 5.30 5.30

MONTHLY DISCHARGE of Mami Creek near Mountain View, for 1914.

(Drainage area 22 square miles).

	Di	SCHARGE IN	Run-Off,			
Month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
April (17–30) May June July August September October	$ \begin{array}{r} 26.0 \\ 11.5 \\ 4.2 \\ 2.7 \end{array} $	7.40 5.00 3.70 1.36 0.16 0.58 0.58	$\begin{array}{c} 9.60 \\ 12.10 \\ 5.70 \\ 2.40 \\ 0.97 \\ 1.38 \\ 5.20 \end{array}$	0 436 0.550 0.259 0.110 0 041 0 063 0 236	0.23 0.63 0.29 0.13 0.05 0.07 0.27	266 744 339 148 60 82 320
The period					1.67	1,959

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CHRISTIANSON DITCH NEAR MOUNTAIN VIEW.

Location.—On the SE. 1 Sec. 12, Tp. 3, Rge. 28, W. 4th Mer.

Records available.—May 17, 1913, to July 1, 1913. One discharge measurement only in 1914.

Gauge.—Plain staff; elevation of zero 96.04 feet.

Bench-mark.—Wooden stake, left bank; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet. Observer.—No observations in 1914.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Christianson Ditch near Mountain View, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
		Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
June 18	O. H. Hoover	ñ.5	3.41	. 0.57	1.62	1.94

BELLY RIVER NEAR STAND OFF.

Location.—On the SE. ¹/₄ Sec. 21, Tp. 6, Rge. 25, W. 4th Mer., near Stand Off. Records available.—May 27, 1909, to December 31, 1914. Gauge.—Chain gauge from bank; zero of gauge maintained at 92.51 feet during 1909-12; 91.82 feet during 1913; 90.82 feet during 1914.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet. Channel.—Composed of clean gravel and small stones; not liable to shift.

Discharge measurements.—Made by wading at low stages, and from the traffic bridge on the NE. 4 Sec. 21, Tp. 6, Rge. 25, W. 4th Mer., at high stages.

Winter flow.—Measurements through the ice are made at a point 150 feet below the chain gauge.

Observer.—George Pearson.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Belly River near Stand Off, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Mean Gauge Velocity. Height.		Discharge.	
		Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
lan. 26	R. Palmer	35.0	65.2	0.93	1.44	58
Feb. 26	E. W. W. Hughes	41.0	58.1	1.06	2.33	61
March 13	F. R. Burfield	53.0	61.2	1.67	1.60	107
March 28	O. H. Hoover	47.0	91.3	1.03	2.25	94
April 13	do	72.0	106.0	2.15	2.50	228
May 5	do	92.0	261.0	3.29	3.50	858
May 21	do	92.3	280.0	3.44	3.70	964
June 11	do	85.7	202.5	2.78	3.13	563
July 9	do	90.9	233.0	3.45	3.39	701
Aug. 6	do	86.0	167.0	2.11	2.79	352
Aug. 31	do	74.0	111.0	2.15	2.57	235
Sept. 14	do	67.5	94.5	1.66	2.37	157
Nov. 16	do	88.0	153.0	1.04	2.84	159
Dec. 5	do	86.0	103.0	0.72	2.88	74 73
Dec. 15	do	34.0	40.1	1.83	1.35	10

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Belly River near Stand Off, for 1914.

	Janu	агу.	Febr	uary.	Ма	rch.	Ap	ril.	M	ay.	Ju	ne.
DAY.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis charge
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secjt
1	1.89 1.89 1.89 1.89	143 144 145 147 145	1.19 1.19 1.19 1.21 1.22	59 52 43 38 31	2.09 2.09 2.04 1.97 1.94	63 64 64 65 68	2.45 2.45 2.35 2.25 2.28	188 188 146 108 119	$ \begin{array}{r} 3 & 08 \\ 3.15 \\ 3.41 \\ 3.65 \\ 4.45 \end{array} $	526 569 740 921 1,604	3.49 3.55 3.80 4.15 4.10	798 843 1,043 1,338 1,295
6 7 8 9		140 132 122 113 110	1.24 1.19 1.19 1.29 1.29	29 36 44 49 50	1.88 1.83 1.73	72 77 83 83 83	2.30 2.30 2.32 2.34 2.35	126 126 134 142 146	4.00 3.50 3.00 3.15 3.46	1,210 805 478 569 776	3.90 3.66 3.55 3.31 3.16	1,126 929 843 672 575
11		107 105 106 106 105	1.29 1.41 1.94 2.32 2.33	46 46 51 55 60	2.15	87 94 107 115 114	2.39 2.39 2.60 2.70 2.85	163 163 258 310 392	3.50 3.35 3.15 3.16 3.55	805 699 569 575 843	3.11 3.15 3.15 4.15 4.05	544 569 569 1,338 1,252
16		103 98 88 72 55	2.29 2.29	67 63 57 53 47	2.20 2.20 2.25 2.25 2.25 2.25	112 111 109 107 106	2.89 2.90 2.90 3.00 3.11	414 420 420 478 544	3.66 3.75 3.95 3.86 3.76	929 1,002 1,168 1,093 1,010	3.96 3.81 3.95 3.81 3.79	1,176 1,051 1,168 1,051 1,035
21		45 51 55 55 57	2.29 2.32 2.29 2.30 2.30	41 42 45 48 53	2.30 2.30 2.30 2.25	105 103 101 98 95	3.20 3.21 3.20 3.18 3.15	600 606 600 588 569	3.70 3.60 3.62 3.62 3.89	961 881 897 897 1,118	3.67 3.56 3.42 3.39 3.36	937 851 747 726 706
26 27 28 29 30 31	1.44 1.44 1.44 1.19 1.19 1.19	58 56 48 47 58 65	2.33 2.25 2.10	61 62 62	2.45 2.45 2.50 2.47	92 93 94 120 165 180	3.15 3.15 3.13 3.10 3.08	569 569 557 538 526	3.89 3.76 3.65 3.58 3.41 3.40	1,118 1,010 921 866 740 733	3.36 3.34 3.34 3.34 3.34	706 692 692 695 695

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Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Belly River near Stand Off, for 1914.—Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ober.	Nove	mber.	Dece	mber.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	3.32 3.32 3.32 3.38 3.46	679 679 679 719 776	2.79 2.79 2.79 2.79 2.77	359 359 359 359 348	2.50 2.50 2.49 2.49 2.48	210 210 206 206 201	2.76 2.76 2.76 2.76 2.76 2.77	342 342 312 342 348	2.86 2.98 2.96 2.96 2.96	398 466 455 455 455	3.18 3.08 2.98	137 122 97 83 74
6 7 8 9	3.58 3.56 3.44 3.39 3.36	\$66 \$50 762 726 706	2.75 2.73 2.69 2.65 2.65	337 326 305 284 284	2.46 2.45 2.44 2.42 2.40	193 189 184 176 167	2.77 2.78 2.74 2.73 2.68	348 353 332 326 300	2.92 2.87 2.83 2.78 2.78	432 403 381 353 353	2.88 2.71 2.61 2.53 2.47	72 72 72 73 74
11 12 13 14 15	3.33 3.28 3.25 3.12 3.10	685 652 632 550 538	2.60 2.60 2.58 2.57 2.55	258 258 248 244 234	2.39 2.37 2.36 2.36 2.40	163 155 151 151 167	2.66 2.72 2.80 2.85 2.90	289 321 364 392 420	2.73 2.71 2.63 2.78 3.13	326 315 274 <i>a</i> 235 178	2.38 2.32	75 79 75 75 75
16	3.08 3.05 3.05 3.03 3.03	526 508 508 496 490	2.53 2.76 2.76 3.00 3.05	224 342 312 478 508	2.45 2.50 2.52 2.56 2.75	189 210 220 239 337	3.50 3.70 3.60 3.60 3.39	805 961 881 881 726	2.98 2.98 2.98 2.98 2.93 2.90	159 155 151 148 145	1.31 1.55 1.65	76 75 73 71 72
21	3.00 3.00 2.98 2.97 2.96	478 478 466 462 455	2.95 2.90 2.82 2.79 2.75	449 420 375 359 337	2.85 2.90 2.90 2.85 2.83	392 420 420 392 381	3.30 3.18 3.00 2.91 2.90	665 588 478 443 420	2.84 2.77 2.71 2.71 2.68	142 135 130 126 123	1.65 1.65 1.65 1.65 1.65	74 75 75 72 68
26	2.94 2.93 2.85 2.79 2.79 2.79	443 437 392 359 359 359	2.70 2.60 2.58 2.57 2.57 2.57 2.55	310 258 248 244 244 234	2.80 2.78 2.76 2.76 2.76	364 353 342 342 342	2.80 2.75 2.73 2.70 2.68 2.67	364 337 326 310 300 294	2.68 2.68 2.68 3.32 3.33	122 121 122 127 138	1.65 1.60 1.60 1.60 1.63 1.63	66 70 72 74 75 77a

a to a Ice conditions.

Monthly Discharge of Belly River near Stand Off, for 1914.

(Drainage area 461 square miles.)

	Dī	SCHARGE IN	Run-Off.			
Month.	Maximum.	Minimum .	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
nuary bruary uch ril ty te y sust stember tober cember	67 180 606 1,604 1,338 866 508 420 961	45 29 63 108 478 544 359 221 151 289 121 66	93 50 98 357 872 888 571 320 256 450 251 78	0.202 0.108 0.213 0.771 1.890 1.930 1.240 0.694 0.555 0.976 0.544 0.169	0.23 0.11 0.25 0.86 2.18 2.15 1.43 0.80 0.62 1.12 0.61 0.19	5,718 2,777 6,026 21,243 53 617 52,840 35,109 19,676 15,233 27,669 14,936 4,796

BELLY RIVER NEAR LETHBRIDGE.

Location.—On the NW. \(\frac{1}{4} \) Sec. 1, Tp. 9, Rge. 22, W. 4th Mer.

Records available.—August 31, 1911, to December 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Chain gauge located on traffic bridge; zero of gauge maintained at 87.82 feet during 1911-12; 85.70 feet during 1913-14.

Bench-mark.—Top of arrow marked with white paint on the right abutment; assumed elevations of the content of the cont

tion, 100.00 feet.

Discharge measurements.—Made from downstream side of the traffic bridge.

Winter flow.—Obtained through the ice one-half mile below the traffic bridge. Observer.—Wm. Bedster.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Belly River near Lethbridge, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge
		Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
an. 10	J. E. Degnan	195	583	1 22	2.75	708
an. 21	do	193	511	1.30	2.49	651
eb. 3	do	188	503	1.33	2.85	618
eb. 18	do	180	561	1.09	2.77	605
larch 4	do	189	742	1.40	2.99	1.043
pril 4	J. E. Caughey	325	1,271	1.28	2.58	1,623
Tarch 22	do	367	2,026	2.57	4.76	5,209
Iay 9	do	380	2,467	2.65	5.34	6,536
1ay 29	do	415	2,789	3.01	6.20	8,40
une 19	do	424	2,952	3.04	6.37	8,96
uly 6	do	373	2,347	2.48	5.20	5,807
uly 20	do	353	1,740	1.73	3.70	3,013
ug. 3	do	336	1,498	1.44	3.01	2,149
.ug. 18	do	300	1,330	1.18	2,65	1,569
ug. 31		231	1,376	1.33	2.80	1,83
ept. 17	do	292	1,242	1.08	2.40	1,343
ept. 30		339	1,513	1.36	3.06	2,07:
ct. 22	do	370	2,290	2.46	5.23	5,639
ov. 11	O. H. Hoover	361	1.876	1.91	3.96	3,579
ov. 25		356	1,745	1.84	3.68	3,213
ec. 10 ec. 28	dodo	315 175	1,181 831	0.61 1.58	2.56 4.39	720 1,316

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Belly River near Lethbridge, for 1914.

	Janı	iary.	Febr	uary.	Ma	rch.	Ap	ril.	М	ay.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Fert.	Sec. ft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1. 2. 3 4 5.	2.55 2.55 2.45 2.90 2.85	620 <i>a</i> 625 690 732 720	2 86 2.73 2 70	630 620 618 605 594	2 97 2.97 2.89 3.10 2.90	898 954 962 1,043 1,075	2.55 2.49 2.55 2.45 2.52	1,585 1,508 1,585 1,460 1,516	4.60 4.75 4.95 5.95 6.19	1.880 5,200 5,645 8,285 9,085	5 71 6.08 6.52 7.01 7.22	6,947 8,028 9,514 11,442 12,324
6 7 8 9	2.89 2.93 2.87 2.80	730 740 730 720 708	2.63 2.59 2.57 2.56 2.53	586 580 570 562 560	2 69 2 60 2 53 2 28 2 35	1,106 1,132 1,158 1,181 1,207	2.62 3.22 3.11 2.79 2.75	1,676 2,488 2,334 1,897 1,845	5.95 5.72 5.36 5.34 5.43	8,285 7,598 6,630 6,536 <i>b</i> 6,760	7.00 6.55 6.25 5.75 5.55	11,400 9,625 8,575 7,055 6,530
11 12 13 14 15	2.67 2.66 2.69 2.67 2.71	681 680 685 690 694	2.63 2.70 2.74 2.71 2.91	562 565 570 577 583	3.27 2.25 2.28 2.35 2.45	1,222 1,260 1,298 1,330 1,370	2.78 2.54 3.00 3.50 3.76	1,884 1,572 2,180 2,900 3,322	6.14 6.15 6.00 5.78 6.04	8,840 8,810 8,320 7,610 8,400	5.35 5.23 5.16 5.33 6.54	6,030 5,749 5,592 5,982 9,588
16 17 18 19	2.79 2.72 2.77 2.67 2.61	700 680 692 680 662	2.77 2.79 2.87	590 598 605 610 618	2.65 2.55 2.37 2.35 2.31	1,417 1,393 <i>a</i> 1,364 1,340 1,292	3.90 4.22 1.20 4.13 4.00	3,560 4,136 4,100 3,974 3,740	6.34 6.74 6.94 6.91 6.86	9,400 10,880 11,680 11,520 11,240	6.35 6.30 6.33 6.37 6.35	8,910 8,740 8,812 8,978 8,910
21 22 23 24 25	2.55 2.45 2.36 2.35 2.45	654 646 644 639 635	2.90 2.95 2.89 2.90 2.93	630 643 645 662 686	2.22 2.14 2.11 2.21 2.09	1,184 1,088 1,052 1,172 1,029	4.86 4.77 4.76 4.72 4.77	5,442 5,244 5,222 5,134 5,244	6.77 6.53 6.41 6.30 6.60	10,840 9,840 9,340 8,960 10,000	6.16 6.02 5.78 5.35 5.30	8,282 7,842 7,136 6,030 5,910
26	2.54 2.55 2.55 2.67 2.85 3.00	628 624 612 602 615 638	3.00 3.03 3.00	732 783 840	2.07 1.39 1.48 1.67 2.47 2.51	1,007 290 380 570 1,484 1,533	4.97 4.87 4.81 4.77 4.68	5,691 5,164 5,332 5,244 5,048	6.80 6.62 6.34 6.04 5.80 5.67	10,740 10,040 8,920 8,401b 7,190 6,842	5.41 5.91 6.04 5.45 5.35	6,175 7,510 7,904 6,275 6,030

a to a Ice conditions.b to b Shifting conditions.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Belly River near Lethbridge, for 1914.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ober.	Nove	mber.	Dece	mber.
Day.	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-
	Height.	charge	Height.	charge	Height.	charge	Height.	charge	Height.	charge	Height.	charge
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secjt.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet	Secft.
1	5.22	5,726	2.90	1,920	2 69	1,668	2.95	1,980	3.91	3,305	3 00	2,040
	5.13	5,526	3.05	2,105	2.62	1,581	2.90	1,920	3.92	3,320	2 80	1,800
	5.00	5,240	3.01	2,053	2.58	1,538	2.79	1,788	3.91	3,350	2 63	1,596
	5.00	5,240	2.82	1,824	2.53	1,483	3.11c	2,183	4.03	3,488	2 80	1,800
	5.10	5,460	2.70	1,680	2 16	1,406	3.43c	2,622	4.13	3,648	2 74	1,728
6 7 8 9	5 20 5.25 5.13 4.88 4.80	5,680 5,795 5,526 4,990 4,830	2 62 2.53 2.40 2.57 2.71	1,584 1,483 1,340 1,527 1,692	2.38 2.39 2.42 2.52 2.38	1,318 1,329 1,362 1,472 1,318	3.75 4.25 3.55 3.53 3.50	3,070 3,845 2,790 2,762 2,720	1.21 4.28 1.26 4.14 4.14	3,777 3,896 3,862 3,664 3,664	2.49b 1.86 1.82 1.83 2.56	1,370 1,060 870 760 720
11	4.80	4,830	2.59	1,549	2.38	1,318	3.54	2,776	3.96	3,380	2,50	708
	4.53	4,334	2.50	1,450	2.36	1,296	3.61	2,874	3.88	3,260	2,50	704
	4.40	4,100	2.41	1,351	2.32	1,252	3.53	2,762	3.90	3,290	2,95	715
	4.45	4,190	2.36	1,296	2.33	1,263	3.52	2,748	3.98	3,410	2,53	730
	4.35	4,015	2.25	1,175	2.34	1,274	4.00	3,440	3.08	2,144	2,63	752
16	4.33	3,981	2.20	1,120	2 29	1,219	5.13	5,526	2.80	1,800	4.005	794
	4.30	3,930	2.55	1,505	2 42	1,362	5.75	7,055	2.70	1,680	4.00	835
	4.00	3,440	2.64	1,608	2.37	1,307	5.92	7,540	3.08	2,144	3.98	840
	3.88	3,260	3.78	3,112	2.36	1,296	6.05	7,935	3.25	2,370	3.95	840
	3.70	3,000	3.74	3,056	2.50	1,450	5.75	7,055	3.62	2,888	3.90	858
21	3,55	2,790	3.49	2,706	2.79	1,788	5.65	6.790	3.80	3.140	4.00	900
	2,50	2,720	3.36	2,524	3.08	2,144	5.25	5,795	3.65	2,930	4.06	960
	3,43	2,622	3.33	2,482	3.33	2,482	4.95	5,135	3.63	2,902	4.05	993
	3,30	2,440	3.31	2,454	3.15	2,235	4.75	4,735	3.64	2,916	4.03	998
	3,18	2,274	3.33	2,482	3.09	2,157	4.56	4,388	3.70	3,000	4.01	1,000
26	3.07 3.05 2.96 2.90 2.86 2.82	2,131 2,105 1,992 1,920 1,872 1,824	3.31 3.21 3.15 2.93 2.85 2.73	2,454 2,314 2,235 1,956 1,860 1,716	3.05 3.01 2.95 2.96 2.99	2,105 2,053 1,980 1,992 2,028	4.39 4.19 4.15 4.08 3.93 3.93	4,083 3,744 3,680 3,568 3,335 3,335	3.60 3.51 3.40 3.22 3.07	2,860 2,734 2,580 2,328 2,131	4.27 4.32 4.17 4.15 4.13 4.00	1,025 1,260 1,316 1,320 1,315 1,305

Monthly Discharge of Belly River near Lethbridge, for 1914.

Drainage area 6,764 square miles.)

	Dī	SCHARGE IN	ET.	Run-Off.		
MONTH.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet
fanuary Gebruary March April May une uly August September October November	\$40 1,484 5,691 11,680 12,324 5,795 3,112 2,482 7,935	602 560 290 1,460 4,80 5,592 1,824 1,120 1,219 1,788 1,680 704	671 622 1,122 3,412 8,606 7,928 3,799 1,923 1,616 3,999 2,995 1,094	0 099 0.092 0.166 0 505 1.270 1.170 0.562 0.284 0.239 0.591 0.443 0.162	0.11 0.10 0.19 0.56 1.46 1.30 0.65 0.33 0.27 0.68 0.49 0.19	41,258 34,544 68,992 203,028 529,162 471,750 233,589 118,243 96,160 245,889 178,215 67,268
The year					6.33	2,288,098

<sup>a to a Ice conditions.
b to b Gauge height of top of ice.
Gauge height interpolated.</sup>

MISCELLANEOUS DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS made in Belly River drainage basin, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Stream.	Location.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Discharge
				Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Secfl.
	O. H. Hoover	Belly River	16-1-28-4	67.3	53.80	1.43	77 00
Oct. 23	do	West Branch of Belly River South Branch of	Glacier Nat.Park	48.8	50.20	3.01	151.00
June 15		Belly River J. N. West's ditch.	do NW. 2-2-28-4	54.0 4.0	59.80 2.45	1.99	119.00 1.55

ST. MARY RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN.

General Description.

St. Mary River, an important tributary of the Belly River and thus indirectly of the South Saskatchewan River, heads in northern Montana on the eastern slope of the main range of the Rocky Mountains. It starts from the great Blackfoot glacier and receives affluents from numerous lesser glaciers. These streams unite within a short distance from their source and flow into Upper St. Mary Lake. Below this lake and in close proximity is Lower St. Mary Lake, the aggregate lengths of the two being about 22 miles. The river flows out of the lower lake at an elevation of 4,460 feet above mean sea level, and takes a northerly course through the foothills to the international boundary. From the boundary it flows in a north and easterly direction through a rolling country, finally emptying into the Belly River near Lethbridge, Alta.

The basin is bounded on the south by the Rocky Mountains, on the west by the watershed between Belly and St. Mary Rivers, and on the east by the watershed between Milk and St. Mary Rivers. The upper portion of the basin is heavily timbered, and receives its precipitation mostly in the shape of snowfall; the lower and major portion is totally devoid of tree growth and has a small precipitation.

The river flows through a very deep valley having steep banks, making the diversion of water from this stream for irrigation an expensive undertaking. In Canada the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company has water rights on this river. The headgates of their canal is at Kimball, five miles north of the boundary, and they already have 231 miles of ditch constructed, which irrigates land surrounding Lethbridge.

As this is an international river, discharge measurements are taken on it by the II drometric Surveys branches of both the Canadian and American Governments. The hydrometric engineers of both countries use a common gauging station near Kimball.

FIDLER BROTHERS' DITCH FROM BOUNDARY CREEK.

Location.—On the SE. 1/4 Sec. 19, Tp. 1, Rge. 26, W. 4th Mer.

Records available.—September 13, 1911, to July 13, 1914.

Gauge.-Vertical staff.

Bench-mark.—Wooden plug on the left bank, eight feet west of the gauge; elevation, 3.90 feet above zero of the gauge.

Channel.—Consists of sand and clay.

Discharge measurements.—Made by current meter.

Observer.—Jos. Fidler.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Fidler Brothers' Ditch from Boundary Creek, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.		Mean Velocity.		Discharge.
		Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
July 2	O. H. Hooverdo	4.6 4.8	2 00 2.03	1.32 1.23	1.51 1.46	2 6 2 5

DAILY GAUGE HEIGHT AND DISCHARGE of Fidler Brothers' Ditch from Boundary Creek, for 1914.

	Ju	ne.	Ju	ły.
DAY.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Fret.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	1 50 1.50 1.49	2.6 2.6 2.6	1.45 1.46 1.46 1.47 1.47	2.4 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5
6	1.49 1.49 1.48 1.48	2.6 2.6 2.5 2.5 2.5	1.49 1.48 1.47 1.45 1.44	2.6 2.5 2.5 2.4 2.4
11	1.46 1.44 1.59 1.49 1.40	2.5 2.4 2.9 2.6 2.2	1.43 1.4 <u>4</u> 1.45	2.4 2.4 2.4
16. 17. 18. 19.				
21. 22. 23. 24.				
27				

Monthly Discharge of Fidler Brothers' Ditch from Boundary Creek, for 1914.

•	D	ISCHARGE 12	Run-Off.			
Мохтн.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
June (3-15) July (1-13)	2.9 2.6	2.2 2.4	2.5 2.5			64 64
The period						128

BOUNDARY CREEK AT FIDLER BROTHERS' RANCH.

Location.—On the NW. ¼ Sec. 20, Tp. 1, Rge. 26, W. 4th Mer. Records available.—June 18, 1913, to October 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; zero of gauge maintained at 96.98 feet during 1913; 95.06 feet during 1914.

Lench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark located 25 feet from edge of left bank, and 20 feet downstream from the gauge.

Channel.—Consists of fine gravel, stone and clay; not liable to shift.

Lischarge measurements.—Made by wading.

Winter flow.—Records are discontinued during the winter season.

Observer.—James Fidler.

5 GEORGE V, A. 1915

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Boundary Creek at Fidler Brothers' Ranch, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
ar. 31. pril 14. ay 6. ay 6. ay 26. pril 12. pril 12. pril 27. pril 27. pril 18. prit 25.	O. H. Hoover	14.5 12.8 12.2 11.3 11.0 11.0	Sq. ft. 9.96 13.10 21.80 19.40 5.62 5.44 4.80 9.25 5.41	Ft. per sec. 1.34 1.44 1.01 0.68 0.90 0.76 0.58 0.69 0.56	Fect. 2.56 1.82 1.86 1.72 1.51 1.49 1.42 1.60 1.51	Secft. 13.4 18.9 22.0 13.2 5.1 4.1 2.88 6.4 3.0

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Boundary Creek at Fidler Brothers' Ranch, for 1914.

	Ap	ril.	M	ay.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Sec. ft.	Feet.	Secft.	Fert.	Secft.
1	2.00 1.51 0.56 0.53 0.65	35.0 4.9 Nil.	1 78 1.78 1.76 1.78 1.79	16.3 16.3 15.1 16.3 16.9	1.67 1.60 1.54 1.58 1.66	10.5 7.7 5.7 7.0 10.1
6	0.53 1.56 1.96 1.92 1.77	22.0 31.0 27.0 15.7	1.85 1.86 1.92 1.94 1.87	21.0 22.0 27.0 29.0 23.0	1.67 1.65 1.64 1.63 1.60	10.5 9.6 9.2 8.8 7.7
1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	1.75 1.74 1.78 1.80 1.81	14.5 14.0 16.3 17.5 18.2	1.86 1.84 1.83 1.82 1.80	22.0 20.0 20.0 19.0 17.5	1.59 1.58 1.57 1.57 1.59	7.1 7.0 6.7 6.7 7.4
6	1.81 1.75 1.72 1.70 1.70	18.2 14.5 12.9 11.9 11.9	1.79 1.78 1.76 1.76 1.78	16.9 16.3 15.1 15.1 16.3	1.71 1.69 1.66 1.55 1.55	12.4 11.4 10.1 6.0 6.0
1 2 3 4	1.74 1.78 1.76 1.74 1.70	14.0 16.3 15.1 14.0 11.9	1.80 1.78 1.76 1.76 1.74	17.5 16.3 15.1 15.1 14.0	1.54 1.55 1.57 1.58 1.64	5.7 6.0 6.7 7.0 9.2
6 7	1.70 1.69 1.70 1.70 1.69	11.9 11.4 11.9 11.9 11.4	1.74 1.72 1.70 1.70 1.69 1.68	14.0 12.9 11.9 11.9 11.4 11.0	1.74 1.73 1.64 1.64 1.64	14.0 13.5 9.2 9.2 9.2

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Boundary Creek at Fidler Brothers' Ranch, for 1914.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ober.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Fret.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Fect.	Socft.
1	1.42 * 1.42 1.48 1.46 1.18	2.8 2.8 4.1 3.6 4.1	1.40 1.39 1.39 1.38 1.38	$ \begin{array}{c} 2.1 \\ 2.0 \\ 1.9 \\ 1.8 \\ 1.7 \end{array} $	1 53 1.53 1.52 1.51 1.51	3.8 3.8 3.4 3.1 3.1	1.51 1.52 1.52 1.53 1.53	3.2 3.6 3.6 3.9 4.0
6	1.48 1.49 1.49 1.48 1.46	4.1 4.4 4.1 3.6	1.38 1.37 1.37 1.38 1.39	1.7 1.5 1.5 1.6 1.7	1.52 1.52 1.53 1.53 1.53	3.4 3.4 3.8 3.8 3.8	1.53 1.54 1.54 1.55 1.55	4.0 4.3 4.3 4.7 5.4
11	1.46 1.44 1.46 1.68 1.50	3.6 3.2 3.6 11.0 4.6	1.39 1.39 1.40 1.40 1.39	1.7 1.7 1.8 1.8 1.6	1.52 1.54 1.55 1.54 1.55	3.4 4.1 4.4 4.1 4.4	1.60 1.72 1.76 1.77 1.78	6.6 12.6 15.3 16.0 16.8
16	1.45 1.49 1.48 1.48 1.48	3.4 4.4 4.1 4.1 4.1	1.39 1.67 1.66 1.56	1.6 8.7a 8.6 4.8 4.8	1.54 1.54 1.54 1.54 1.54	4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1	1.75 1.76 1.78 1.78 1.78	14.7 15.4 16.8 16.8 17.6
21	1.47 1.47 1.46 1.46 1.46	3.9 3.9 3.6 3.6 3.5	1.55 1.55 1.53 1.56 1.55	4.4 4.4 3.8 4.8 4.4	1.54 1.53 1.53 1.53 1.53	4.1 3.8 3.8 3.8 3.6	1.80 1.81 1.82 1.79 1.78	18.4 19.2 20.0 17.7 17.0
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	1.45 1.45 1.44 1.43 1.12 1.41	3.4 3.4 3.1a 2.8 2.6 2.4	1.54 1.54 1.53 1.53 1.52 1.52	1.1 4.1 3.8 3.8 3.4 3.4	1.52 1.52 1.52 1.52 1.52 1.51	3.4b 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.2	1.78 1.77 1.76 1.76 1.75 1.75	$\begin{array}{c} 17.0 \\ 16.4 \\ 15.8 \\ 15.8 \\ 15.5 \\ 15.5b \end{array}$

a to a Shifting conditions. b to t Shifting conditions.

MONTHLY DISCHARGE of Boundary Creek at Fidler Brothers' Ranch, for 1914. (Drainage area 48 square miles.)

	Di	SCHARGE IN	Run-Off.			
Month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet
April (1–30) May une uly Mugust September October (1–31)	29.0 14.0 11.0	0.0 11.0 5.7 2.4 1.5 3.1 3.2	13.8 17.2 8.6 3.9 3.2 3.7 12.2	0.288 0.358 0.179 0.081 0.067 0.077 0.254	0 32 0 41 0 20 0 09 0 09 0 29	821 1,058 512 240 197 220 750
he period					1.48	3,798

ST. MARY RIVER NEAR KIMBALL.

Location.—Cable station on the SW. ¼ Sec. 25, Tp. 1, Rge. 25, W. 4th Mer., about 2,000 feet above the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company's Dam.

Records available.—April 13, 1908, to December 31, 1914.

Gauges.—Friez automatic stage recorder housed in a concrete shelter, about 3,000 feet above the cable station; zero of auto. gauge maintained at 88-75 feet during 1913-14. Vertical staff at summer cable station; zero of staff maintained at 85-84 feet during 1914. Chain gauge at winter station located at the bridge on the SW. 4 Sec. 1, Tp. 2, Rge. 25, W. 4th Mer.; zero of chain gauge maintained at 86-97 feet during 1914.

Bench-marks.—At auto. gauge: a spike on the downstream side of the concrete shelter; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet. At summer station: a permanent iron bench-mark; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet. At winter station: a permanent iron bench-mark; assumed elevation,

100.00 feet; located 131 feet NE. of the right abutment of the bridge.

Channel.—Consists of sand and gravel; liable to slight shifting conditions. Discharge measurements.—Made from a cable car.

Winter flow.—Difficulty is often experienced in obtaining accurate discharges during the winter months on account of slush ice and the formation of more than one layer of ice. Measurements of this season are obtained at the SW. 4 Sec. 1, Tp. 2, Rge. 25, W. 4th Mer.

Diversions.—Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company's Canal, capacity about 700 sec.-ft.,

below the station about one mile.

Observer.—J. M. Dunn.

Remarks.—The station is maintained in co-operation with the stream measurement work carried out by United States Geological Surveys.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of St. Mary River near Kimball, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge
		Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Fect.	Secft.
n. 12	J. E. Degnan	42	134	1.60	3.61a	214
n. 23		97 37	144	0.57	3.20	82
b. 11 b. 26	do	40	56 60	1.71 1.96	5.40 5.50	96 119
b. 26 ar. 13	W. A. Burton	58	93	2.45	5.11	229
ar. 25	O. H. Hoover	120	86	1.16	4.34	100
oril 7	do	95	168	1.76	2.59b	295
oril 20	do	223	413	2.20	3.00€	910
ay 13	do	229	591	3.30	4.10	1.952
ay 23	W. A. Lamb (U.S.G.S.)	230	611	4.11	4.53	2,510
ne 2	O. H. Hoover	228	639	4.25	4.63	2,718
ne 21	W. A. Lamb (U.S.G.S.)	229	605	4.03	4.53	2,440
ne 23	O. H. Hoover	228	546	3.75	4.19	2,049
ly 15	do	226	490	3.25	3.77	1,591
ly 21	W. A. Lamb (U.S.G.S.)	226	414	2.87	3.40	1,190
ig. 11	O. H. Hoover	197 189	299 278	$\frac{2.18}{2.11}$	$\frac{2.71}{2.56}$	654
pt. 2 pt. 5	do	186	266	1.99	2.49	588 529
pt. 5 pt. 10	W. A. Lamb (U.S.G.S.)	183	259	1.84	2.46	477
pt. 18	O. H. Hoover	181	251	1.88	2.36	470
pt. 22	do	206	328	2.45	2.97	806
t. 1	do	196	304	2.30	2.78	700
t. 10	do	198	309	2.27	2.80	700
t. 16	do	224	380	2 73	3.18	1,036
ov. 12	do	201	321	2 44	2.89c	791
ov. 26	do	178	234	1.81	2.30d	422
ec. 14	do	65	100	2.67	2.37d	267

a to b Gauge heights from winter gauge.

c to c Gauge heights from automatic gauge.

d Gauge heights from winter gauge.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of St. Mary River near Kimball, for 1914.

-												
	Janu	iary.	Febr	uary.	Ma	rch.	Ap	ril.	Ma	у.	Jui	ne.
DAY.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Galige Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	2 29a 2.30 2.35 2.70	85 94 103 114 123	3.62 3.42 5.42	81 78 73 71 70	5.25 5.25 5.20 5.20 5.20	128 139 148 157 168	3.99 3.91 3.94 3.84 3.84	265 275 288 312 290	3.25 3.73 4.20 4.10 3.93	1,092 1,543 2,085 1,965 1,764	4 38 4.59 4 53 5.00 4.98	2,314 2,587 2,899 3,120 3,094
6	2.75 2.85 2.82 2.85 3.00	135 146 159 172 183	5.12 5.47	73 78 82 87 90	5.20 5.18 	177 186 197 207 215	2.94 2.64 2.59 2.59 2.59	265 295 320 343 362	3.85 3.84 3.86 3.88 4.10	1,675 1,664 1,686 1,708 1,965	4.88 4.70 4.45 4.30 4.08	2,964 2,730 2,444 2,210 1,911
11	3.30 3.70 3.40 3.25 3.25	198 215 195 182 175	5.40 5.40 5.40 5.40	96 97 98 98 100	5.15 5.15 5.12 5.11 5.11	222 226 229 230 228	2.54a 2.18b 2.33 2.47 2.55	364 366 440 510 555	4.17 4.09 4.10 4.17 4.31	2,049 1,953 1,965 2,049 2,223	3.95 3.92 4.25 4.50 4.45	1,788 1,753 2,148 2,470 2,405
16 17 18 19 20	3.25 3.25 3.30 3.25	165 156 143 138 128	5.50 5.60 5.60 5.85 5.90	105 111 118 122 127	5.10 5.05 5.05 5.00 5.00	220 205 190 190 182	2.68 2.68 2.63 2.76 3.00	633 633 603 684 855	4.50 4.67 4.73 4.75 4.78	2,470 2,691 2,769 2,795 2,834	4.38 4.42 4.51 4.60 4.62	2,314 2,366 2,483 2,600 2,626
21	3.40	115 97 82 81 85	6.00 5.50 5.45	130 127 122 119 117	5.00	178 185 189 160 100	3.12 3.10 3.15 3.23 3.23	952 935 978 1,047 1,047	4.76 4.65 4.58 4.60 1.77	2,808 2,665 2,574 2,600 2,821	4.55 4.48 4.21 4.05 3.98	2,535 2,444 2,098 1,905 1,822
26	3.55 3.55 3.60	85 78 77 82 85 84	5.50 5.40 5.35	119 120 123	3.85 3.95 3.95	98 102 170 202 222 248	3.28 3.28 3.32 3.28 3.28 3.20	1,092 1,092 1,129 1,092 1,074	4.78 4.62 4.53 4.43 4.29 4.28	2,834 2,626 2,509 2,379 2,198 2,185	3.97 3.95 3.94 3.92 3.91	1,810 1,788 1,776 1,753 1,742

a Gauge heights to April 11 are readings on winter gauge-rod. b Gauge heights April 12 to Dec. 4 recorded by auto gauge.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of St. Mary River near Kimball, for 1914.—Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.	Nove	mber.	Dece	mber.
DAY.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Heignt.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1. 2 3 4	3.86 3.85 3.89 3.92 4.02	1,686 1,675 1,719 1,753 1,869	2.97 2.94 2.94 2.96 2.93	832 810 810 825 802	2.64 2.57 2.52 2.50 2.47	609 567 537 525 510	2 77 2 83 2 86 2 91 2 93	690 731 752 788 802	2.70 2.77 2.92 3.08 3.11	645 691 795 919 944	2.42 2.17 2.18 2.07 3.29c	367 <i>d</i> 362 366 316 310
6 21 7 8 9.	$\begin{array}{c} 4.11 \\ 4.12 \\ 4.06 \\ 4.03 \\ 4.00 \end{array}$	1,977 1,989 1,917 1,881 1,845	2.92 2.94 2.88 2.82 2.78	795 810 766 724 697	2.46 2.47 2.45 2.44 2.42	505 510 500 495 485	2.90 2.87 2.82 2.81 2.80	780 759 724 717 710	3.19 3.19 3.19 3.09 2.98	1,012 1,012 1,012 927 S40	3.29 3.24 3.19 3.59 3.39	302 290 277 272 272
11 12 13 14	3 97 3.92 3 87 3 87 3 81	1,810 1,753 1,697 1,697 1,631	2.68 2.67 2.64 2.61 2.57	633 627 609 591 567	2.39 2.37 2.34 2.31 2.27	470 460 445 430 410	2 78 2-74 2 75 2 82 2 97	697 671 678 724 832	2.95 2.90 2.93 2.90 2.90	818 780 802 780 780	3.59 3.41 3.61	273 269 267 267 260
16. 17. 18. 19.	3 72 3.62 3.58 3 46 3.43	1,532 1,426 1,385 1,265 1,235	2.53 2.74 2.97 2.98 2.94	543 671 832 840 810	2.31 2.36 2.36 2.48 2.68	430 455 455 515 633	3 20 3 40 3 45 3 38 3 31	1,020 1,205 1,255 1,186 1,120	2.99 2.90 2.83 2.83 2.78	848 780 731 731 697	3.95 3.95 5.90 5.30	250 239 238 238 239 235
21. 22. 23. 24. 25.	3 42 3.35 3.24 3.18 3.13	1,225 1,158 1,056 1,003 960	2.87 2.84 2.85 2.90 2.86	759 738 745 780 752	2.89 2.95 2.92 2.91 2.82	773 818 795 788 724	3 24 3 19 3 14 3 07 2.99	1,056 1,012 969 911 848	2.74 2.52 2.34 2.32 2.34	671 537 445 435 445	5.30 5.35 5.40 5.45	223 219 221 221 221 216
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	3.07 3.02 3.00 3.00 3.00 2.98	911 871 855 855 855 856 840	2.82 2.75 2.72 2.68 2.65 2.64	724 678 658 633 615 609	2.80 2.90 2.86 2.82 2.80	710 780 752 724 710	2.94 2.90 2.85 2.82 2.76 2.75	810 780 745 724 684 678	2.31 2.26 2.23 2.20 2.79	430 405 390 375 371d	5 40 5.35 4.95 4.55 5.30 5.276	207 200 193 188 185 183

 $[\]epsilon$ to ϵ Gauge heights from staff gauge at SW, 1-2-25-4, d Discharge estimated.

Monthly Discharge of St. Mary River near Kimball, for 1914.

(Drainage area 472 square miles.)

	Di	SCHARGE IN	Run-Off.			
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet
anuary ebruary larch pril lay une uly ugust eptember ctober lovember	215 130 248 1,129 2,834 3,120 1,989 840 818 1,255 1,012 367	77 70 98 265 1,092 1,742 840 543 410 671 375 183	128 101 184 637 2,230 2,331 1,430 719 584 841 702 256	0.271 0.214 0.390 1.350 4.725 4.939 3.030 1.523 1.237 1.782 1.488 0.542	$\begin{array}{c} 0.31 \\ 0.22 \\ 0.45 \\ 1.51 \\ 5.45 \\ 5.51 \\ 3.49 \\ 1.76 \\ 1.38 \\ 2.05 \\ 1.66 \\ 0.62 \end{array}$	7.87 5,609 11.31 37.904 137,120 138,790 87,930 44,210 34,750 51,741 41,772 15,744

ALBERTA RAILWAY AND IRRIGATION COMPANY CANAL NEAR KIMBALL.

Location.—On the SE. 4 Sec. 21, Tp. 2, Rge. 24, W. 4th Mer., at the flume over Rolph Creek. Records available.—July 26, 1910, to October 6, 1914.

Gauge. Vertical staff; datum unchanged.

Channel.—Smooth plank flume, 768 feet long.

Discharge measurements.—Made from a foot bridge spanning the flume at a point about midway from the ends.

Artificial control.—The discharge is controlled by headgates at Kimball, about six miles

above the flume.

Observer. J. M. Dunn.

Remarks. A new flume was built just to the right, to replace the old structure, during October, November and December. It is 27 feet wide and 8 feet deep. A vertical metal staff is countersunk in the left side of this flume about midway from the ends for future gauge height records.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company Canal near Kimball, for 1914.

Feet. Sq. ft. Sq. ft.	5.98 2.6 6.50 3.6 6.81 3.8 6.68 3.7 6.49 3.6	2 502 2 666 3 736 5 705 9 672
Aug. 27 do 27.2 87.7 Sept. 2 do 27.2 83.8 Sept. 9 do 27.2 73.4 Sept. 17 do 27.2 72.3 Sept. 20 do 27.2 37.6 Sept. 20 do 27.2 27.1 Sept. 20 do 27.2 21.0 Sept. 21 do 27.2 21.0 Sept. 21 do 27.2 57.4	6.39 3.6 5.93 3.7 5.91 3.3 5.78 3.0 5.78 3.0 5.22 2.6 2.18 0.9	1 644 5 521 507 6 527 6 527 7 394 4 378 1 107 3 59 5 38 5 250

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company Canal near Kimball, for 1914.

	Ap	oril.	Ma	ìy.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Sec. f.	Feet.	Sec. fl.	Fert.	Sec. ft.
1 2 3 4 5			2.23 2.25 2.58 2.60 2.60	283 288 365 370 370	3.52 3.52 3.62 3.75 3.75	627 627 658 700 700
6			2.58 2.70 2.75 2.76 2.77	365 395 408 411 413	3.75 3.74 3.72 3.74 3.76	700 697 691 697 704
11			2 77 2.77 2 90 2.92 2.91	413 413 448 453 451	3.75 3.75 3.74 3.75 3.75	700 700 697 700 700
16			2.93 2.93 2.93 2.91 2.90	456 456 456 451 448	3.75 3.75 3.75 3.75 3.75	700 700 700 700 700 700
21			3.12 3.00 3.12 3.20 3.20	509 475 509 531 531	3.79 3.80 3.83 3.80 3.82	714 717 727 717 717 724
26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31.	2.23a 2.23	283 283	3.20 3.20 3.19 3.45 3.40 3.48	531 531 528 606 590 615	3.75 3.75 3.75 3.75 3.70	700 700 700 700 700 684

a Gates opened.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company Canal near Kimball, for 1914.

_	Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.	Septe	mber.	Oct	ber.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Fect.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1 2 3 4 5	3.68 3.70 3.70 3.70 3.70	678 684 684 684 684	3.46 3.46 3.45 3.45 3.42	609 609 606 606 596	3 00 3.01 3.02 3.01 3.00	475 478 481 478 475	2.50 2.50 2.50 2.65 2.20	346 346 346 382 276
6. 7. 8. 9.	3.68 3.70 3.70 3.70 3.70 3.70	678 684 684 684 684	3.42 3.42 3.38 3.32 3.28	596 596 584 566 556	2.75 2.65 2.65 2.68 2.65	408 382 382 390 382		276b
11 12 13 13 14 15	3.69 3.69 3.70 3.69 3.70	681 681 684 681 681	3.25 3.18 3.15 3.12 3.08	545 525 517 509 497	2.55 2.50 2.50 2.45 2.40	358 346 346 334 322		
16 17 18 19 20	3.69 3.70 3.69 3.69 3.70	681 684 681 681 684	3.05 3.35 2.95 3.08 3.08	489 575 462 497 497	2.42 2.55 2.54 2.55 1.40	327 358 356 358 122		
21 22 23 24 25	3.70 3.61 3.59 3.59 3.58	684 655 649 649 646	3.16 3.25 3.25 3.25 3.15	520 545 545 545 547	2.56 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50	360 346 346 346 346	,	
26 27 28 29 30 31	3.57 3.52 3.48 3.47 3.47 3.46	643 627 615 612 612 609	3.15 3.15 3.15 3.15 3.15 3.15 3.15	517 517 517 517 517 517	2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50	346 346 346 346 346		

b Headgates closed for season.

Monthly Discharge of Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company Canal near Kimball, for 1914.

	Dischar	D-FEET.	Run-Off.	
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Total in Acre-feet.
April (29-30) May une une uly August September October (1-6)	615 727 684 609 481 382	283 283 627 609 462 122 276	283 454 696 666 542 368 329	1,122 27,915 41,415 40,951 33,326 21,898 3,911

ALBERTA RAILWAY AND IRRIGATION COMPANY CANALS.

The main canal of the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company diverts water from the St. Mary River on the SE. ¼ Sec. 36, Tp. 1, Rge. 25, W. 4th Mer.

The discharge measurements published herewith were made during investigations to determine absorption losses, conducted by this department during 1913 and 1914.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Main Canal near Kimball, in 1914. (SE. 21-2-24-4.)

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
July 11	R. J. McGuinnessdo	Feet. 27.2 48.0	Sq. ft. 103.3 241.9	Ft. per sec. 6.22 2.72	Feet. 3.69 3.70	Secft. 642 659a

a Measurement at NE. 36-1-25-4.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Pinepound Spillway at Spring Coulee, in 1914. (NE. 29-4-23-4.)

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
1914. July 15	R. J. McGuinness	Feet. 24.0	Sq. ft. 14.0	Ft. per sec. 0.89	Feet. 2.90	Secft.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Main Canal at Spring Coulee, in 1914. (NW. 28-4-23-4.)

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
1914. July 15	R. J. McGuinness	Feet. 50.5	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec. 4.07	Feet, 4.69	Secft. 597

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Magrath Lateral near Headgates, in 1913-14. (SW. 9-5-22-4.)

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
1913. July 24 Aug. 14 Aug. 14 Aug. 27 Aug. 27 Aug. 28 Aug. 29 Aug. 29 Sept. 1 Sept. 2 Sept. 3 Sept. 3 Sept. 3 Sept. 3 Sept. 3 Sept. 22 Sept. 22 Sept. 23 Sept. 23 Sept. 23 Sept. 23 Sept. 30 Sept. 31	G. D. Walters do do do do G. R. Elliott R. J. Srigley do do G. R. Elliott R. J. Srigley do	Feet. 9.5 9.0 9.5 9.5 9.7 10.4 9.6 9.4 9.8 9.4 10.1 9.3 12.2 12.0 7.6 7.6 7.6 7.6 7.6 7.6 7.6 7.6 7.6 7.6	Sq. ft. 12.3 3.0 9.6 9.6 9.6 11.9 11.1 8.5 8.7 10.4 8.6 5.7 7.1 14.4 13.8 9.1 9.3 7.6 10.6 10.6 10.6 10.6 11.0 8.7	Ft. per sec. 1.37 0.67 0.97 0.98 0.88 0.70 1.10 0.74 1.00 1.41 1.13 2.09 1.25 1.09 1.14 1.15 0.89 0.91 1.28 1.26 1.25 1.27 1.33 0.92	Feel. 2.10 1.14 1.72 1.72 1.72 1.72 1.72 1.64 1.64 1.58 2.40 2.65 2.65 1.20 1.22 1.00 1.40 1.40 1.40 1.40 1.40 1.40 1.40	Secft. 16.8 2.0 9.4 9.5 10.4 7.7 9.4a 8.7 7.7 -8.6 8.1b 8.1a 30.0 17.3 9.9 10.6 7 6.8 7.0 13.6 13.3 13.5 14.6 8.0

a Measurement one mile downstream.b Measurement at headgates.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Distributaries from Magrath Lateral, in 1914.

	Date.	Location.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	1914.			Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft.per sec	Feet.	Secft.
		SW. 21-5-22-4	R. J. McGuinness					2.20
		SE. 20-5-22-4						1.79
		NE. 20-5-22-4	do					0.39
		NE. 20-5-22-4	do					6.23
		SE. 29-5-22-4						1.77
		NW. 32-5-22-4						1 29
July	18	SE. 6-6-22-4	do					1.71a

a Magrath Lateral.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Pothole Creek at Magrath, in 1913-14.

(SE. 26-5-22-4.)

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
1913.		Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.		Secft.
uly 24	G. D. Walters	33.0	31.7	1.73	1.30	55
Aug. 14		54.0	42.7	1.95	1.33	83
Aug. 27		54.0	69.6 69.7	3.06 2.81	1.88	213 196
Aug. 27	G. R. Elliott	54.5 54.5	76.0	2.81	1.82	223
Aug. 28		54.5	62.6	2.11	1.58	132
	G. R. Elliott	54.5	62.5	2.14	1.56	134
		53.5	63.1	2.06	1.55	130
Sept. 4		54.6	53.2	1.75	1.37	94
	G. R. Elliott	55.4	52.5	1.84	1.36	97
	R. J. McGuinness	52.0	49.4	2.25		108
uly 17		49.0	48.6	2.08		101a

a Measurement at NE. 17-7-21-1.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Main Canal at Flume No. 2, in 1913-14.

(SW, 25-5-22-4.)

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
1913. June 24. Aug. 14 Aug. 14 Aug. 26. Aug. 26. Aug. 27 Aug. 27 Aug. 27 Aug. 28 Sept. 1 Sept. 2 Sept. 3 Sept. 4 Sept. 5 1914 July 16 Sept. 19 Sept. 21 Sept. 21 Sept. 21 Sept. 21 Sept. 22 Sept. 23 Sept. 24 Sept. 25 Sept. 30 Oct. 1 Oct. 2	G. D. Walters. do R. J. Srigley G. R. Elliott. G. D. Walters do G. R. Elliott do R. J. Srigley G. R. Elliott R. J. Srigley G. R. Elliott R. J. Srigley do G. R. Elliott R. J. McGuinness do	Feet. 22.0 22.0 22.0 22.0 22.0 22.0 22.0 2	Sq. ft. 67. 0 67. 2 66. 1 64. 8 65. 1 63. 5 47. 0 57. 2 57. 2 57. 1 62. 6 63. 3 85. 8 56. 3 25. 7 64. 4 63. 2 63. 2 64. 5 65. 5 67. 7	Ft. per sec. 4.09 4.16 4.12 4.11 4.02 3.84 4.11 3.43 3.82 3.91 3.66 4.02 4.03 5.34 4.34 2.51 4.31 4.34 4.35 4.37 4.35 4.35 4.30	Feet. 2.93 2.94 2.89 2.90 2.83 2.84 2.77 2.02 2.53 2.49 2.47 2.73 2.77 2.66 2.65 2.60 2.65 2.60 2.65 2.70 2.80	Secft. 275 280 272 273 260 261 161 223 224 219 251 255 458 244 64 277 273 275 277 280 285 298

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Main Canal at Welling, in 1913-14.

(NE. 5-6-21-4.)

Da	te.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
Aug. 14 Aug. 27 Aug. 28 Aug. 28 Aug. 30 Sept. 1 Sept. 2 Sept. 3	13	G. R. Elliott. R. J. Srigley. do G. R. Elliott. do R. J. Srigley. G. R. Elliott.	Feet. 44.2 30.2 47.3 45.0 45.0 44.8 43.5 44.0 44.2	Sq. ft. 127.2 134.4 180.9 121.7 118.0 114.7 110.8 109.6 112.1 125.3	Ft. per sec. 2.18 2.17 1.85 2.06 2.09 2.06 1.97 1.89 1.78 2.17	Feet. 2.40 2.66 2.66 2.56 2.09 2.44 2.36 2.34 2.36 2.63	Secft. 278 292 332 250 248 243 214 208 206 252
Oct. 6 191 July 18 Sept. 21	14	G. D. Walters	45.5 44.0 46.0 37.7 46.7	119.5 132.1 162.4 46.6 116.5	2.09 2.11 2.92 1.03 2.22	2.62 2.64 3.16 0.71 2.55	250 278 445 48 258

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Raymond Lateral at Headgates, in 1913-14.

(SE. 5-6-21-4.)

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
1913.		Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
July 28	G. D. Walters	12.0	16.S	2.96	1.40	50.0
Aug. 15	do	12.0	13.2	2.90	1.10	38.0
Aug. 27	G. R. Elliott	$\frac{12.0}{12.0}$	$\frac{12.6}{12.0}$	2.95	1.05	37.0 36.0
Aug. 28	R. J. Srigley	$\frac{12.0}{12.0}$	9.1	2.99 3.04	0.76	28.0
Aug. 29	do	16.4	18.6	1.35	0.70	25.0a
Aug. 30	R. J. Srigley	12.0	7.8	3.02	0.65	24.0
Sept. 1	G. R. Elliott	12.0	7.2	3.06	0.60	22.0
Sept. 2	R. J. Srigley	12.0	7.2	3.05	0.60	22.0
Sept. 3	G. D. Walters	12.0	7.7	3.02	0.64	23.0
Sept. 3	do	16.0	18.2	1.26		23.0a
Sept. 5	R. J. Srigley	12.0	14.4	3.03	1.20	44 ()
Iuly 18	R. I. McGuinness	12.0	24.2	2.91	2.05	71.0
July 25	do	12.0	24 6	2.80	2.05	70.0
July 25	do	5.6	14.0	2.82		39 0a
Sept. 21	do	12.0	6.2	1.53	0.50	9.6
Sept. 21	do	12.0	12.1	2.04	0.99	25 0
Sept. 22	do	12.0	24.2	2.63	2.00	64.0
Sept. 23	do	12.0	18.5	2.27	1.52	42.0
Sept. 23	do	12.0	18.2	2.38	1.50	43 0
Sept. 24	do	12.0	15.5	2.07	1.27	32.0
Sept. 24	do	12.0	10.0	1.81	0.81	18 0
Sept. 25	do	12.0	22.4	2.63	1.85	59.0
Oct. 2	do	12.0	21.8	2.60	1 80	57.0

a Measurement one mile downstream.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Distributaries from Raymond Lateral, in 1914.

Date.	Location.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
J914. July 25. July 27.	NE. 4-6-21-4. NW 2-6-21-4. NE. 2-6-21-4. NE. 1-6-21-4. SE. 12-6-21-1. SE. 12-6-21-1. SW. 7-6-20-4. SE. 7-6-20-4. SE. 7-6-20-4. SE. 7-6-20-4. SE. 9-6-20-4. NW. 10-6-20-4. SW. 14-6-20-4. SW. 14-6-20-4. SW. 14-6-20-4. SW. 13-6-20-4. NW. 13-6-20-4. NW. 13-6-20-4. NW. 13-6-20-4. NW. 13-6-20-4. NW. 13-6-19-4. NW. 8-6-19-4. NW. 8-6-19-4.	R. J. McGuinness do do	Feet. 3.9 3.4 3.0 4.5 2.1 3.7 6.0 3.7 2.9 3.4 3.0 3.5 3.3 3.7 3.5 6.0	Sq. ft. 3.9 3.1 1.7 3.6 1.7 2.2 3.1 1.8 1.0 1.4 1.1 1.3 2.8 1.4 4.8 2.6 2.2 1.4 8.4	Ft. per sec. 1 26 1.22 0.88 1.71 1.17 1.50 0.82 1.04 0.85 2.90 0.82 1.04 1.17 1.05 1.07	Feet.	Secft. 4.90 3.80 1.49 3.00 2.80 1.98 3.30 2.50 1.61 0.82 1.51 0.62 1.51 0.60 1.15 5.00 3.03 2.20 1.47 11.30a

a Raymond Lateral.

Discharge Measurements of Main Canal at NW. 36-6-21-4, in 1913-14.

	Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
Aug.	28	G. R. Elliott. G. D. Walters. do R. J. Srigley.	Feet. 47.0 51.0 50.8 51.5 51.5 52.3 52.0 50.3 55.7 49.0	Sq. ft. 83.5 116.6 110.0 114.2 109.3 106.8 100.9 123.5 119.5	Ft. per sec. 2.09 1.99 1.80 1.95 2.02 1.66 1.80 1.74 1.86 1.89	Feet. 1.84 2.18 2.17 2.16 2.15 1.96 2.02 2.12 2.15 2.10	Secft. 175 233 207 209 221 177 181 202 221 225
July	1914.	R. J. McGuinness	59.0	156.3	2.52	2.78	

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Big Chin Canal at Headgates, in 1914.

(SW. 18-8-20-4.)

Date.	Date. Engineer.		Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
July 21	R. J. McGuinnessdo	Feet. 30.2 29.9 28.3	Sq. ft. 56.1 39.2 23.8	Ft. per sec. 2.82 1.48 1.26	Feet. 2.28 1.37 0.98	Secft. 158 58 30

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Main Canal at Big Chin Gates, in 1914.

(SE. 13-8-21-4.)

Date.	Date. Engineer.		Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.	
July 21. July 22. Sept. 28. Sept. 29.	do	Feet. 32.0 25.8 25.7 25.0	Sq. ft. 130.4 90.0 67.0 41.8	Ft. per sec. 2.77 2.10 1.91 0.89	3.20 2.70 1.69	Secft. 361a 201 128 37	

a Measurement at NW. 7-8-20-4.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Distributaries from Main Canal, in 1914.

Date.	Location.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
****			Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
1914. July 22. July 22. July 22. July 22. July 22. July 22.	SW. 7-8-20-4 NE. 6-8-20-4 NE. 31-7-20-4	R. J. McGuinness do do do do	6.0 3.5 3.0 2.1 4.8	2.7 2.7 1.6 0.8 4.3	1.09 1.19 1.50 0.70 1.92		3.00 3.20 2.40 0.54 8.40

ROLPH CREEK NEAR KIMBALL.

Location.—On the SE. ½ Sec. 21, Tp. 2, Rge. 24, W. 4th Mer.
Records available.—May 17, 1911, to October 31, 1914.
Gauge.—Vertical staff; zero of gauge maintained at 93.41 feet during 1913-14.
Beneh-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark located on the left bank 100 feet downstream; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Consists of sand, gravel and stone; likely to shift. Discharge measurements.—Made by wading. Observer.—J. M. Dunn.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Rolph Creek near Kimball, in 1914.

	Engineer.		Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
May 14 June 3. June 23. July 16. Aug. 12.	. Hoover	a	Sq. ft. 7.50 3.65 4.16 0.83		Feet. 1.07 0.63 0.64 0.49 0.57 0.60 0.60 0.65	Secft. 15.90 4.80 5.00 0.30 0.21 0.38 0.13 0.05

a Weir measurement.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Rolph Creek near Kimball, for 1914.

	Apr	il.	M	ay.	Ju	ne.
DAY.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge,
1	Feet. 1.56 1.55 1.53a 1.51 1.44a	Secft. 55.0 54.0 51.0 49.0 42.0	Feet. 0.60 0.60 0.60 0.60 0.60 0.65	Secft. 4.30 4.30 4.30 4.30 4.30 5.20	Feet. 0.45 0.47 0.50 0.50 0.50	Secft. Nil. 0.10 0.30 0.40 0.35
6	1.38a 1.31a 1.25a 1.18a 1.11	$\begin{array}{c} 36.0 \\ 30.0 \\ 26.0 \\ 21.0 \\ 17.7 \end{array}$	0.70 0.75 0.85 0.85 0.85	6.20 7.20 9.50 9.50 9.50	0.50 0.50 0.49 0.48 0.47	0.30 0.20 Nil.
11	1.07 1.07a 1.06a 1.06 0.99a	16.1 16.1 15.7 15.7 13.2	0.85 0.70 0.67 0.64 0.63b	9.50 6.20 5.60 5.10 4.70	0.47 0.47 0.47 0.48 0.47	ec ec ec
16	0.92a 0.85 0.80a 0.75a 0.70a	11.3 9.5 8.3 7.2 6.2	0.60 0.60 0.60 0.60 0.60	4.10 4.00 3.90 3.80 3.70	0.47 0.47 0.47 0.47 0.47	ec ec ec
21. 22 23 24 25.	0.65 0.64a 0.63a 0.62 0.62a	5.2 5.1 4.9 4.7 4.7	0.57 0.55 0.55 0.53 0.53	3 00 2.60 2.50 2.00 1.90	0.50a 0.53a 0.57 0.54a 0.52a	0.21 Nil.
26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31.	0.61a 0.61a 0.60 0.62 0.60	4.5 4.5 4.3 4.7 4.3	0.50 0.48 0.47 0.45 0.45 0.45	1.20 0.75 0.45 0.10 Nil.	0.50 0.50 0.50 0.50 Dry.b	64

a Gauge height interpolated.b to b Shifting conditions May 15 to Sept. 21.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Rolph Creek near Kimball, for 1914.—Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	gust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
1	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1 2 3 4 5	Dry.b " " 0.50	1N11.	0.55 0.55 0.58 0.60 0.60	Nil. " 0.25 0.23	0.67 0.67 0.65 0.67 0.65	0.85 0.77 0.69 0.61 0.53	0.71a 0.73a 0.75a 0.77a 0.80	1.93 2.60 3.20 3.90 4.90
6	0.50 0.50 0.50 0.50 0.54a	ec ec ec	0.60 0.60 0.60 0.60 0.60	0.22 0.21 0.19 0.17 0.16	0.65 0.65 0.65 0.65 0.65	$0.45 \\ 0.43 \\ 0.41 \\ 0.39 \\ 0.37$	0.80 0.85 0.90a 0.95a 1.00a	4.90 6.60 8.20 10.10 12.00
11	0.56 <i>a</i> 0.58 <i>a</i> 0.60 0.60 0.60	0.10 0.45 0.43 0.40	0.60 0.60 0.60 0.60 0.60	$egin{array}{c} 0.14 \\ 0.13 \\ 0.46 \\ 0.79 \\ 1.12 \\ \end{array}$	0.65 0.65 0.70 0.68 0.66	0.35 0.33 0.31 0.29 0.27	1.05a 1.10a 1.15a 1.20 1.19a	14.10 16.23 19.10 22.00 21.00
16. 17. 18. 19.	0.60 0.60 0.60 0.60 0.60	0.38 0.36 0.34 0.32 0.30	0.60 0.70 0.67 0.67 0.65	1.45 1.80 1.60 1.40 1.20	0.65 0.65 0.65 0.65 0.65	$\begin{array}{c} 0.25 \\ 0.21 \\ 0.17 \\ 0.13 \\ 0.09 \end{array}$	1, 18 1, 15 1, 15 1, 14 1, 12	21.00 19.10 19.10 18.50 17.40
21. 22. 23. 24. 25.	$ \begin{array}{r} 0.55 \\ 0.55 \\ 0.55 \\ 0.55 \\ 0.55 \\ \end{array} $	Nil.	0.65 0.65 0.65 0.65 0.65	1.00 0.80 0.76 0.72 0.68	$\begin{array}{c} 0.65b \\ 0.65 \\ 0.65 \\ 0.65 \\ 0.65 \\ 0.65 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.05 \\ 0.05 \\ 0.05 \\ 0.05 \\ 0.05 \\ 0.05 \end{array}$	1.10 1.10 1.08 1.05 1.05	16.20 16.20 15.40 14.10 12.00
26 27 28 29 30 31	0.55 0.50 0.50 0.50 0.50 0.50	66 66 67 67	0.65 0.65 0.65 0.65 0.65 0.67	$\begin{array}{c} 0.64 \\ 0.60 \\ 0.65 \\ 0.70 \\ 0.75 \\ 0.80 \end{array}$	0.65 0.65 0.65 0.67a 0.69a	0.05 0.05 0.05 0.67 1.29	$\begin{array}{c} 1.00 \\ 0.90 \\ 0.85 \\ 0.80 \\ 0.75 \\ 0.70 \end{array}$	12.00 8.20 6.60 4.90 3.20 1.60

a Gauge height interpolated. b to b Shifting conditions May 15 to Sept. 21.

Monthly Discharge of Rolph Creek near Kimball, for 1914.

(Drainage area 74 square miles.)

	Dis	CHARGE IN	ET.	Run-Off.		
Мохтн.	Maximum.	Minimum	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
April May June July August September October	0.40	4.30 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.05 1.60	18.30 4.20 0.06 0.10 0.73 0.34 11.50	$\begin{array}{c} 0.247 \\ 0.057 \\ 0.001 \\ 0.001 \\ 0.010 \\ 0.005 \\ 0.155 \end{array}$	0.280 0.060 0.001 0.001 0.010 0.006 0.018	1,089 258 4 6 45 20 707
The period			 		0.376	2,129

LEE CREEK AT LAYTON'S RANCH.

Location.—SE. ¼ Sec. 27, Tp. 2, Rge. 26, W. 4th Mer., at B. Layton's ranch. Records available.—May 25, 1913, to January 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; zero of gauge maintained at elevation 88.14 feet during 1913-14. Bench-mark.--Permanent iron bench-mark; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet; located on the left bank about 300 feet below the gauge.

Channel.—Straight and quite uniform, with a flat rock bed; not liable to shift.

Discharge measurements.—Made by wading at all ordinary stages, and from temporary cable at very high stages.

Winter flow.—Obtained through the ice 610 feet below the gauge. Observer.—B. Layton.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Lee Creek at Layton's Ranch, in 1914.

Jan. 3 J. E. Degnan 18.0 10.80 0.66 2.60 7.2 Jan. 14 do 18.0 11.30 2.12 2.44 24.0 Jan. 27 do 18.0 11.30 2.12 2.44 24.0 Jan. 27 do 16.0 9.12 1.12 3.03 10.2 Feb. 7 do 13.0 8.60 0.81 2.37 6.9 Feb. 28 do 14.0 7.40 1.10 3.99 8.2 Mar. 7 do 10.1 10.20 1.52 3.60 16.5 Mar. 30 O. H. Hoover 43.1 27.10 0.98 2.88 26.0 April 17 do 54.0 48.30 1.89 2.17 92.0 May 9 do 65.4 78.20 2.50 2.43 195.0 May 12 do 77.8 64.50 2.1	Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
Sept. 29 do 20 0 9.62 1.23 1.63 11.8 Oct. 20 do 57.7 57.80 1.97 2.27 114.0 Nov. 21 do 61.0 63.80 0.8S 2.24 56.0 Nov. 30 do 21.0 11.20 1.19 1.67 13.3 Dec. 23 do 20.5 12.00 1.66 2.31 19.9	Jan. 14 Jan. 27 Feb. 7 Feb. 28 Mar. 7 Mar. 30 April 17 May 9 May 12 May 25 June 19 July 25 Aug. 26 Sept. 10 Sept. 29 Oct. 20 Nov. 21	do do do do O.H. Hoover do	18.0 18.0 16.0 13.0 14.0 10.1 43.1 54.0 65.4 77.8 78.5 32.0 23.3 19.7 25.5 20.1 20.0 57.7 61.0	Sq. ft. 10.80 11.30 9.12 8.60 7.40 10.20 27.10 48.30 78.20 64.50 64.10 37.20 24.70 12.40 8.34 17.00 9.24 9.62 57.80 63.80 61.20	FL per sec. 0.66 2.12 1.12 0.81 1.10 1.52 0.98 1.89 2.50 2.16 1.96 2.00 1.73 1.47 1.18 1.43 1.28 1.23 1.97 0.88 1.19	Feet. 2, 60 2, 44 3, 03 2, 37 3, 90 3, 60 2, 88 2, 17 2, 43 2, 31 2, 30 2, 13 1, 95 1, 70 1, 58 1, 79 1, 62 2, 27 2, 24 1, 67	24 0 10.2 6.9 8.2 16.5 26.0 92.0 195.0 139.0 75.0 43.0 43.0 18.3 9.9 24.0 11.8 11.8 114.0 56.0 13.3

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Lee Creek at Layton's Ranch, for 1914.

	Janu	ary.	Febr	uary.	Ma	rch.	Ap	ril.	M	ay.	Ju	ne.
DAY.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	2.94 2.57 2.58 2.55 2.74	7.2b 7.2 7.2 9.0 12.2	2.64 2.51 2.44	11.6 11.9 11.6 10.0 8.0	3.93 3.93 3.88 <i>a</i> 3.83 3.73 <i>a</i>	9.5 11.2 12.6 13.9 15.0	2.98 2.64 <i>a</i> 2.30 2.23 2.21 <i>a</i>	31 34 38 41 44	2.13 2.19 2.28 2.34 2.37	76 92 122 149 165	2.28 2.27 2.27 2.26 2.23	122 118 118 115 104
6	2.69 2.68 2.63 2.56	18.0 20.0 21.0 21.0 21.0	2.36 2.35 2.38 2.39 2.40	6.6 6.9 8.0 10.6 11.8	3.63 3.60 3.58 3.50 <i>a</i> 3.43	16.0 16.5 16.9 16.8 16.8	2.19b 1.99 $1.98a$ 1.96 2.01	47 49 47 44 52	2.35 2.33 2.31 2.35 $2.33a$	154 144 134 154 144	2.21 2.20 2.18 2.16 2.14	98 94 89 84 79
11	2.48	21.0 21.0 23.0 24.0 24.0	2.41 2.42 2.54 2.60	11.3 11.1 12.0 13.2 13.9	3.43 <i>a</i> 3.43 3.26 <i>a</i> 3.09 <i>a</i> 2.93	17.2 18.6 21.0 23.0 24.0	2.09 $2.03a$ 1.97 2.02 2.25	67 56 46 54 112	2.31 2.30 2.32 2.31 2.29	134 129 139 134 126	2.14 2.14 2.13 <i>a</i> 2.13 2.12	79 79 76 76 74
16 17 18 19 20	2.56 2.66 2.71 2.76	24.0 22.0 19.5 16.5 14.3	2.67 2.74 2.91	13.8 12.7 10.2 7.2 5.6	2.91a 2.89 2.83 2.78 2.80a	25.0 25.0 26.0 26.0 26.0	2.24a 2.22 2.14 2.22 2.35	108 101 79 101 154	2.27 $2.26a$ 2.25 2.25 2.26	118 115 112 112 115	2.12 2.12a 2.13 2.13 2.13	74 74 76 76 76
21	2.85	13.9 13.8 13.6 13.0 12.1	3.10 3.23 3.47	5.2 5.5 5.7 6.0 6.4	2.83 2.87 2.88 <i>a</i> 2.89 2.95	25.0 25.0 25.0 24.0 23.0	2.37 2.34a 2.32 2.28 2.26a	163 149 139 122 115	2.26 2.27 2.28 2.29 <i>a</i> 2.30	115 118 122 126 129	2.14 2.15 2.15 2.25 2.30	79 82 82 112 129
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	2.99 3.01 2.89 2.81 2.73	11.2 10.2 9.1 8.6 9.2 10.3	3.67 3.77 3.88	6.9 7.3 8.2	2.99a 3.03 2.97a 2.90a 2.83 2.96	23.0 23.0 24.0 25.0 26.0 28.0	2.24a 2.23 2.20 2.17a 2.14	108 104 94 86 79	2.31 2.30 2.29 2.28 2.28 2.28 2.28a	134 129 126 122 122 122	2.34 2.30 2.25 2.15 2.11	149 129 112 82 72

a Gauge height interpolated.b to b Ice conditions.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Lee Creek at Layton's Ranch, for 1914. -Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.	Nove	mber.	Decei	nber.
Day.	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-
	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	2.06	61.0	1.62	12.2	1.63 <i>a</i>	12.8	1.63	12.8	2.02	54.0	2.19	13.8
	2.02	54.0	1.62	12.2	1.63	12.8	1.63	12.8	2.04	58.0	2.24	14.0
	1.98	47.0	1.61	11.6	1.62	12.2	1.64	13.4	2.05	60.0	2.21	14.0
	1.96	44.0	1.61	11.6	1.62	12.2	1.66	14.6	2.06	61.0	2.16	13.3
	1.98	47.0	1.60	11.0	1.66	14.6	1.70	17.0	2.06	61.0	2.19a	13.2
6	1.97a	46.0	1.60	11.0	1.69	16.4	1.74	20.0	2.07	63.0	2.22	13.5
7	1.96a	44.0	1.60	11.0	1.71	17.8	1.78	23.0	2.08	65.0	2.21	14.0
8	1.95	43.0	1.60	11.0	1.70	17.0	1.82	27.0	2.08	65.0	2.21	14.1
9	1.96a	44.0	1.63	12.8	1.70	17.0	1.88	34.0	2.10	69.0	2.23	14.1
10	1.97a	46.0	1.64	13.4	1.68	15.8	1.92	39.0	2.10	69.0	2.26	14.0
11	1.97	46.0	1.65	14.0	1.68	15.8	1.95	43.0	2.12	$\begin{bmatrix} 74.0 \\ 79.0 \\ 89.0 \\ 94.0b \\ 90.0 \end{bmatrix}$	2.29	14.3
12	1.96	44.0	1.63	12.8	1.77	23.0	1.97	46.0	2.14		2.29	15.2
13	1.95	43.0	1.60	11.0	1.76	22.0	1.99	49.0	2.18		2.30 <i>a</i>	15.9
14	1.94	42.0	1.58	10.0	1.75	21.0	2.19	92.0	2.20		2.30	16.0
15	1.93	40.0	1.56	9.0	1.80	25.0	2.29	126.0	2.20		2.30	16.0
16	1.92	39.0	1.55	8.5	1.78	23.0	2.40	178.0	2.20 <i>a</i>	\$6.0	2.31	16.7
17	1.90	36.0	2.06	61.0	1.76	22.0	2.36	158.0	2.20	\$0.0	2.31	17.8
18	1.89	35.0	1.95	43.0	1.75	21.0	2.32	139.0	2.20	74.0	2.31	17.2
19	1.87	33.0	1.90	36.0	1.74	20.0	2.30	129.0	2.21	67.0	2.31	16.8
20	1.85	30.0	1.85	30.0	1.72	18.6	2.27	118.0	2.22	62.0	2.30a	18.0
21	1.82	27.0	1.78	23.0	1.70	17.0	2.20	94.0	2.24	56.0	2.30	19.1
22	1.79	24.0	1.72	18.6	1.68	15.8	2.11	72.0	2.22	51.0	2.31	19.8
23	1.76	22.0	2.02	54.0	1.66	14.6	2.09	67.0	2.22	44.0	2.33	19.9
24	1.74	20.0	1.98	47.0	1.66	14.6	2.08	65.0	2.20	38.0	2.33	19.7
25	1.70	17.0	1.90	36.0	1.65	14.0	2.07	63.0	2.15	32.0	2.36a	18.3
26	1.68 1.66 1.65 1.64 1.63 1.63	15.8 14.6 14.0 13.4 12.8 12.8	1.76 1.70 1.66 1.64 1.62 1.62a	22.0 17.0 14.6 13.4 12.2 12.2	1.65 1.64 1.64 1.63 1.63	14.0 13.4 13.4 12.8 12.8	2.06 2.05 2.04 2.04 2.03 2.02	61.0 60.0 58.0 58.0 56.0 54.0	2.00 1.95 1.92 2.00 2.07	35.0 43.0 39.0 21.0 13.3	2.38 2.41 2.43 2.48 2.51 2.54	17.5 18.0 18.6 19.4 19.7 20.0b

a Gauge height interpolated. b to b fee conditions.

Monthly Discharge of Lee Creek at Layton's Ranch, for 1914. (Drainage area 92 square miles.)

	Dis	SCHARGE IN	SECOND-FE	EET.	Run-Off.		
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet	
fanuary. Gebruary. March April May. Une. Uuly August September. October November December The year	13.9 26.0 163.0 163.0 149.0 61.0 25.0 178.0 94.0 20.0	7. 2 5. 2 9. 5 31. 0 76. 0 72. 0 12. 8 8. 5 12. 2 12. 8 13. 3	15.4 9.2 21.0 82.0 127.0 94.0 34.0 20.0 16.7 65.0 60.0	0.167 0.100 0.228 0.891 1.380 1.020 0.370 0.217 0.182 0.707 0.652 0.179	0.19 0.10 0.26 0.99 1.59 1.14 0.43 0.25 0.20 0.82 0.73 0.21	947 511 1,291 4,879 7,809 5,593 2,091 1,230 994 3,997 3,570 1,014	

LEE CREEK AT CARDSTON.

Location.—On the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 10, Tp. 3, Rge. 25, W. 4th Mer. Records available.—June 28, 1909, to July 13, 1914. Gauge.—Vertical staff; zero of gauge maintained at 87.91 feet during 1913-14. For previous gauge data see previous reports.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark.

Discharge measurements.—Made by wading.

Winter flow.—Records are discontinued during the frozen season.

Observer.—O. Williams.

Remarks.—Daily records were discontinued at this station on July 13, 1911, and the station abandoned in favour of the station at Layton's ranch. (See Lee Creek at Layton's ranch.)

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Lee Creek at Cardston, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge
Mar. 21	O. H. Hoover	Feet. 19.0	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet. 1.37	Secft.
April 4. April 18	do	28.3 29.9 69.0 69.0	36.7 42.9 63.9 58.7	1.93 1.90 2.11 2.00	1.47 1.38 1.56 1.52	71 0 82 0 135 0 117.0
une 8une 20uly 1uly 11	do do do	29.3 29.0 24.5 27.7	43.1 42.5 29.3 34.0	1.71 1.70 1.86 0.99	1.36 1.35 1.28 1.15	74.0 72.0 55.0 34.0
Aug. 6	do do W. A. Burton	$21.0 \\ 14.8 \\ 15.9$	13.4 12.0 12.6	0.69 1.15 1.04	0.90 1.05 1.03	9.2 13.9 13.0
Oct. 7 Oct. 19 Nov. 7	do do	$17.7 \\ 69.5 \\ 42.0$	18.1 63.4 30.5	1.87 2.27 1.82	1.17 1.59 1.29	33.8 144.0 55.8

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Lee Creek at Cardston, for 1914.

	Mai	ch.	Ap	ril.	Ma	ay.	Jui	ie.	Jul	у.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secfl.
1			1.43 1.35 1.19 1.47 1.37	60 44 22 71 <i>b</i> 56	1.49 1.55 1.55 1.54 1.55	110 130 130 127 130	1.44 1.44 1.55 1.49 1.45	95 95 130 110 98	1.28 1.35 1.33 1.32 1.29	56 71 67 64 58
6 7 8 9			1.32 1.26 1.35 1.35 1.24	50 42 64 69 48	1.55 1.55 1.60 1.70 1.71	130 130 148 186 190	1.45 1.44 1.37 1.34 1.34	98 95 56 69 69	1.25 1.23 1.19 1.19 1.13	50 46 38 38 30
11 12 13 14 15			1.38 1.45 1.50 1.50 1.55	79 98 113 113 130	1.65 1.65 1.65 1.64 1.63	166 166 166 162 159	1.34 1.33 1.51 1.60 1.46	69 67 116 148 101	1.12 1.13 1.11a	28 30 27
18			1.50 1.45 1.41 1.38 1.64	113 98 87 79 162	1.60 1.58 1.55 1.55 1.56	148 141 130 130 134	1.45 1.43 1.40 1.35 1.34	98 92 84 71 69		
21. 22. 23. 24.	1.39 1.35 1.26 1.76 1.69	39 <i>b</i> 35 25 144 123	1.45 1.47 1.49 1.54 1.49	98 104 110 127 110	1.54 1.52 1.51 1.52 1.50	127 120 116 120 113	1.32 1.30 1.26 1.26 1.50	64 60 52 52 113		
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	1.64 1.91 1.86 1.92 1.75 1.43	107 212 190 221 152 60	1.45 1.41 1.42 1.41 1.40	98 87 90 87 84	1.48 1.46 1.45 1.44 1.43 1.43	107 101 98 95 92 92	1.54 1.36 1.32 1.32 1.32	127 74 64 64 64		

a Station abandoned.b Ice conditions March 21 to April 4.

Monthly Discharge of Lee Creek at Cardston, for 1914.

(Drainage area 118 square miles.)

	Di	SCHARGE IN	ET.	Run-Off.		
Month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
March (21-31) April May. June. July (1-13)	162 190 148	25 22 92 52 27	119 86 132 86 46	1.010 0.729 1.120 0.729 0.390	$\begin{array}{c} 0.41 \\ 0.81 \\ 1.29 \\ 0.81 \\ 0.19 \end{array}$	2,596 5,117 8,116 5,117 1,186
The period					3.51	22,132

PINEPOUND CREEK AT PACKARD'S FARM.

Location.—On the NE. ½ Sec. 29, Tp. 4, Rge. 24, W. 4th Mer. Records available.—April 30, 1914, to October 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; zero of gauge maintained at elevation of 90.66 feet during 1914. Bench-mark.—Temporary iron bench-mark located 70 feet northeast of the staff gauge on the right bank; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Composed of sand, gravel, and small stones; not liable to shift on account of the good control located about 100 feet below the gauge.

Discharge measurements.—Made by wading.

Winter flow.—Station discontinued during winter season.

Observer.—Earl O. Packard.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Pinepound Creek at Packard's Farm, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
April 30	O. H. Hoover	Feet. 60.4 37.7 35.3 34.3 15.8	Sq. ft. 73.40 36.50 31.40 22.52 12.80	Ft. per sec. 2.98 2.42 1.64 1.76 1.25	Feet. 3.73 3.36 3.26 3.12 2.92	Secft. 218.0 88.0 52.0 40.0 16.0
uly 14. uly 24. Aug. 7. Aug. 15. Aug. 28. Sept. 16. Sept. 16. Oct. 2.	dodo do do do do do do do do	24.0 15.5 16.9 17.2 17.5 14.0 14.2 14.7	12.90 12.36 9.52 8.94 8.66 4.43 4.58 4.94	1.02 0.88 0.71 0.61 0.62 0.96 0.98 0.93	2.90 2.84 2.74 2.73 2.72 2.71 2.70 2.71	13.1 10.9 6.7 5.5 5.4 4.3 4.4 4.6

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Pinepound Creek at Packard's Farm, for 1914.

	Ap	ril.	M	ay.	Ju	ne.	Ju	ly.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height. Feet. 2 86 2 87 2 87 2 89 2 89 2 88 2 88 2 89 2 89 2 90 2 90 2 90 2 90 2 90 2 90 2 90 2 9	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secjt.
1			3.45 3.46 3.22 3.25 3.22	114.0 117.0 57.0 63.0 57.0	3.18 3.20 3.19 3.24 3.15	50.0 53.0 51.0 61.0 45.0	2.87 2.87 2.89	12.4 13.0 13.0 14.4 13.7
6			3.20 2.85 2.84 2.83 2.84	53.0 11.7 11.1 10.5 11.1	3.15 3.15 3.14 3.13 3.12	$\begin{array}{c} 45.0 \\ 45.0 \\ 43.0 \\ 42.0 \\ 40.0 \end{array}$	2.87 2.87 2.88	13.7 13.0 13.0 13.7 13.7
2 3 4			2.82 2.79 2.78 2.87 3.29	9.8 8.2 8.0 13.0 72.0	3.11 3.11 3.12 3.10 3.11	39.0 39.0 40.0 37.0 39.0	2.89 2.90 2.90	14.4 14.4 15.0 15.0 15.0
6			3.29 3.17 3.17 3.17 3.16	72.0 48.0 48.0 48.0 47.0	3.11 3.11 3.10 3.10 2.95	39.0 39.0 37.0 37.0 19.5	2.90 2.91 2.87	15.0 15.0 15.1 13.0 15.0
1			3.16 3.18 3.17 3.18 3.19	47.0 50.0 48.0 50.0 51.0	2.92 2.93 2.92 2.91 2.91	16.8 17.7 16.8 15.1 15.1	2.90 2.88 2.85	15.0 15.0 13.7 11.8 11.8
	3.73		3.16 3.17 3.17 3.16 3.19 3.20	47.0 48.0 48.0 47.0 51.0 53.0	2.88 2.88 2.90 2.90 2.92	13.7 13.7 15.0 15.0 16.8	2.83 2.82 3.40	11.1 10.5 9.8 99.0 11.7 6.0

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Pinepound Creek at Packard's Farm, for 1914. -Concluded.

	Augu	ıst.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height. Feet. 2.71 2.73 3.50 3.51 2.81 2.77 2.78 2.70 2.66 2.65 2.65 2.65 2.80 2.82 2.82 2.86 2.80 2.82 2.82 2.86 2.80 2.82 2.86 2.80 2.82 2.86 2.80 2.82 2.86 2.80 2.82 2.86 2.80 2.82 2.86 2.80 2.82 2.86 2.80 2.82 2.86 2.80 2.86 2.80 2.86 2.80 2.80 2.82 2.86 2.80 2.80 2.80 2.80 2.80 2.80 2.80 2.80	Dis- charge.
	Fect.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	2.75 2.75 2.75 2.75 2.75 2.74	6.0 6.0 6.0 5.7	2.75 2.74 2.74 2.74 2.74 2.74	6.0 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7	2.71 2.73 3.50	4.8 4.8 5.4 129.0 133.0
6. 7. 8. 9. 10.	2.74 2.74 2.74 2.75 2.75	5.7 5.7 5.7 6.0 5.7	2.74 2.73 2.73 2.73 2.74	5.7 5.4 5.4 5.4 5.7	2.79 2.77 2.78	9.2 8.0 7.0 7.5 4.5
11 12 13 14 15	2.73 2.74 2.73 2.73 2.72	5.4 5.7 5.4 5.4 5.1	2.74 2.74 2.73 2.73 2.74	5.7 5.7 5.4 5.4 5.7	2.66 2.65 2.65	4.5 3.3 3.0 3.0 3.9
16. 17. 18. 19. 20.	2.73 2.73 2.74 2.73 2.73 2.73	5.4 5.4 5.7 5.4 5.4	2.74 2.71 2.71 2.71 2.71 2.71	5.7 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.8	2.82 2.82 2.86	8.5 9.8 9.8 12.4 8.5
21 22 23 24 25	2.73 2.73	5.4 5.4 5.4 5.4 5.7	2.71 2.71 2.71 2.70 2.70	4.8 4.8 4.8 4.5 4.5	2.70 2.65 2.64	6.5 4.5 3.0 2.8 2.8
26 27 28 29 30 31	2.73 2.73 2.73 2.73 2.74 2.75	5.4 5.4 5.4 5.7 6.0	2.71 2.71 2.71 2.70 2.71	4.8 4.8 4.8 4.5 4.8	2.63	2.8 2.6 2.4 2.4 2.0 2.0

Monthly Discharge of Pinepound Creek at Packard's Farm, for 1914.

(Drainage area a square miles.)

	Di	SCHARGE IN	Run-Off.			
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
April (30) May June July August September October (1-31)	117 61 99 6 6	8.0 13.7 6.0 5.1 4.5 2.0	219.0 45.8 33.2 16.0 5.6 5.2 13.3			434 2,816 1,975 984 344 310 818
The period						7,681

a Owing to the fact that the greater portion of the discharge is waste water from the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company's Canal the drainage area has not been taken out.

ALBERTA RAILWAY AND IRRIGATION COMPANY CANAL AT SPRING COULEE.

Location.—On the NW. 4 Sec. 28, Tp. 4, Rgc. 23, W. 4th Mer. Records available.—May 1, 1914, to August 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; zero of gauge maintained at elevation 94.38 feet during 1914.

Bench-mark.—Top of a large boulder inset in the right bank 10 feet from the gauge; assumed elevation, 100 00 feet.

Channel.—Straight for 300 feet above and 150 feet below the cable. The banks are steep and high, and the stream bed consists of sand, clay and small stones, liable to shift.

Discharge measurements.—Made from a temporary cable structure located 150 feet below

the gauge.

Observer.-E. M. Eby.

Remarks.—Records may be obtained only during the irrigating season.

Discharge Measurements of Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company Canal at Spring Coulee, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
May 20	O. H. Hooverdo do do do do do	Feet. 41.0 37.5 51.2 50.9 50.0 49.5 50.0 47.5 48.0 49.5	Sq. ft. 68.6 108.0 138.0 139.0 130.0 121.0 124.0 89.8 103.0 103.0	Ft. per sec. 2.88 3.77 4.50 4.43 4.19 4.01 4.01 3.30 3.57 3.45	Feet. 2.92 3.77 4.69 4.46 4.42 4.15 4.20 3.47 3.65 3.72	Secft. 197 405 623 615 548 487 511 296 368 357

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company Canal at Spring Coulee, for 1914.

	M	ay.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-
	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	2.92	196	4.10	469
2	2.97	207	4.12	474
3	3.36	292	4.20	495
4	3.49	321	4.32	526
5	3.95	430	4.38	542
6	3.48	319	4.60	599
	3.80	394	4.62	604
	3.92	423	4.64	609
	3.91	420	4.70	625
	3.87	411	4.63	607
11.	3.89	416	4.69	622
12.	3.87	411	4.68	620
13.	3.91	420	4.69	622
14.	3.89	416	4.67	617
15.	3.92	423	4.71	628
16. 17. 18. 19.	3.91 3.93 3.93 3.93 3.96	420 426 426 426 433	4.73 4.71 4.70 4.69 4.72	633 628 625 622 630
21.	3.95	430	4.71	628
22.	3.91	420	4.69	622
23.	3.95	430	4.72	630
24.	3.98	438	4.72	630
25.	3.97	436	4.70	625
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	3.96 3.98 3.98 4.02 4.05 4.08	433 438 438 448 456 464	4.71 4.70 4.72 4.73 4.74	628 625 630 633 635

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company Canal at Spring Coulee, for 1914.—Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	gust.
DAY.	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-
	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	4.75	638	4.29	518
	4.73	633	4.32	526
	4.74	635	4.34a	531
	4.74	635	4.36	537
	4.72	630	4.38	542
6. 7. 8. 9.	4.73 4.74 4.73 4.71 4.69	633 635 633 628 622	4.40b 4.42 4.34c 4.26d 4.18	547 552 531 511 490
11 12 13 14 15	4.70 4.74 4.73 4.72 4.73	625 635 633 630 633	4.14 4.16 4.16 4.18 4.15	479 485 485 490 482
16.	4.73	633	4.16	485
17.	4.69	622	4.20	495
18.	4.71	628	4.13	477
19.	4.70	625	4.13	477
20.	4.71	628	4.17	487
21	4.72	630	4.15	482
	4.72	630	4.18	490
	4.71	628	4.10	469
	4.66	615	4.12	474
	4.67	617	4.09	466
26	4.70	625	4.11	472
	4.62	604	4.12	474
	4.68	620	4.14	479
	4.53	581	4.07	461
	4.51	576	4.10	469
	4.43	555	4.09	466

a to b Gauge heights interpolated. c to d Gauge heights interpolated.

Monthly Discharge of Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company Canal at Spring Coulee, for 1914.

	Dı	ISCHARGE IN	Run-Off.			
Month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
May June July August	635 638	196 469 555 461	402 603 622 494			24,718 35,881 38,245 30,375
The period						129,219

POTHOLE CREEK NEAR MAGRATH (UPPER STATION).

Location.—On the NW. 4 Sec. 10, Tp. 5, Rgc. 22, W. 4th Mer., three and one-half miles southwest of Magrath.

Records available.—April 27, 1914, to October 9, 1914.
Gauge.—Vertical staff; zero of gauge maintained at elevation 93.70 feet during 1914.

Bench-mark.—Temporary iron bench-mark, located on the left bank 70 feet directly across the stream from the staff gauge; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Straight for about 100 feet above and 50 feet below gauge, composed of fine gravel and stones, and liable to shift during floods.

Discharge measurements.—Made by wading.

Winter flow.—Station discontinued during winter season. Observer.—L. A. Harrison.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Pothole Creek near Magrath (Upper Station), in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
		Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
May 20		8.2 7.8	$\frac{2.75}{1.75}$	0.730 0.446	0.90 0.80	2.01 0.78
June 9. June 29. July 13.	do					Nil.a "
Sept. 16						44

a Water standing in pools.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Pothole Creek near Magrath (Upper Station), for 1914.

	Ar	oril.	M	ay.	Ju	ne.
Day,	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Seeft.
1			0.85 0.85 0.92 0.95 1.10	1 28 1.28 2.40 2.90 5.60	0.60 0.60 0.60 0.58 0.56	0.01 0.01 0.01 Nil.
6. 7. 8. 9			1.05 1.00 1.06 1.03 1.00	4.70 3.80 4.90 4.30 3.80	0.54 0.52 0.48 0.47	a
11 12 13 14 15			0.95 0.93 0.90 0.86 0.86	2.90 2.50 2.00 1.42 1.42		
16. 17. 18. 19. 20.			0.84 0.82 0.80 0.80 0.80	1.18 0.98 0.79 0.79 0.79		
21			0.80 0.80 0.78 0.77 0.78	$\begin{array}{c} 0.79 \\ 0.79 \\ 0.65 \\ 0.59 \\ 0.65 \end{array}$		
26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31.	0.90 0.90 0.90 0.90	2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00	0 78 0 75 0 70 0 .68 0 .67 0 .66	$\begin{array}{c} 0.65 \\ 0.45 \\ 0.23 \\ 0.17 \\ 0.15 \\ 0.12 \end{array}$		

a No flow after June 9.

Monthly Discharge of Pothole Creek near Magrath (Upper Station), for 1914.

(Drainage area 162 square miles.)

	Di	SCHARGE IN	Run-Off.			
Month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area,	Total in Acre-feet.
April (27–30) May June July August September October (1–9)	0.01					16 109 Nil. "
The period					0.014	125

POTHOLE CREEK NEAR MAGRATH (LOWER STATION).

Location.—On the NE. \(\frac{1}{4}\) Sec. 1, Tp. 6, Rge. 22, W. 4th Mer., three miles northeast of Magrath.

Records available.—April 28, 1914, to October 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; zero of gauge maintained at elevation of 93.90 feet from April 28th to July 13th. Gauge moved 336 feet downstream on July 13th; zero of gauge maintained at elevation of 94.47 feet from July 13th.

Bench-marks.—(1) Temporary iron bench-mark, assumed elevation 100.00 feet, located on the left bank directly across stream from the staff from April 28th to July 13th. (2) Temporary iron bench-mark, assumed elevation 100.00 feet, located on the left bank 50 feet from the staff.

Channel.—Composed of sand, gravel and clay; liable to shift during floods.

Discharge measurements.—Made by wading.

Floods.—Caused by overflow from Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company Canal.

Winter flow.—Stream discontinued during winter season.

Observer.—R. Hyden.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Pothole Creek near Magrath (Lower Station), in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
April 28. May 20. June 9. June 29. July 13a. July 24. Aug. 7. Aug. 15. Aug. 28.	do d	Feet. 14.7 44.0 44.3 47.0 51.0 50.0 51.0 46.5 59.0	Sq. ft. 3.06 34.30 41.20 40.60 57.00 52.80 46.80 34.90 72.00	Ft. per sec. 0.64 2.04 2.34 1.94 2.32 2.79 2.92 1.89 3.22	Feet. 0.90 1.81 1.95 2.17 1.93 1.86 1.74 1.47	Secft. 1.97 70.00 94.00 79.00 132.00 148.00 114.00 66.00 232.00
Sept. 16		$\frac{47.0}{44.0}$	39.40 33.50	2.02 1.83	1.43 1.33	80.00 61.00

a Station moved downstream on July 13.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Pothole Creek near Magrath (Lower Station), for 1914.

	Ap	ril.	M	ay.	Ju	ne.	Ju	ly.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Cauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1			2.44 2.31 2.00 2.15 2.20	213 180 105 140 153	2.24 1.95 1.85 1.98 2.00	163 95 76 101 105	2.35 2.30 2.29 2.30 2.35	125 113 111 113 125
6			2 05 2.25 2.25 2.35 2.34	117 165 165 190 188	2.10 3.30 2.50 1.95 2.05	128 428 228 95 114	2.45 2.40 2.40 2.45 4.25	150 138 138 150 600
11			2.34 2.30 1.98 2.30 1.33	188 178 101 178 21	3.80 3.95 4.25 4.20 2.55	549 580 611 636 220	2.45 2.53 $1.93a$ 1.85 1.80	150 170 132 120 112
			2.13 2.13 1.60 1.58 1.80	136 136 44 42 68	4.32 4.29 2.85 2.35 2.55	660 649 285 156 203	1.95 1.90 1.90 2.00 1.95	146 139 141 164 156
21			1.50 1.72 1.90 1.84 1.85	34 58 85 75 76	4.20 2.35 2.35 2.45 2.35	612 146 142 164 135	1.90 1.90 2.00 1.83 1.85	148 149 172 145 140
26	0.90 0.90 0.88	2.00 2.00 1.60	1 85 2 00 1 80 1 60 3 48 3 50	76 105 68 44 473 478	2.25 2.25 2.20 2.17 2.23	107 103 88 78 108	1.85 1.85 1.85 1.50 1.85 1.80	136 140 140 70 140 130

a Gauge moved 336 feet downstream on July 13.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Pothole Creek near Magrath (Lower Station), for 1914.—Concluded.

	Aug	ust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ober.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
1 2	Feet. 1.80 3.50	Secft.	Feet. 2.00 2.00	Secft. 200 200	Feet. 1.30 1.30	Secft. 56 56
3 4 5	3.50 2.00 1.95	519 174 161	2.00 2.00 2.00	200 200 200	1.30 3.15 4.00	56 465 660
6	1.95 1.95 1.90 1.70 1.60	161 161 152 109 89	2.00 2.00 1.95 1.93 1.95	200 200 189 185 189	2.00 1.50 1.50 1.30 Dry.	200 92 92 56 Nil.
11 12 13 14 15	1.60 1.59 1.60 1.60 1.55	89 87 89 89 80	1.90 1.95 2.00 1.90 1.65	178 189 200 178 123	1.30	" " 56
16	1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50	74 76 78 80 82	1.60 1.57 1.55 1.55 1.60	112 106 102 102 112	1.30 1.30 1.30 1.20 1.10	56 56 56 40 27
21. 22. 23. 24. 25	1.53 1.50 2.00 2.30 2.20	91 87 195 267 242	1.50 1.30 1.30 1.30 1.30	92 56 56 56 56		4
26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31.	2.00 2.50 2.45 2.40 2.40 2.00	197 315 304 292 292 200	1.50 1.30 1.30 1.33 1.30	92 56 56 61 56		

a Dry after Oct. 21.

Monthly Discharge of Pothole Creek near Magrath (Lower Station), for 1914. (Drainage area, a square miles.)

DISCHARGE IN SECOND-FEET. RUN-OFF. MONTH. Maximum. Minimum Mean. Total in Acre-feet. 2.0 478.0 660.0 600.0 519.0 200.0 1.87 138.00 259.00 152.00 177.00 133.00 65.00 April (28-30)... May.... 11 21.0 76.0 70.0 74.0 8,485 15,412 9,346 June July 10,883 7,914 3,997 August September 660.0 October . . . 0.0 The period.... 56,048

a Owing to the greater part of the discharge being waste water from the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company Canal, the drainage area has not been taken out.

ST. MARY RIVER AT WHITNEY'S RANCH.

Location.—On the NE. 4 Sec. 26, Tp. 7, Rge. 22, W. 4th Mer. Records available.—October 13, 1911, to December 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; zero of gauge maintained at 87.55 feet during 1911; 89.13 feet during 1912; 89.15 feet during 1913; 88.15 feet during 1914.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet; located near Mr. Whitney's house.

Channel.—Consists of gravel, and is liable to shift.

Discharge measurements.—Made from a cable car located about 2,000 feet downstream from the gauge.

Winter flow.—Obtained through the ice 240 feet downstream from the cable. Observer.—W. D. Whitney.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of St. Mary River at Whitney's Ranch, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge
		Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secit.
an. 9	J. E. Degnan	75	89.0	2.83	1.43	252
an. 20	do	85	99.5	2.06	1.43	204
eb. 5	do	110	66.2	0.87	1.41	57
far. 5	do	135	250.0	0 99	1.91	248
April 3	J. E. Caughey	185	242.0	2.04	1.36	496
April 23	do	236	370.0	2.92	1.73	1,080
Jay 11	do	265	502.0	3.66	2.12	1,841
Aay 30	do	268	523.6	3.65	2.09	1,912
une 20	do	303	547.0	3.80	2.14	2,083
uly 7	do ,	245	422.0	3.17	1.89	1,341
uly 21	do	195	298.0	2.25	1.52	671
Aug. 4	do	190	261.0	2.21	1.43	577
Aug. 19	do	190	256.0	2.27	1.41	579
ept. 1	do	190	175 0	2.06	1.15	360
ept. 19	do	85	104.0	2.08	1.00	218
Oct. 1	do	185	217.0	2.12	1.30	459
Oct. 21	do	243	442.0	3.20	1.86	1,415
lov. 10	O. H. Hoover	223	357.0	2.82	1.72	1,006
lov. 24	do	190	267.0	2.33	1.43	622
Dec. 9	do	129	339.0	0.44	1.46	148
Dec. 29	do	100	132.0	1.79	2.02	236

5 GEORGE V, A. 1915

DAILY GAUGE HEIGHT AND DISCHARGE of St. Mary River at Whitney's Ranch, for 1914.

	Janı	iary.	February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secit.	Fect.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secfl.
1	0.89 0.91 0.93 0.93 0.93	$ \begin{array}{r} 115b \\ 142 \\ 171 \\ 196 \\ 220 \end{array} $	1.46 1.44 1.42 1.37 1.41	108 83 58 56 57	2.11 2.06 2.01 1.93 1.92	235 238 242 248 248	1 44 1.45 1.46 1.50 1.35	608 620 632 680 510	1.96 1.99 1.99 1.99 2.02	1,538 1,607 1,607 1,607 1,680	2.09 2.09 2.09 2.09 2.09	1,855 1,855 1,855 1,855 1,855
6 7 8 9	1 03 1.05 1.07 1.44 1.38	200 230 243 252 214	1.40 1.40 1.39 1.38 1.41	63 68 82 88 94	1.88 1.75 1.65 1.62 1.50	254 263 272 280 290	1.39 1.37 1.43 1.33 1.25	550 530 596 490 415	1.98 1.95 1.95 1.92 2.01	1,584 1,515 1,515 1,446 1,655	2.14 2.12 2.09 2.09 2.12	1,980 1,930 1,855 1,855 1,930
11	1.42 1.44 1.46 1.46 1.46	232 230 239 245 240	1.45 1.47 1.51 1.56 1.56	96 85 83 87 93	1.43 1.37 1.22 2.16 1.60	302 313 327 342 <i>a</i> 356	1.22 1.24 1.32 1.38 1.46	388 406 480 540 632	2.12 2.04 2.02 2.02 2.01	1,930 1,730 1,686 1,680 1,655	2:13 2.09 2.09 2.07 2.09	1,955 1,855 1,855 1,805 1,855
16. 17. 18. 19.	1.48 1.48 1.45 1.43 1.43	232 222 215 208 201	1.56 2.21 2.26 2.34 2.35	108 155 176 178 168	1.49 1.44 1.27 1.30	373 391 408 <i>b</i> 433 460	1.51 1.53 1.60 1.64 1.68	694 722 820 888 956	2.01 2.09 2.09 2.14 2.19	1,655 1,855 1,855 1,980 2,105	2.09 2.14 2.14 2.14 2.17	1,855 1,980 1,980 1,980 2,055
21	1.43 1.45 1.40 1.40 1.40	190 187 184 180 177	2.31 2.11 1.96 1.94 1.92	167 176 194 203 212	1.28 1.18 1.16 1.06 0.96	442 356 342 272 202	1.71 1.72 1.73 1.74 1.79	1,009 1,028 1,047 1,066 1,161	2 22 2 24 2 24 2 29 2 29	2,184 2,238 2,238 2,373 2,373	2.14 2.09 2.05 1.94 1.94	1,980 1,855 1,755 1,492 1,492
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	1.40 1.45 1.45 1.47 1.48 1.48	168 140 100 99 102 112	1.84 1.81 1.77	218 224 230	0.95 1.16 1.23 1.30 1.38 1.43	195 342 397 460 540 596	1.79 1.82 1.83 1.90 1.93	1,161 1,224 1,246 1,400 1,469	2.24 2.19 2.14 2.13 2.13 2.09	2,238 2,105 1,980 1,955 1,955 1,855	1.91 1.94 1.89 1.89 1.89	1,492 1,492 1,378 1,378 1,378

 $egin{array}{ll} a & {
m Ice jam.} \\ b & {
m Ice conditions Jan. 1 to March 18.} \end{array}$

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of St. Mary River at Whitney's Ranch, for 1914.

DAY,	July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.	
	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge
	Feet.	Secft.	F_{ν} t_{ν}	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Sec11.
1	1.84 1.79 1.74 1.74 1.74	1,264 1,161 1,066 1,066 1,066	1.19 1.19 1.49 1.49 1.34	363 363 668 668 500	1.15 1.15 1.09 1.09 1.09	335 335 293 293 293	1.30 1.30 1.30 1.40 1.40	460 460 460 560 560	1.60 1.60 1.65 1.65 1.65	820 820 905 905 905	1 45 1 50 1 55 1 60 1 65	370 320 285 250 220
6. 7. 8. 9.	1.79 1.79 1.94 1.94 1.99	1,161 1,161 1,492 1,492 1,607	1.29 1.19 1.17 1.09 1.09	451 363 349 293 293	1.09 1.04 1.04 1.04 1.05	293 258 258 258 258 265	1.45 1.50 1.50 1.65 1.75	620 680 680 905 1,085	1.65 1.65 1.72 1.75 1.75	905 905 1,028 1,085 1,085	1.65 1.70 1.75 1.75 1.70	195 175 160 148 133
1	2.03 1.94 1.84 1.79 1.79	1,705 1,492 1,268 1,161 1,161	1.04 0.99 0.99 0.94 0.89	258 223 223 188 154	1.10 1.10 1.05 1.05 1.05	300 300 265 265 265	1.90 1.90 1.90 1.90 1.94	1,100 1,400 1,406 1,400 1,492	1.75 1.80 1.80 1.82 1.85	1,085 1,180 1,180 1,224 1,165c	1.70 1.80 1.80 1.80 1.80	130 135 140 142 148
6	1.79 1.74 1.74 1.74 1.69	1,161 1,066 1,066 1,066 973	0.89 0.89 0.89 1.41 1.35	154 154 154 572 510	1.05 1.01 1.00 1.00 1.05	265 237 230 230 265	1.94 1.94 2.00 2.00 1.95	1,492 1,492 1,630 1,630 1,515	1.85 1.82 1.85 1.85 1.85	1,115 1,065 1,015 970 955	1.80 1.90 1.90 1.90 1.85	153 162 170 176 185
21. 22. 23. 24.	1.59 1.49 1.49 1.46 1.46	806 668 668 632 632	1.30 1.30 1.35 1.40 1.37	460 460 510 560 530	1.05 1.10 1.15 1.15 1.25	265 300 335 335 415	1.88 1.83 1.80 1.80 1.75	1,356 1,246 1,180 1,180 1,085	1.85 1.70 1.60 1.34 1.34	975 <i>c</i> 990 820 500 500	1.85 1.85 1.85 1.85 1.85	195 212 227 233 234
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	1.34 1.34 1.32 1.29 1.24 1.19	500 500 480 451 406 363	1.37 1.30 1.30 1.24 1.19 1.15	530 460 460 406 363 335	1.30 1.30 1.35 1.35 1.30	460 460 510 510 460	1.75 1.75 1.70 1.65 1.60 1.60	1,085 1,085 990 905 820 820	1.40 1.40 1.40 1.35 1.35	560 560 560 480 417 <i>d</i>	1.85 1.95 2.05 2.02 2.00 2.05	230 229 230 236 236 236 236d

c to c Ice conditions.
d to d Ice conditions.

Monthly Discharge of St. Mary River at Whitney's Ranch, for 1914.

(Drainage area 1,406 square miles.)

	Dis	CHARGE IN	Run-Off.			
Month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet
January February March April May June July August September October November December The year	230 596 1,469 2,373 2,055 1,705 668 510 1,630 1,224 370	99 56 236 388 1,446 1,378 363 154 230 460 417 130	191 129 336 799 1,851 1,790 992 386 318 1,067 889 203	0.136 0.092 0.239 0.568 1.320 1.270 0.706 0.274 0.226 0.759 0.632 0.144	0.16 0.10 0.28 0.63 1.52 1.42 0.81 0.32 0.25 0.70 0.17	11,744 7,164 20,666 47,544 113,812 106,510 60,996 23,734 18,922 65,607 52,899 12,482

Date.	Engineer.	Stream.	Location.	Width.		Mean Velocity.	Discharge.
May 23 Aug, 8		St. Mary River		Feet. 97.6 64.0	Sq. ft. 409 212	Ft. per sec. 5.58 1.04	Secft, 2,282 222

MILK RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN.

General Description.

Milk River rises on the eastern slope of the foothills in the Blackfoot Indian Reserve in the United States. Its headwaters run down in two main streams which are known, after entering Canada, as the north and south branches. The north branch runs in a north-easterly direction through the Blackfoot Reserve for a distance of about 15 miles, and then enters Canada near the quarter-mound on the south side of Section 3, Township 1, Range 23, West of the 4th Meridian. From the international boundary the stream continues in a north-easterly direction for about nine miles, when it bends to the east and runs in an easterly direction through the second tier of townships to its junction with the south branch at the centre

of Section 20, Township 2, Range 18, West of the 4th Meridian.

The south branch runs to the south and east of, and parallels the north branch for a distance of about 48 miles, as the crow flies, through the Blackfoot Reserve, and then enters Canada near the quarter-mound on the south side of Section 1, Township 1, Range 20, West of the 4th Meridian. From the international boundary it runs in a north-easterly direction to its junction with the north branch. From the junction of the two branches Milk River runs in an easterly direction through the second tier of townships in Canada to the east boundary of Range 7. From this point the river runs in a south-easterly direction to its first point of crossing the international boundary into the United States. This first point of crossing is near the quarter-mound on the south side of Section 3, Township 1, Range 5, West of the 4th Meridian. From this point the river meanders in an easterly direction through Canada and United States to a point on the international boundary about 900 feet west of the east boundary of Section 1, Township 1, Range 5, West of the 4th Meridian, where it finally crosses into the United States. This point is known as the "Eastern Crossing." The length of the course of Milk River in Canada from the western crossing of the north branch to the eastern crossing is 215 3 miles. The length of the course of the south branch in Canada is 24.7 miles.

Throughout its course in Canada from the western crossing of the north branch to the eastern crossing, Milk River runs through a well-defined valley bordered on each side by a range of hills. The whole of its watershed in Canada is bald prairie land. The river receives a number of small tributary creeks along its course, all of which discharge a considerable volume of water during the spring freshets; usually they all dry up by about July 1 and have no considerable discharge again until late in the fall, when some of them have a small flow for

perhaps a month before the freeze-up.

The general conditions of flow in the river are such as are typical of all rivers which have a watershed devoid of tree growth; that is, it is subject to extreme floods during the freshet period and to correspondingly low flow during the summer months. From its headwaters to the eastern crossing the total area of the watershed of Milk River is 2,464 square miles. Of this total amount, 1,615 square miles are in Canada and 849 square miles in the United States.

NORTH BRANCH OF MILK RIVER AT PETERS' RANCH.

Location.—NE. 4 Sec. 11, Tp. 1, Rgc. 23, W. 4th Mer. Records available.—July 21, 1909, to December 31, 1914.

Gauges.—Stevens automatic gauge used during open water. Vertical staff used during ice conditions. Zero of gauge maintained at elevation 4,089 57 feet during 1913-14.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark; elevation, 4,095.99 feet above mean sea level

(Irrigation surveys 1914 datum).

(hannel.—Slightly curved at the gauge, and generally winding stream bed consists of clay,

gravel and small stone, not liable to shift.

Discharge measurements.—Made by wading at low stages, and from a cable ear two miles below at flood periods.

Winter flow. - Obtained through the ice 750 feet below the gauge.

Observer.-Wm. Wheeler.

Remarks.—Location of station and gauge data prior to 1913 may be obtained in previous reports.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of North Branch of Milk River at Peters' Ranch, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
Jan. 13. Jan. 24. Feb. 10. Feb. 27. Mar. 14. Mar. 27.	J. E. Degnan do Hoover do	Feet. 18 15 17 17 17 19 28	Sq. ft. 12.3 9.0 7.6 12.5 18.6 17.6 28.4	Ft. per sec. 1.34 1.36 1.81 1.29 2.30 1.37 1.50	Feet. 2.00 2.55 3.42 2.93 2.25 1.97 1.96	Secft. 16.5 12.3 13.5 16.2 43.0 24.0 43.0
April 8. April 22. May 15. May 24. June 5. June 21. June 24. June 25. June 25. June 23. June 23. June 17.	do do W. A. Lamb (U.S.G.S.). O. H. Hoover W. A. Lamb (U.S.G.S.). O. H. Hoover do do do do	19 21 29 23 23 22 27 23 21	25.4 18.4 19.0 17.9 14.0 17.5 23.4 20.2 17.0	0.99 1.35 1.26 1.30 1.11 0.95 1.34 1.12 0.80	1.77 1.75 1.75 1.72 1.64 1.63 1.84 1.71	25.0 25.0 24.0 23.0 15.6 16.5 31.0 23.0 13.6
July 21. July 22. Aug. 12. Sept. 3. Sept. 7. Sept. 10. Sept. 18. Oct. 14. Oct. 15.	do W. A. Lamb (U.S.G.S.) O. H. Hoover do G.H.Whyte and O.H.Hoover W. A. Lamb (U.S.G.S.). O. H. Hoover do do	21 17 22 22 22 21 22 37 33	16.0 12.0 17.0 17.0 16.9 12.8 17.8 47.6 40.7	0.75 0.95 0.80 0.81 0.82 1.03 0.84 2.13 2.71	1.56 1.54 1.57 1.59 1.58 1.60 1.61 2.40 2.42	12.0 11.4 13.5 14.1 13.8 13.2 14.9 101.0
Vov. 13	do do do	23 28 22	21.5 24.9 14.3	1.21 1.38 1.10	1.78 1.89 2.12	26 0 31 0 15 7

DAILY GAUGE HEIGHT AND DISCHARGE of North Branch of Milk River at Peters' Ranch, for 1914.

_	Janu	iary.	Febr	uary.	Ma	rch.	Ap	ril.	M	ay.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1 2 3 4 5	2.30 2.28 2.31 2.16 2.28	14.0 <i>a</i> 13.4 13.8 14.2 15.2	2.98 3.08 3.10 3.09 3.07	13.3 12.7 12.0 11.5 11.2	3.14 3.24 2.84 2.66 2.49	16.8 17.3 18.3 19.4 21.0	3.10 2.59 2.52 3.18 4.48	34.0 33.0a 35.0b 197.0c 517.0	1.78 1.77 1.78 1.87 1.88	26.0 26.0 26.0 34.0 35.0	1.63 1.64 1.65 1.67 1.72	16.0 16.6 17.2 18.5 22.0
6	2.77 2.25 2.11 2.07 2.06	18.0 17.8 16.9 16.2 15.3	3.43 3.54 3.55 3.52 3.79	11.8 12.3 13.1 13.6 13.5	2.43 2.42 2.39 2.90 3.04	22.0 22.0 22.0 21.0 20.0	3.31d $2.01d$ $1.96d$ $1.95d$ $1.94d$	282.0 48.0 43.0 42.0 41.0	2.04 1.97 1.90 1.87 1.82	52.0 44.0 37.0 34.0 30.0	1.73 1.70 1.69 1.67 1.65	23.0 20.0 19.8 18.5 17.2
11	2.07 2.09 2.08 2.11 2.13	15.3 16.2 16.5 16.4 16.4	3.54 3.99 4.01	13.3 12.7 13.0 13.5 14.0	2.04 2.08 2.38 2.39 2.39	42.0 42.0 42.0 43.0 42.0	1.93d $1.92d$ $1.91d$ 1.90 1.88	40.0 39.0 38.0 37.0 35.0	1.79 1.76 1.78 1.76 1.76	27.0 25.0 26.0 25.0 25.0 25.0	1.65 1.65 1.75 1.77 1.70	$\begin{array}{c} 17.2 \\ 17.2 \\ 24.0 \\ 26.0 \\ 20.0 \end{array}$
16	2.12 2.15 2.17 2.24 2.31	16.2 16.2 15.8 15.3 14.7	3.97 3.91 3.82 3.84 3.83	14.0 13.9 13.8 13.7 13.4	2.14 2.10 2.14 2.29 2.09	43.0 43.0 40.0 37.0 37.0	1.81e 1.75e 1.69 1.76 1.85	29.0 24.0 19.8 25.0 32.0	1.74 1.72 1.71 1.71 1.78	23.0 22.0 21.0 21.0 26.0	1.67 1.67 1.63 1.60 1.61	18.5 18.5 16.0 14.3 14.9
21 22 23 24 25	2.38 2.45 2.52 2.47 2.45	14.2 13.7 13.0 12.3 12.4	3.83 3.72 3.79 2.67	13.2 13.0 13.7 15.0 16.0	2.08 2.18 2.64 2.34 1.68	35.0 38.0 38.0 32.0 24.0	1.75 1.62 1.77f 1.77	24.0 15.5 26.0 26.0 26.0	1.80 1.74 1.73 1.74 1.72	28.0 23.0 23.0 23.0 22.0	1.62 1.62 1.62 1.63 1.75	15.5 15.5 15.5 16.0 24.0
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	2.85 2.93 2.96 2.68 2.59 3.00	13.1 14.0 12.7 13.2 14.0 13.7	2.73 3.07 3.04	16.2 16.2 16.4	2.11 2.09 2.08 2.10 2.88	24.0 24.0 25.0 27.0 31.0 34.0	1.76 1.76 1.77 1.81 1.80	25.0 25.0 26.0 29.0 28.0	1.68 1.66 1.65 1.63 1.63	19.2 17.9 17.2 16.0 16.0	1.77 1.65 1.62 1.60 1.62f	26.0 17.2 15.5 14.3 15.5

<sup>a to a 1ce conditions.
b Discharge estimated.
c Slope measurement.
d Gauge heights interpolated from gauge height of April 8.
e Gauge heights interpolated.
f to f Gauge heights from automatic gauge.</sup>

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of North Branch of Milk River at Peter's Ranch, for 1914.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.	Septe	mber.	Oct	ober.	Nov	ember.	Dec	ember.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secfl.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1 2 3 4 5	1.61 1.59 1.60 1.58 1.66	14.9 13.8 14.3 13.3 17.9	1.59 1.59 1.57 1.55 1.56	13.8 13.8 12.8 11.9 12.4	1.61 1.60 1.60 1.59 1.59	14.9 14.3 14.3 13.8 13.8	1.61 1.67 1.71 1.70 1.74	14.9 18.5 21.0 20.0 23.0	1.82 1.80 1.81 1.80 1.79	30.0 28.0 29.0 28.0 27.0	1.74 1.82 1.78 1.70 1.79	23.0 30.0 26.0 20.0 27.0
6	1.67 1.65 1.62 1.61 1.61	18.5 17.2 15.5 14.9 14.9	1.54 1.53 1.53 1.55 1.57	11.5 11.1 11.1 11.9 12.8	1.58 1.59 1.62 1.61 1.58	13.3 13.8 15.5 14.9 13.3	1.84 1.90 1.81 1.72 1.74	31.0 37.0 29.0 22.0 23.0	1.75 1.73 1.71 1.70 1.68	24.0 23.0 21.0 20.0 19.2	1.79 1.84 1.85 2.01g 2.05	$\begin{array}{c} 27.0 \\ 31.0 \\ 32.0 \\ 28.0 \\ 24.0 \end{array}$
11	1.62 1.63 1.63 1.63 1.62	15.5 16.0 16.0 16.0 15.5	·1.56 1.56 1.59 1.56 1.55	12.4 12.4 13.8 12.4 11.9	1.56 1.63 1.66 1.61 1.58	12.4 16.0 17.9 14.9 13.3	1.73 1.70 1.74 2.19 2.52	22.0 20.0 23.0 71.0 125.0	1.69 1.70 1.72 1.76 1.76	19.8 20.0 22.0 25.0 25.0	2.11	22.0 21.0 22.0 22.0 15.7
16	1.64 1.62 1.58 1.58 1.58	16.6 15.5 13.3 13.3 13.3	1.55 1.75 1.84 1.68 1.63	11.9 24.0 31.0 19.2 16.0	1.59 1.60 1.61 1.61 1.61	13.8 14.3 14.9 14.9 14.9	2.43 2.27 2.15 2.04 2.00	108.0 82.0 66.0 52.0 47.0	1.78 1.83 1.83 1.85 1.86	26.0 30.0 30.0 32.0 33.0	2.11 2.13 2.13 2.15	15.8 16.1 16.2 16.4 16.5
21	1.58 1.57 1.59 1.60 1.60	13.3 12.8 13.8 14.3 14.3	1.61 1.60 1.63 1.76 1.69	14.9 14.3 16.0 25.0 19.8	1.61 1.62 1.63 1.63 1.64	14.9 15.5 16.0 16.0 16.6	1.91 1.89 1.88 1.86 1.84	38.0 36.0 35.0 33.0 31.0	1.85 1.81 1.79 1.77 1.87	32.0 29.0 27.0 26.0 34.0	2.17 2.16 2.17 2.19	16.5 16.2 15.9 15.6 15.3
26	1.59 1.60 1.59 1.60 1.60 1.58	13.8 14.3 13.8 14.3 14.3 13.3	1.66 1.63 1.61 1.60 1.61 1.60	17.9 16.0 14.9 14.3 14.9 14.3	1.62 1.61 1.60 1.61 1.61	15.5 14.9 14.3 14.9 14.9	1.82 1.81 1.81 1.81 1.81 1.82	30.0 29.0 29.0 29.0 29.0 30.0	1.90 1.93 1.85 2.40 2.00	37.0 40.0 32.0 103.0 47.0	2.17 2.18 2.22 2.20 2.23 2.26g	15.2 15.2 15.4 15.5 15.6 15.5

g to g Gauge heights from staff gauge; ice conditions.

Monthly Discharge of North Branch of Milk River at Peters' Ranch, for 1914. (Drainage area 101 square miles.)

	Dı	SCHARGE IN	Run-Off.			
Month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
January February March April May June July August September October November December	$\begin{bmatrix} 16.4\\ 43.0\\ 517.0\\ 52.0\\ 26.0\\ 18.5\\ 31.0\\ 17.9\\ 125.0 \end{bmatrix}$	12.3 11.2 16.8 15.5 16.0 14.3 12.8 11.1 12.4 14.9 19.2 15.2	14.8 13.6 30.4 61.4 26.0 18.3 14.8 15.2 14.8 38.9 30.6 20.1	0.147 0.135 0.301 0.608 0.257 0.181 0.147 0.150 0.147 0.385 0.303 0.199	0.17 0.14 0.35 0.68 0.30 0.20 0.17 0.17 0.16 0.44 0.34	910 755 1,869 3,654 1,599 1,089 910 935 881 2,392 1,821 1,236
The year					3.35	18,051

NORTH BRANCH OF MILK RIVER AT KNIGHT'S RANCH.

Location. On the NE. 4 Sec. 18, Tp. 2, Rge. 20, W. 4th Mer.

Records available.—July 17, 1909, to August 25, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; zero of gauge maintained at 90.72 feet during 1909; 90.70 feet during 1910-14.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Composed of clay, gravel and boulders.

Discharge measurements.—Made by wading at low stages, and from a cable car at flood stages.

Winter flow.—Records are discontinued during the winter. Observer.—E. Whitney.

Remarks.—Records were not obtained after August 25 on account of no observer being available.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of North Branch of Milk River at Knight's Ranch, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
April 9	do do do	Feet. 40.1 41.5 29.0 28.5 14.8	Sq. ft. 50.8 40.8 26.5 28.5 8.6	Et. per sec, 2.02 0.78 1.03 0.94 1.52	Feet. 1.61 1.15 1.11 1.09 0.90	Secft. 70.0 32.0 27.0 27.0 13.0

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of North Branch of Milk River at Knight's Ranch, for 1914.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	gust.
Day.	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-
	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	1.05	24.0	0.85	10.0
	1.05	24.0	0.85	10.0
	1.04	23.0	0.85	10.0
	1.03	22.0	0.85	10.0
	1.05	24.0	0.83	8.8
6	1.03	22.0	0.80	7.0
	1.00	20.0	0.85	10.0
	0.95	16.5	0.85	10.0
	0.95	16.5	0.95	16.5
	0.95	16.5	0.98	18.6
11	0.95	16.5	0.98	18.6
	0.94	15.8	0.95	16.5
	0.98	18.6	0.90	13.0
	1.00	20.0	0.90	13.0
	0.95	16.5	0.85	10.0
16	0.95	16.5	0.85	10.0
	0.94	15.8	1.30	43.0
	0.94	15.8	1.35	48.0
	0.94	15.8	1.30	43.0
	0.92	14.4	1.25	39.0
21	0.90	13.0	1.20	35.0
	0.88	11.8	0.95	16.5
	0.88	11.8	1.20	35.0
	0.88	11.8	1.25	39.0
	0.88	11.8	1.25	39.0
26	0.88 0.88 0.85 0.85 0.85 0.85	11.8 11.8 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0		

Monthly Discharge of North Branch of Milk River at Knight's Ranch, for 1914.

(Drainage area 239 square miles.)

	D	ISCHARGE IN	Run-Off.			
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
JulyAugust (1-25)	24 48	10 0 7 0	16.1 19.8	0.067 0.083	0.077 0.077	990 982
The period					0.154	1,972

NORTH BRANCH OF MILK RIVER NEAR MACKIE'S RANCH.

Location.—SW. 4 Sec. 19, Tp. 2, Rge. 18, W. 4th Mer., about four miles north of the Mackie ranch buildings.

Records available.—July 8, 1909, to November 14, 1910. Discharge measurements only were taken during 1911-14.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; elevation of zero 91.50 feet since establishment.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Sand, gravel and rock; control probably permanent.

Discharge measurements.—During low water by wading; during high water from a cable car.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of North Branch of Milk River near Mackie's Ranch, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
May 21. June 26. July 21. Aug. 6. Aug. 23. Sept. 11.	do do do o F. R. Steinberger J. E. Degnan	Feet. 25.5 26.5 29.0 21.0 18.0 23.0 23.2 29.0 24.0	Sq. ft. 34.2 35.3 20.5 10.8 8.2 11.5 12.8 19.5 21.8	Ft. per sec. 1.38 0.96 1.26 0.99 0.92 1.18 1.20 1.81 1.77	Feet. 1.92 1.80 1.70 1.50 1.47 1.57 1.60 1.83 1.84	Secft. 47.0 33.0 26.0 10.7 7.6 13.5 15.4 35.4 38.5

Note.—Measurements all taken above regular section.

SOUTH BRANCH OF MILK RIVER AT CROFF'S RANCH.

Location.—On the SW. 4 Sec. 29, Tp. 37N, Rge. 9, W. Prin. Mer., Montana, U.S.A. Records available.—April 13, 1913, to November 8, 1914.

Gauge.—Stevens continuous automatic; elevation of zero maintained at 87.08 feet since establishment.

Beneh-mark.—Iron pipe; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Gravel.

Discharge measurements.—During high stages by means of cable and car; during ordinary stages by wading.

Remarks.—This station is maintained in conjunction with the United States Geological Survey.

5 GEORGE V, A. 1915

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of South Branch of Milk River at Croff's Ranch, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
		Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
April 10. April 23. May 16. June 5. June 21. June 26. July 18. July 22. Aug. 13. Sept. 4.	do do do do do do do V. A. Lamb (U.S.G.S.) O. H. Hoover do W. A. Lamb (U.S.G.S.) O. H. Hoover do W. A. Lamb (U.S.G.S.) O. H. Hoover O. H. Hoover	57.0 74.0 62.2 42.0 36.3 34.0 38.0 25.5 14.0 15.8 14.8 12.0 20.0 73.6 39.0	37.00 92.90 74.30 42.60 34.40 18.90 38.70 11.50 6.80 9.36 9.33 8.60 12.60 69.10	1.89 3.02 1.75 2.74 2.41 2.00 2.52 1.14 1.47 1.16 1.33 1.84 1.80 2.42 2.42	3.010 3.990 3.280 3.150 2.980 2.720 3.080 2.500 2.410 2.430 2.510 2.570 3.385 2.740	70.0 289.0 130.0 117.0 83.0 98.0 16.6 10.0 10.8 12.4 15.8 23.0 167.0

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of South Branch of Milk River at Croff's Ranch, for 1914.

	Ma	rch.	Ap	oril.	M	ay.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge
•	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft,
I			3.18 3.37 4.21	116 128 140 153 381	b		2.88 2.88 2.90 2.91 2.95	63 63 66 68 74
6			4.35 3.84 3.67 3.90 3.89	429 266 222 283 280			3.01 3.00 2.90 2.85 2.81	85 83 66 58 52
11	3.00	83	3.90 4.52 4.47 3.98 3.76	283 488 470 307 245	b		2.81 2.78 2.89 3.22 3.16	52 47 64 124 112
16. 17. 18. 19.	2.95 2.99 3.00 2.97 3.00	74 81 83 78 83	3.80 3.64 3.39 3.25 3.53	255 214 157 130 188	3.15 3.15 3.12 3.10 3.14	110 110 105 101 109	3.01 2.90 2.83 2.77 2.74	85 66 55 46 42
21	2.94 2.92 3.03 3.11 3.05	73 69 88 103 92	3.60 3.37 3.28 3.43 3.46	204 153 135 166 172	3.25 3.18 3.09 3.03 3.01	130 116 99 88 85	2.72 2.69 2.71 2.72 2.86	39 35 37 39 60
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	3.06 3.06 3.07 3.06 3.04 2.99	94 94 96 94 90 81	a		2.99 2.98 2.95 2.93 2.91 2.89	81 80 74 71 68 64	3.05 2.96 2.83 2.79 2.75	92 76 55 49 43

a to a No gauge heights obtained and estimated; mean discharge is 130 sec.-ft. b to b No gauge heights obtained and estimated; mean discharge is 148 sec.-ft.

MONTHLY DISCHARGE of South Branch of Milk River at Croff's Ranch, for 1913.

(Drainage area 288 square miles.)

	D	ISCHARGE IN	SECOND-FI	EET.	Run-Off.		
Month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth In inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.	
April (13-30). May June July August September October November December	864 494 386 173 104 40 131 50 37	211.0 194.0 104.0 50.0 22.0 15.2 22.0 20.0 15.0	$\begin{array}{c} 479.0 \\ 311.0 \\ 196.0 \\ 79.0 \\ 44.0 \\ 22.7 \\ 52.2 \\ 31.2 \\ 19.5 \end{array}$	1.660 1.080 0.680 0.274 0.152 0.079 0.182 0.108 0.068	1.11 1.24 0.76 0.32 0.18 0.09 0.21 0.12 0.08	17,101 19,123 11,663 4,858 2,705 1,351 3,210 1,856 1,199	
The period					4.11	63,066	

Note.—This table is inserted in this report to correct a table on page 225 of the 1913 report. Corrections have been made to discharge in sec.-ft. per square mile and depth in inches on drainage area to correspond with a corrected drainage area.



Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of South Branch of Milk River at Croff's Ranch, for 1914.—Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	gust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.	Nove	mber.
DAY.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secfl.
1	2.71 2.65 2.62 2.59 2.63	37.0 30.0 27.0 24.0 28.0	2.35 2.34 2.33 2.28 2.28	7.0 6.6 6.2 4.6 4.6	2.47 2.48 2.43 2.46 2.47	14.0 15.0 11.0 13.0 14.0	2.43 2.49 2.58 a	11 15 23 37 42	2 65 2.64 2.67 2 76 2.79	30 29 33 44 49
6	2.69 2.67 2.59 2.56 2.54	35.0 33.0 24.0 21.0 20.0	2.27 2.27 2.27 2.34 2.41	4.4 4.4 4.4 6.6 9.7	2 46 2.46 2.48 2.53 2.51	13.0 13.0 15.0 19.0 17.0		51 25 22 23 26	2.73 2.70 2.71	40 36 37
11	2.54 2.54 2.52 2.50 2.50	20.0 20.0 18.0 16.0 16.0	2.45 2.45 2.40 2.38 2.33	12.0 12.0 9.0 8.2 6.2	2.51 2.55 2.60 2.59 2.59	17.0 20.0 25.0 24.0 24.0	3.03 3.47	54 53 68 88 174		
16	2.49 2.50 2.50 2.49 2.46	15.0 16.0 16.0 15.0 13.0	2.29 2.45 2.71 2.78 2.59	4.8 12.0 37.0 47.0 24.0	2.60 2.58 2.59 2.57 2.54	25.0 23.0 24.0 22.0 20.0	3.67 3.61 3.48 3.22 3.08	222 206 177 124 97		
21 22 23 24 25.	2.43 2.42 2.40 2.39 2.40	11.0 10.0 9.0 8.6 9.0	2.51 2.46 2.47 2.60 2.69	17.0 13.0 14.0 25.0 35.0	2.53 2.51 2.49 2.48 2.47	19.0 17.0 15.0 15.0 14.0	2.94 2.85 2.79 2.75 2.72	73 58 49 43 39		
26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31.	2.38 2.36 2.34 2.35 2.35 2.35	8.2 7.4 6.6 7.0 7.0 7.0	2.63 2.57 2.52 2.49 2.49 2.48	28.0 22.0 18.0 15.0 15.0 15.0	2.46 2.42 2.42 2.41 2.40	13.0 10.0 10.0 9.7 9.0	2.71 2.68 2.66 2.64 2.65 2.66	37 34 32 29 30 32		

a to a No gauge heights obtained; discharges estimated.

MONTHLY DISCHARGE of South Branch of Milk River at Croff's Ranch, for 1914.

(Drainage area 288 square miles.)

	Di	SCHARGE IN	CET.	Run-Off.		
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
March (15-31) April April May June July August. September October November December	488 140 124 37 47 25 222	69.0 116.0 64.0 35.0 6.6 4.4 9.0 11.0	\$5.6 220.5 119.7 63.2 17.2 14.4 16.6 64.3 36.0 18.0	0.297 0.762 0.415 0.220 0.060 0.500 0.058 0.223 0.125 0.062	$\begin{array}{c} 0.19 \\ 0.85 \\ 0.48 \\ 0.24 \\ 0.07 \\ 0.06 \\ 0.06 \\ 0.26 \\ 0.14 \\ 0.71 \end{array}$	2,887 13,120 7,360 3,761 1,058 885 988 3,954 2,142 1,107
The period					3.06	37,262

a Gauge heights for the first eight days in November were obtained, but it is estimated that the mean flow for the months of November and December was as above shown.

SOUTH BRANCH OF MILK RIVER AT MACKIE'S RANCH.

Location.—On the NW. 4 Sec. 31, Tp. 1, Rge. 18, W. 4th Mer. Records available.—July 14, 1909, to October 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; maintained at original elevation of 86.60 feet.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Permanent.

Discharge measurements.—Made by wading 100 feet below the gauge at low stages, or from a cable and car at the gauge during high stages. The initial point for sounding is the face of a cedar post located on left bank.

Floods.—Highest water of recent years was in June, 1908. Winter flow.—Station not maintained during the winter.

Observer.—Mrs. F. Cathro and Mrs. J. D. Levvix.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of South Branch of Milk River Creek at Mackie's Ranch, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
April 8. May 6 May 21. June 7 June 25. July 21. Aug. 23. Aug. 5. Sept. 11. Oct. 14. Oct. 26.	do d. Steinberger .	Feet. \$6.0 \$9.0 \$1.0 79.0 68.0 \$2.0 29.0 24.6 \$4.0 71.0	Sq. ft. 139.3 95.8 77.6 62.4 42.8 8.2 11.4 9.4 63.4 44.0	Ft. per sec. 1.67 1.60 1.45 1.24 1.14 0.99 1.28 0.97 1.28 0.99	Feet. 3.38 2.97 2.78 2.54 2.34 1.82 1.97 1.55 1.86 2.59 2.33	Secft. 232.0 154.0 113.0 77.0 49.0 8.1 18.3 Nil. 9.1 81.0 44.0

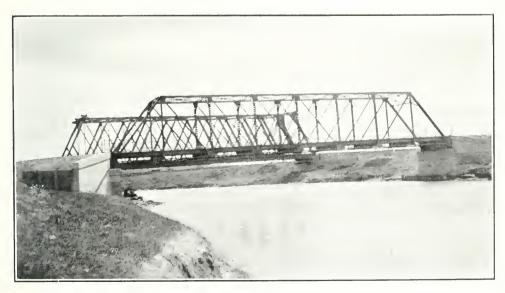
DAILY GAUGE HEIGHT AND DISCHARGE of South Branch of Milk River at Mackie's Ranch, for 1914.

	М	arch.	Ap	nil.	M	ay.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1 2 3 4 5			2 98 4 01 3.95a 3.69 3.42	341h 246			2.47 2.45 2.44 2.44 2.46	64 61 60 60 62
6 7 8 9			3.94 3.57 3.43 3.37 3.23	436 298 249 250 227	2 97	156	2.50 2.54 2.55 2.46 2.45	68 74 76 62 61
11 12 13 14 15	3.24 <i>a</i> 3.36						2.39 2.37 2.44 2.43 2.86	54 51 60 59 131
16	3.38 3.38 3.36 3.36 3.30				2.73	105	2.70 2.55 2.45 2.36 2.30	100 76 61 50 43
21 22 23 24 25	3.30 3.60 3.61 3.50 3.39				2.78 2.90 2.80 2.74 2.70	115 140 119 107 100	2.26 2.16 2.20 2.18 2.33	39 30 33 31 47
26	3.31 2.99 2.82 2.91 2.87 2.92				2,65 2,63 2,59 2,56 2,54 2,50	92 89 82 78 74 68	2.33 2.54 2.50 2.36 2.30	47 74 68 50 43

a Gauge heights affected by ice.b Discharge for April low; control affected by ice.



Gauging Station on the North Branch of Milk River near Mackie's Ranch, Taken by G. H. Whyte.



Gauging Station on Milk River at Milk River, Alberta. Taken by G. H. Whyte.



DAILY GAUGE HEIGHT AND DISCHARGE of South Branch of Milk River at Mackie's Ranch, for 1914.—Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	gust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
1	Feet. 2.27 2.20 2.17 2.13 2.13	Secft. 40.0 33.0 31.0 27.0 27.0	Feet. 1.60 1.61 1.57 1.58 1.55	Secft. 1.0 1.2 0.4 0.6 Nil.	Feet. 1.89 1.88 1.86 1.81 1.85	Secft. 9.6 9.2 8.4 6.4 8.0	Feet. 1.83 1.93 2.08 2.26 2.31	Secft. 7 . 2' 11 . 8 23 . 0 39 . 0 44 . 0
6 7 8 9	2.10 2.14 2.16 2.13 2.06	25.0 28.0 30.0 27.0 22.0	1.51 1.47 1.45 1.48 1.52	e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	1 85 1 81 1 84 1 84 1 83	8.0 6.4 7.6 7.6 7.2	2.39 2.11 2.06 2.08 2.11	54.0 26.0 22.0 23.0 26.0
11 12 13 14 15	2.01 2.00 1.99 1.98 2.00	20.0 17.0 16.2 15.4 17.0	1.55 1.57 1.55 1.55 1.19	0.6 Nil.	1.87 1.94 1.94 1.92 2.01	5.8 12.4 12.4 11.2 17.8	2.38 2.37 2.48 2.58 2.71	53.0 51.0 65.0 81.0 102.0
16	1.95 1.92 1.89 1.88 1.87	13.0 11.2 9.6 9.2 5.8	1.48 1.50 2.21 2.14 2.26	34.0 28.0 39.0	2.03 2.00 1.97 2.00 2.01	19.4 17.0 14.6 17.0 17.8	3.18 3.19 3.08 2.96 2.78	212.0- 215.0 184.0 153.0 115.0
21. 22. 23. 24. 25.	1.81 1.80 1.73 1.74 1.73	6.4 6.0 4.8 3.8 3.6	2.15 2.03 1.97 1.99 2.00	29 0 19 4 14.6 16.2 17.0	2.03 1.97 1.96 1.95 1.93	19.4 14.6 13.8 13.0 11.8	2.67 2.70 2.56 2.49 2.37	95.0 100.0 78.0 67.0 51.0
26	1.71 1.70 1.68 1.65 1.60 1.58	3.2 3.0 2.6 2.0 1.0 0.6	2.04 2.15 2.09 2.00 1.99 1.92	20 0 29 0 24 0 17.0 16 2 11.2	1.90 1.88 1.87 1.86 1.84	10.0 9.2 8.8 8.4 7.6	2.35 2.32 2.31 2.30 2.28 2.26	49.0 45.0 44.0 43.0 41.0 39.0

Monthly Discharge of South Branch of Milk River at Mackie's Ranch, for 1914. (Drainage area 504 square miles.)

	D	ISCHARGE IN	EET.	Run-Off.		
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
April (4–10) May (6) (20–31) June July Angust September October	39.0	227.0 68.0 30.0 0.6 Nil. 6.4 7.2	292 0 102 0 60 0 15 0 10 3 11 4 70 0	0.579 0.202 0.119 0.030 0.020 0.023 0.139	0.15 0.10 0.13 0.04 0.02 0.03 0.16	4,060 2,608 3,570 922 633 678 4,304
The period					0.63	16,775

MILK RIVER AT MILK RIVER.

Location.—On the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 21, Tp. 2, Rge. 16, W. 4th Mer. Records available.—July 1, 1909, to December 31, 1914. Gauge.—Vertical staff; maintained at the original elevation of 3,403.39 feet since establish-

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark; elevation, 3,412.42 feet above mean sea leve!

(Geodetic Survey of Canada).

Channel.—The stream flows in one channel at all stages; bed consists of sand and fine gravel, and shifts during flood conditions.

Discharge measurements.—At low stages made by wading; at high stages from the traffic bridge 100 feet above the gauge.

Obscrver.—Dan O'Connell.

No. $25e-19\frac{1}{2}$

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Milk River at Milk River, in 1914.

	Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
			Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
Ian.	19	J. E. Degnan	27.0	21.30	1.530	2.050	33.00
Jan.	31	do	20.0	7.23	1.560	1.920	11.30
Feb.	16	do	11.0	4.24	0.800	2.420	3.38
Mar.	3	do	26.0	18 60	2.310	3.270	43.00
April	6	do	130.0	345.00	2.440	3.475	844.00
April	11	do	91.0	164.00	2.120	2.420	349.00
April	14	do	129.0	240.00	2.370	2.820	569.00
May	5	do	74.0	93.90	2.300	2.010	216.00
May	7	do	92.0	113.00	1.960	2.020	222.00
May	19	do	90.0	93.00	1.350	1.630	125.00
May	23	do	91.0	117.20	1.420	1.840	166.00
June	6	do	49.0	61.25	1.410	1.420	86.00
June	8	do	52.0	65.75	1.450	1.450	95.00
June	23	do	50.0	49.90	0.830	1.120	42.00
June	27	do	53.0	62.30	1.110	1.340	69.00
July	20	do	46 0	35.65	0.500	0.820	18.00
July	23	do	27.0	16.20	0.980	0.780	15.90
Aug.	4	do	11.0	5 60	0.990	0.590	5.40
Aug.	7	do	12 0	5.60	0.940	0.600	5.18
Aug.	22	do	50.0	42.00	1.050	1.140	44.10
Aug.	24	do	49 0	34.40	0.990	1.110	34.00
Sept.	14	F. R. Steinberger	48 0	30.40	0.940	1.000	29.00
Sept.	10	do	47 0	25 80	0.800	0.870	20.00
Oct.	10	J. E. Degnan	51.0	62.70	1.110	1.450	69.00
Oct.	12	do	54 0	65.20	1.400	1.530	92.00
Oct.	25	do	54 5	66.90	1.350	1.560	91.00
Nov.	9	O. H. Hoover	50.5	60.50	1.490	1.450	91.00
Nov.	23	do	51.5	53.50	1.080	1.600	58.00
Dec.	8	do	52 0	41.60	0.695	1.540	29.00
Dec.	24	do	49.5	29.80	0.660	2.090	19.60

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Milk River at Milk River, for 1914.

	Janı	ary.	Febr	uary.	Ma	rch.	Ap	ril.	M	ay.	Ju	ne.
DAY.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet,	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	1.85 1.94 1.86 1.95 2.00	20 0a 22.0 20.0 21.0 22.0	1.93 1.97 2.20 2.20 1.80	10.7 9.2 7.0 7.3 7.8	3.20 3.14 3.27 3.25 3.24	38 40 43 45 46	2.63 3 00 2.65 2.40 2.40	242 278 31·1 <i>a</i> 349 349	1.78 1.84 1.85 1.85 2.00	157 172 175 175 215	1.35 1.34 1.30 1.30 1.32	72 70 64 64 68
6	2.00 2.04 2.10 2.10 1.95	23.0 24.0 25.0 24.0 24.0	1.70 1.80 1.80 1.75 2.03	6.3 4.4 2.0 1.0 2.2	3.14 3.25 3.22 3.23 3.10	47 48 50 51 47	3.50 2.98 2.50 2.30 2.70	912 614 388 311 475	1.90 2.00 2.10 2.02 1.95	188 215 245 221 201	1.42 1.44 1.48 1.40 1.35	84 87 94 80 72
11	2.04 2.06 2.06 2.10 2.00	$\begin{array}{c} 24.0 \\ 25.0 \\ 26.0 \\ 26.0 \\ 27.0 \end{array}$	2.30 2.55 2.65 2.67 2.45	4.0 5.8 7.0 7.5 4.0	2.98 2.95 2.95 2.95 2.95	46 45 47 53 59	2.50 2.50 3.20 2.90 2.45	388 388 734 572 368	1.90 1.85 1.80 1.70 1.68	188 175 162 139 135	1.30 1.30 1.35 1.35 1.40	64 64 72 72 72 80
16	2.00 2.03 2.00 2.05 2.10	28.0 29.0 30.0 33.0 34.0	2.42 2.40 2.50 2.50 2.65	$\begin{array}{c} 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 0 \\ 5 & 2 \\ 7 & 5 \\ 10 & 0 \end{array}$	2.70 3.00 3.10 3.08 2.80	65 71 77 83 89	2.20 2.20 2.10 1.90 1.80	277 277 245 188 162	$ \begin{array}{r} 1.64 \\ 1.62 \\ 1.62 \\ 1.63 \\ 1.70 \end{array} $	126 122 122 124 139	1.73 1.50 1.36 1.30 1.25	146 98 74 64 57
21 22 23 24 25	2.10 1.95 1.95 1.95 1.95	35 0 32 0 30 0 28.0 28.0	2.75 2.65 2.55 2.63 2.67	13 0 12.0 11 0 15 0 18.0	2.40 2.25 2.00 2.45 2.17	131 173 215 192 169	1.76 2.05 1.85 1.75 1.85	152 230 175 150 175	1.70 1.80 1.75 1.65 1.60	139 162 150 128 118	1.15 1.12 1.11 1.15 1.24	44 41 43 44 56
26	1.80 1.86 1.96 1.95 1.94 1.94	26.0 23.0 20.0 21.0 18.5 11.3	2.85 3.00 3.20	23.0 29.0 34.0	3 10 3.10 2.95 2.60 2.50 2.50	146 123 100 136 171 207	1.93 1.80 1.75 1.75 1.70	196 162 130 150 139	1.56 1.50 1.50 1.48 1.44 1.40	110 98 98 94 87 80	1.30 1.32 1.51 1.39 1.26	64 67 100 78 58

a 1ce conditions Jan. 1 to April 3.

MONTHLY DISCHARGE of Milk River at Milk River, for 1912.

(Drainage area 1,077 square miles.)

	Dı	SCHARGE IN	ET.	Run-Off.		
Month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
January February March (1-28) April (3-30) May June July August September October	88 852 1,504	12 66 52 229 187 56 60 48 47 59	37.7 77.3 144.0 496.0 293.0 105.0 126.0 61.6 64.7 81.1	0.035 0.072 0.134 0.460 0.272 0.097 0.117 0.057 0.060 0.075	0.04 0.08 0.14 0.48 0.31 0.11 0.13 0.07 0.07 0.09	2,318 4,446 7,997 27,546 18,016 6,248 7,747 3,788 3,850 4,987
The period						86,943

Note.—This table is inserted to correct a table appearing on page 260 of the 1912 report. A correction has been made in the acre-feet for March and in the total acre-feet. The remainder of the table is as previously published.



Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Milk River at Milk River, for 1914.—Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ober.	Nove	mber.	Dece	mber.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Serft.
1 2 3 4	1.21 1.17 1.13 1.10 1.12	53 0 48 0 44.0 40.0 43.0	0.62 0.61 0.60 0.58 0.59	6.8 6.3 5.8 4.9 5.4	0.97 0.94 0.92 0.90 0.90	29 0 26 0 25.0 24.0 24.0	$\begin{array}{c} 0.90 \\ 0.95 \\ 1.09 \\ 1.52a \\ 1.95 \end{array}$	21 21 38 83 181	1.40 1.42 1.44 1.44 1.45	72 76 80 81 81	1 25 1.60 1.85 1.65 1.60	57.0 54.0 43.0 37.0 34.0
6 7 8 9	1.07 1.05 1.06 1.07 1.05	38.0 36.0 37.0 38.0 36.0	0.56 0.56 0.59 0.61 0.69	4.0 4.0 5.4 6.3 10.3	0.89 0.90 0.98 0.89 0.90	23.0 24.0 30.0 23.0 24.0	$\begin{bmatrix} 2.14 \\ 1.71 \\ 1.51 \\ 1.50 \\ 1.40 \end{bmatrix}$	240 121 81 79 61	1.50 1.58 1.48 1.45 1.42	95 114 92 91 81	1.60 1.61 1.56 1.70 1.71	31.0 30.0 29.0 28.0 28.0
11	1.02 $0.98a$ 0.95 0.90 0.92	33.0 30.0 27.0 24.0 25.0	0.68 0.70 0.69 0.67 0.66	9.8 10.8 10.3 9.2 8.7	0.89 0.97 1.00 1.00 1.04	$23 \ 0$ 29.0 $32 \ 0$ 32.0 35.0	1.40 1.51 1.55 1.58 1.75	61 81 89 96 134	1.35 1.34 1.40 1.65 1.27	72 70 80 74 <i>a</i> 66	1.74 1.74 1.74 1.79 1.76	28.0 28.0 30.0 25.0 26.0
16	0.95 0.93 0.87 0.85 0.83	27.0 26.0 21.0 20.0 18.7	0.80 0.77 0.76 1.17 1.19	16.7 14.9 14.3 48.0 50.0	1.05 1.04 1.01 1.00 1.00	$\begin{array}{c} 36 \ 0 \\ 35.0 \\ 32.0 \\ 32.0 \\ 32.0 \end{array}$	2.55 2.54 2.37 2.24 2.07	393 389 320 274 218	1.35 1.39 1.43 1.40 1.46	62 57 57 58 59	1.77 1.82 1.82 1.82 1.82	25.0 23.0 22.0 21.0 20.0
21	0.79 0.77 0.75 0.73 0.71	16.1 14.9 13.7 12.5 11.4	1.12 1.13 1.13 1.09 1.05	43.0 44.0 44.0 40.0 36.0	1.00 0.98 0.98 0.97 0.95	32.0 30.0 30.0 29.0 27.0	2.00 1.79 1.67 1.60 1.54	198 144 115 100 87	1.52 1.64 1.64 1.64 1.70	58 58 58 60 100	1.84 1.95 1.95 1.80 1.80	21.0 22.0 21.0 19.6 19.5
26	0.67 0.61 0.65 0.65 0.62 0.64	9.2 6.3 8.2 8.2 6.8 7.7	1.05 1.07 1.13 1.05 1.02 0.98	36.0 38.0 44.0 36.0 33.0 30.0	0.95 0.91 0.91 0.90 0.90	27.0 24.0 24.0 24.0 24.0	1.54 1.50 1.49 1.47 1.44 1.43	87 82 82 78 76	1.68 1.75 1.62 1.45 1.05	138 150 122 89 34	1.98 2.00 2.10 2.14 2.05 2.00	20.0 21.0 23.0 25.0 26.0 28.0a

a Ice conditions Nov. 14 to Dec. 31.

MONTHLY DISCHARGE of Milk River at Milk River, for 1914.

(Drainage area 1,104 square miles.)

	Di	SCHARGE IN	SECOND-FE	EET.	Run-Off.		
Month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet	
January February March April May June July August September October November December	34 215 912 245 146 53 50 36 240	11.3 1.0 38.0 139.0 80.0 41.0 6.3 4.0 23.0 21.0 34.0 19.5	25.0 9.7 92.0 317.0 150.0 71.0 25.0 22.0 28.0 133.0 79.7 28.0	0.023 0.009 0.083 0.287 0.136 0.065 0.023 0.020 0.025 0.120 0.072 0.072	0.030 0.010 0.100 0.320 0.160 0.070 0.030 0.020 0.030 0.140 0.080 0.029	1,537 538 5,657 18,863 9,223 4,225 1,537 1,353 1,666 8,1788 4,742 1,722	
The year					1.019	59,241	

MILK RIVER AT WRITING-ON-STONE POLICE DETACHMENT.

Location.—On SW. ½ Sec. 35, Tp. 1, Rge. 13, W. 4th Mer.
Records available.—August 2, 1909, to October 31, 1914.
Gauge.—Vertical staff; maintained at the original elevation of 86.13 feet.
Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.
Channel.—Composed of sand, and shifts in changes of stage.

Discharge measurements.—Made from a cable and car during high water, and at low stages by wading.

Observer .- A. P. White.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Milk River at Writing-on-Stone Police Detachment, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
April 3 April 20 May 1 May 10 May 18 May 23 June 2 June 9 July 2 July 15 July 24 Aug. 1 Aug. 8 Aug. 19	J. E. Degnan do	Feet. 126.0a 61.0 73.0 97.0a 72.0 75.5 71.0 70.0 69.0 30.0 24.0 18.5 18.0 65.0	Section. Sq. ft. 162.00 84.20 90.00 116.00 72.50 93.45 61.90 48.75 42.30 21.15 14.05 6.97 5.05 24.80	Ft. per sec. 2.03 2.14 1.80 1.94 1.77 1.82 1.38 1.50 1.29 1.45 1.20 0.99 0.75 0.49 0.76	Feet. 2.89 2.43 2.24 2.51 2.07 2.30 1.93 1.93 1.75 1.50 1.53 1.39 1.24 1.16 1.42	Secft. 330.0 180.0 162.0 225.0 170.0 85.0 93.0 63.0 61.0 26.0 13.6 5.2 2.5 18.7
Aug. 25. Sept. 5. Sept. 16. Oct. 2. Oct. 16. Oct. 23.	F. R. Steinberger do J. E. Degnan do do do do	56.0b 52.0 69.0 50.0 74.0 80.0	35.30 23.60 37.30 22.20 86.00 91.60	1,20 0,87 0,84 0,91 1,68 1,59	1.67 1.52 1.65 1.51 2.26 2.32	42.0 20.5 32.0 20.4 145.0 146.0

 $[\]begin{array}{l} a \ \, {\rm Taken} \ \, {\rm at} \ \, {\rm regular} \ \, {\rm section}, \\ b \ \, {\rm Taken} \ \, {\rm above} \ \, {\rm regular} \ \, {\rm section}, \\ {\rm All} \ \, {\rm other} \ \, {\rm measurements} \ \, {\rm taken} \ \, {\rm below} \ \, {\rm regular} \ \, {\rm section}. \end{array}$



View of Milk River near Writing-on-Stone Police Detachment. Taken by G. H. Whyte.



View of Sandstone Formation in Milk River Valley near Writing-on-Stone Police Detachment. Taken by G. H. Whyte.



Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Milk River at Writing-on-Stone Police Detachment, for 1914.

	Ma	irch.	A	oril.	M	ay.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gausse Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauga Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Di÷ charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1. 2. 3. 4. 5.			2 27 2.74 3.02 <i>a</i> 3 02 2.84	166 288 369 371 316	2 24 2.32 2.34 2.33 2 42	159 178 183 180 203	1 97 1 93 1 84 1 84 1 84	96 88 70 70 70
6. 7. 8. 9.			2.74 3.43 3.38 3.06 2.86	285 532 507 378 312	2.46 2.42 2.40 2.80 2.50	211 203 198 305 224	1.87 1.89 1.92 1.91 1.97	76 80 86 90 96
14			3.21 3.20 3.01 3.69 3.16	430 422 352 637 401	2.45 2.40 2.34 2.25 2.15	211 198 183 161 137	1.92 1.92 2.00 1.95 1.99	86 86 103 92 101
16. 17. 18. 19. 20.	2.14 2.11 2.15	135 127 137	2.92 2.76 2.71 2.57 2.48	320 272 258 218 193	2.18 2.10 2.09 2.05 2.12	144 125 123 114 130	2.13 2.23 2.05 1.93 1.90	132 156 114 88 82
21 22 23 24 25	2.04 2.36 2.58 2.48 1.99	112 188 245 219 101	2.39 2.32 2.61 2.39 2.39	172 158 235 180 183	2.15 2.18 2.22 2.18 2.14	137 144 151 144 135	1.88 1.78 1.74 1.74 1.78	78 60 53 53 60
26 27 28 29 30 31	1.91 1.92 2.69 2.67 2.34 2.09	\$6 274 269 183 123	2.52 2.48 2.38 2.27 2.225	220 210 188 163 155	2.08 2.08 2.05 2.02 2.00 1.97	$\begin{array}{c} 121 \\ 121 \\ 114 \\ 107 \\ 103 \\ 96 \end{array}$	1.73 1.82 1.90 1.97 1.95	52 67 82 96 92

c to b Shifting conditions April 3 to April 30.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Milk River at Writing-on-Stone Police Detachment, for 1914.—Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	gust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
1	Feet. 1.88 1.80 1.76 1.76 1.72	Secft. 78 0 63.0 56.0 56.0 49.0	Feet. 1.24 1.22 1.22 1.20 1.19	Secft. 5.2 4.5 4.5 3.8 3.5	Feet. 1.58 1.55 1.55 1.55 1.55 1.53b	Secft. 28.0 24.0 24.0 23.0 21.0	Feet. 1.53 1.53 1.58 1.65 1.82	Secft. 22 22 26 33 54
6	1.70 1.67 1.67 1.67 1.66	46.0 42.0 42.0 42.0 41.0	1.17 1.16 1.15 1.18 1.23	2.8 2.5 2.2 3.2 4.9	1.51 1.50 1.55 1.57 1.55	20.0 19.3 23.0 25.0 23.0	1.67 1.94 2.15 2.03 2.00	35 71 112 87 82
11	1.67 1.60 1.54 1.54 1.57	42.0 33.0 27.0 27.0 30.0	1.35 1.28 1.28 1.29 1.29	7.0 7.0 7.0 7.5 7.5	1.53 1.52 1.60 1.62 1.64	22.0 21.0 28.0 30.0 32.0	2.01 1.97 2.03 2.05 2.08	84 77 87 91 97
16	1.55 1.55 1.53 1.50 1.48	28.0 28.0 26.0 23.0 21.0	1.29 1.27 1.48 1.40 1.41	7.5 6.6 21.0 14.2 15.0	1.64 1.64 1.64 1.64 1.63	$\begin{array}{c} 32.0 \\ 32.0 \\ 32.0 \\ 32.0 \\ 31.0 \end{array}$	2.15 2.76 2.93 2.84 2.73	112 277 334 303 268
21 22 23 24 25	1.48 1.48 1.37 1.35 1.35	$\begin{array}{c} 21.0 \\ 21.0 \\ 12.3 \\ 11.0 \\ 11.0 \end{array}$	1.38 1.65 1.70 1.71 1.69a	12.9 39.0 46.0 48.0 46.0	1.62 1.60 1.60 1.60 1.58	$30.0 \\ 28.0 \\ 28.0 \\ 28.0 \\ 26.0$	2.62 2.45 2.35 2.24 2.15	234 186 159 133 112
26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31.	1.35 1.33 1.28 1.28 1.25 1.24	$\begin{array}{c} 11.0 \\ 9.8 \\ 7.0 \\ 7.0 \\ 5.6 \\ 5.2 \end{array}$	1.65 1.60 1.60 1.63 1.63 1.60	39.0 33.0 32.0 35.0 35.0 31.0	1.55 1.54 1.54 1.53 1.53	23.0 22.0 22.0 22.0 22.0 22.0	2.10 2.07 2.05 2.04 2.00 2.00	101 95 91 89 82 82

a to b Shifting conditions Aug. 25 to Sept. 5.

Monthly Discharge of Milk River at Writing-on-Stone Police Detachment, for 1914. (Drainage area 1,516 square miles.)

	Dı	SCHARGE IN	SECOND-FE	ET.	Rus	C-OFF.
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
farch (18-31) .pril fay .une .uly .ugust .eptember .ctober	637 305 156 78 48 32	84.0 155.0 96.0 52.0 5.2 2.2 19.3 22.0	163.0 296.0 160.0 85.0 30.0 17.4 26.0 117.0	0.105 0.191 0.193 0.055 0.019 0.111 0.017 0.076	0.06 0.21 0.12 0.06 0.02 0.01 0.02 0.09	4,530 17,613 9,838 5,058 1,845 1,070 1,547 7,194

MILK RIVER AT PENDANT D'OREILLE POLICE DETACHMENT.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; elevation of zero 82 45 feet since establishment. Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Composed of sand, and shifts in change of stage.

Discharge measurements.—Made from a cable and car during high water; at low stages by wading.

Observers.—E. N. Bird, F. E. Torpey, and R. G. Lipton.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Milk River at Pendant d'Oreille Police Detachment, in 1914.

	Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge
			Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
Jar.	20	J. E. Degnan	39a	52.60	1.08	2.70	57.0
	31	do	175	158.00	1.57	3.29	249 - 0
April	11	H. W. Rowley	175a	217.00	1.80	3.60	392 0
	22	J. E. Degnan	80	116 00	1.80	3.13	209 0
April	27	do	69a	99,80	1.67	3.07	166 0
lay	12	do	102b	107.00	1.49	3.26	159 0
lay	15	do	127	127.00	1.40	3.14	177 0
lay	26	do	130	109.50	1.32	3.09	145.0
lay	29	do	127	87.40	1.23	2.97	105 0
une	11	do	125	75.60	1.17	2.91	88.0
une	17	do	129	76.60	1.17	2.88	89.0
uly	6	do	106	48.95	0.88	2.64	43.0
uly	12	do	43a	35.20	0.77	2.50	27.0
uly.	27	do	18a	5.20	0.50	2.14	2.6
uly	30	do	20a	5.20	0.48	2.14	2.4
ug.	11	do					Nil.
ug.	18	do			1 10	2.55	Nil. 29.0
ug.	27	F. R. Steinberger	43a	25.50	1.13	2.55	
ept.	2	do	39a	23.10	1.08	2.48	$\frac{25.0}{19.7}$
ept.	3	do	37a	21.60	0.92	2.44	23.0
ept.	21	J. E. Degnan	41a	26.10	$0.88 \\ 0.72$	2.45	16.2
ept.	28	do	40a 171	22.30 206.00	1.65	3.59	341.0
et.	18	do	171		1.69	3.58	328.0
ct.	20	do	171	194.00	1.09	0.08	020.0

a Measured below regular station.
b Measured above regular station.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Milk River at Pendant d'Oreille Police Detachment, for 1914.

	Ma	rch.	A	oril.	M	ay.	Jı	ine.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1			3.26 3.25 3.35 3.65 3.64	211 206 252 421 415	2.98 3.00 3.04 3.07 3.10	119 119 127 132 137	2.88 2.88 2.84 2.81 2.77	86 86 77 70 62
6			3.68 3.94 4.13 3.82 3.66	440 618 767 531 427	3.15 3.25 3.24 3.27 3.34	150 182 171 180 261	2.96 3.00 2.87 2.84 2.86	106 117 84 77 81
11	3.35	252	3.60 <i>a</i> 3.72 3.74 3.70 3.97	390 475 498 481 684	3.30 3.27 3.20 3.15 3.10	180 163 158 160 162	2.91 2.94 2.88 2.88 2.84	93 101 86 86 77
16	3.29 3.23 3.27 3.23 2.72	224 198 215 198 53	3.80 3.58 3.45 3.42 3.32	565 427 354 346 294	3.10 3.08 3.04 3.04 3.08	160 150 136 135 148	2.88 2.87 3.05 2.98 2.81	86 84 133 111 70
21	2.94 3.26 3.28 3.17 2.61	101 211 220 175 37	3.20 3.14 3.08 3.30 3.20	235 210 184 280 226	3.04 3.05 3.08 3.14 3.13	134 138 146 164 160	2.84 2.84 2.80 2.72 2.84	77 77 68 53 77
26	3.20 2.83 2.77 2.86 3.54 3.37	186 75 62 81 354 262	3.04 3.06 3.14 3.08 3.01	158 163 187 160 133	3.10b 3.04 3.00 2.94 2.92 2.91	150 130 117 101 96 93	2.81 2.77 2.70 2.75 2.85	70 62 50 58 79

a to b Shifting conditions April 11 to May 26.

Wieastifed above regular station.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Milk River at Pendant d'Oreille Police Detachment, for 1914.—Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ober.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Fee!.	Secft.	Feet.	Secfl.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1 2 3 4 5	2.91 2.74 2.76 2.80 2.70	93.0 56.0 60.0 68.0 50.0	2.10 2.03 2.03 2.02 2.01	$2.5 \\ 0.6 \\ 0.6 \\ 0.4 \\ 0.2$	2.55 2.48 2.44 2.43 2.43	30.0 23.0 19.2 18.4 18.4	2.41 2.45 2.50 2.85 2.87	16.8 20.0 25.0 79.0 84.0
6 7 8 9 10	2.65 2.64 2.58 2.50 2.52	43.0 42.0 34.0 25.0 27.0	2 00	Nil.	2.44 2.44 2.46 2.42 2.45	19.2 19.2 21.0 17.6 20.0	2.90 2.92 2.95 3.05 2.98	91.0 96.0 103.0 133.0 111.0
11	2.50 2.50 2.49 2.44 2.42	25.0 25.0 24.0 19.2 17.6		44 44 44	2.45 2.45 2.43 2.65 2.58	20.0 20.0 15.4 43.0 34.0	2.95 2.93 2.87 2.95 2.98	103.0 98.0 84.0 103.0 111.0
16 17 18 19 20	2.42 2.42 2.42 2.42 <i>a</i> 2.42 <i>a</i>	17.6 17.6 17.6 17.6 17.6	2.12 2.25 2.37	3.1 7.0 13.6	2.64 2.53 2.45 2.46 2.46	42.0 28.0 20.0 21.0 21.0	3.11 3.25 3.73 3.83 3.56	126.0 174.0 419.0 486.0 319.0
21	2.42 2.42 2.45 2.42 2.24	17.6 17.6 20.0 17.6 6.7	2.30 2.40 2.40 2.70 2.72	9.0 16.0 16.0 50.0 53.0	2.48 2.48 2.50 2.51 2.53	23.0 23.0 25.0 26.0 28.0	3.56 <i>a</i> 3.43 3.40 3.39 3.36	286.0 244.0 236.0 232.0 219.0
26	2.19 2.14 2.14 2.14 2.13 2.12	5.2 3.7 3.7 3.7 3.4 3.1	2.60 2.55 2.50 2.50 2.51 2.55	36.0 30.0 25.0 25.0 26.0 30.0	2.48 2.45 2.44 2.43 2.43	23.0 20.0 19.2 18.4 18.4	3.33 3.28 3.13 3.03 2.98 2.93	207.0 186.0 132.0 103.0 92.0 81.0

a Gauge height interpolated.

MONTHLY DISCHARGE of Milk River at Pendant d'Oreille Police Detachment, for 1914. (Drainage area 2,169 square miles.)

March (15-31) 354 37 0 171 0 0.079 0.050 April 767 133 0 358.0 0.165 0.180 2 May 201 93.0 145.0 0.067 0.077 June 133 50.0 81.0 0.037 0.041 July 93 3.1 26.0 0.012 0.014 August 53 Nil. 11.1 0.005 0.006 September 43 17.6 23.0 0.011 0.012 0 0.012		Ι	DISCHARGE IN	EET.	Ru	N-OFF.	
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.		inches on Drainage	Total in Acre-feet.
October 486 16.8 155.0 0.071 0.082	April May June July August	767 201 133 93 53	133.0 93.0 50.0 3.1 Nil.	$ \begin{array}{r} 358.0 \\ 145.0 \\ 81.0 \\ 26.0 \\ 11.1 \end{array} $	0.165 0.067 0.037 0.012 0.005	0.180 0.077 0.041 0.014 0.006	5,760 21,302 8,916 4,820 1,599 682 1,369 9,531

MILK RIVER AT SPENCER'S LOWER RANCH.

Location.—South of SE. 4 Sec. 3, Tp. 1, Rge. 5, W. 4th Mer. Records available.—August 7, 1909, to December 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Gurley automatic water stage register, installed in a wooden shelter 300 feet south of the international boundary, with a staff gauge inside the stilling box and another outside at the mouth of the intake pipe. Gauges are maintained at an elevation of 82.94 feet.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet; located 1,300 feet upstream from the boundary line on the left bank.

Channel.—Composed of gravel, rock and quicksand, and is subject to shifting conditions.

Discharge measurements.—Made by wading at low stages, and by a cable car structure at high stages.

Winter flow.—From December to April the stream is frozen over, and no records of value

are obtained.

Observer. - Frank Galloway.

Co-operation.—This station is maintained in conjunction with the United States Geological

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Milk River at Spencer's Lower Ranch, in 1914.

I	Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
Mar. 22 Mar. 23 April 23 May 1 May 27 May 29 June 16 June 24 July 14 July 14 July 14 July 12 Sept. 1 Sept. 4 Sept. 23 Oct. 19 Oct. 30		W. A. Lamb (U.S.G.S.) J. E. Degnan do do B. E. Jones (U.S.G.S.) J. E. Degnan B. F. Jones (U.S.G.S.) J. E. Degnan B. E. Jones (U.S.G.S.) J. E. Degnan Compan B. E. Jones (U.S.G.S.) J. E. Degnan Compan	Feet. 46.0 80.0 92.0 70.0 48.5 49.0 67.0 44.0 48.5 38.5 38.5 38.5 8.0 33.0 35.0 134.0 38.0 31.0a	\$q.ft. 60.0 83.0 109.0 92.2 94.0 63.3 72.0 49.8 37.0 34.4 39.0 38.0 2.45 14.8 15.9 18.1 180.0 58.0 28.8	Ft. per sec. 1.30 1.36 1.86 2.00 1.63 1.89 1.55 1.20 1.54 1.15 1.03 1.05 0.83 1.06 1.10 1.01 2.50 0.62	Feet. 3.30 3.25 3.64 3.56 3.53 3.27 3.16 2.94 2.83 2.92 2.91 2.31 2.60 2.57 2.64 4.13 3.31 2.97	Secft. 78.0 113.0 203.0 185.0 153.0 120.0 112.0 57.0 40.0 40.0 10.0 2.0 Nil. 15.6 17.5 18.3 449.0 102.0 17.9

Note.—Gauge height 2.10 = zero flow.

a Ice conditions.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Milk River at Spencer's Lower Ranch, for 1914.

	Janu	ary.	Febr	uary.	Ma	rch.	Ар	ril.	Ma	ay.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1 2 3 4 5	3.62		3.60 3.60 3.60 a		$\begin{array}{c} 4.15 \\ 4.25 \\ 4.30 \\ 4.35 \\ 5.11 \end{array}$		4.47¢ 4.63¢ 4.79¢ 4.95¢ 5.12	639 729 818 908 1,003	3.51 3.48 3.48 3.51 3.56	148 140 140 148 161	3.18 3.19 3.20 3.15 3.14	90 92 94 85 83
6	3.67 4 00 3.73 3 80 3.90				5.24 5.28 5.10 5.10 5.13		4.98 4.88 5.13 5.23 5.13	925 869 1,009 1,065 1,009	3.58 3.62 3.69 3.72 3.67	171 184 208 220 205	3.53 3.41 3.27 3.16 3.10	171 138 108 87 77
11	3.98 4.10 4.10 4.10 4.10				5.20 5.06 5.04 b		4.13 3.98 3.99 4.00 4.24	449 366 371 376 510	3 79 3.79 3.72 3.58d 3.55	254 254 224 177 167	3.12 3.35 3.46 3.59 3.38	80 124 151 191 131
16	4.10 4.07 4.05 4.05 4.03				b		4.37 4.17 3.96 3.81 3.90	583 471 355 282 325	3.50 3.48 3.45 3.46 3.47	153 148 140 145 148	3.16 3.14 3.13 3.16 3.27	87 83 82 87 108
21 22 23 24 25	4.00 4.00 3.98 3.90 3.86				3.30 3.25 3.75 3.80 3.92c	78 104 254 277 335	3.83 3.68 3.58 3.54 3.76	291 224 187 171e 250	3.45 3.44 3.44 3.12c 3.40	143 140 143 138 133	3.15 3.07 3.02 2.95 3.08	85 72 65 55 74
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	3.80 3.75 3.72 3.69 3.65 3.60				4.05 3.93 4.34 3.99 4.15c 4.31c	404 340 566 371 460 550	3.60 3.51 3.52 3.62 3.57	184 156 156 184 167	3.38 3.35d 3.30 3.27 3.24 3.22	128e 124 114 108 102 98	3.85 3.22 3.02 3.01 2.98	300 98 65 63 59

<sup>a Frozen to bottom.
b Old gauge used at upper section.
c Gauge height interpolated.
d Staff gauge readings from May 14 to 27 inclusive.
e Shifting conditions April 24 to May 26.</sup>

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Milk River at Spencer's Lower Ranch, for 1914.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	gust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ober.	Nove	mber.	Decemb	per.
Day,	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1 2 3 4 5	2.99 3.05 3.00 2.91 2.85	61.0 69.0 62.0 49.0 42.0	2.25 2.17 2.10	1 00 0.35 Nil "	2.61 2.64 2.64 2.59 2.55	17.8 20.0 20.0 16.3 13.5	2.51 2.53 2.56 2.82 3.24	10.7 12.1 14.2 38.0 102.0	3 22 3.19 3.16 3.14 3.12	98 92 87 83 80	3 27 3 39 3 52 3 30	35 0 36.0 34 0 30 0 26.0
6 7 8 9.	2.83 2.82 2.82 2.79 2.77	40.0 38.0 38.0 35.0 33.0		64 64 65	2.53 2.50 2.47 2.45 2.43	12.1 10.0 8.5 7.5 6.7	3.44 3.56 3.68 3.59 3.60	145 0 180 0 224 0 191 0 194 0	3.12 3.11 3.10 3.10 3.11	80 79 77 77 79	3.25 3.25 3.34 3.34 3.29	24 0 23.0 23 0 23 0 24.0
11 12 13 14 15	2.74 2.71 2.88 3.16 2.77	30.0 27.0 41.0f 74.0 25.0		п п п	2.42 2.50 3.34 3.14 2.84	$\begin{array}{c} 6.3 \\ 10.0 \\ 122 \\ 0 \\ 83.0 \\ 41.0 \end{array}$	3.55 3.44 3.33 3.31 3.27	177 0 145.0 120 0 116.0 108 0	3.12 3.12 3.12 3.17 3.17	80 80 80 89 83	3.29 3.30 3.30 3.25 3.27	24.0 25.0 25.0 27.0 21.0
16 17 18 19	2.72 2.65 2.61 2.59 2.58	21.0 15.6 13.5 12.1 12.1	1.96 2.70 2.36 2.24	26.0 3.9 0.9	2.73 2.71 2.71 2.65 2.63	29.0 27.0 27.0 21.0 19.4	3.29 3.38 3.59 4.13 4.05	112.0 131.0 191.0 449.0 401.0	3 04 3.85 3.05 3.15 3.14	68 63 60 56 52	3 27 3 31 3 30 3 28 3 27	21.0 20.0 17.0 15.0 15.0
21	2.57 2.56 2.54 2.52 2.49	$ \begin{array}{c} 11.4 \\ 11.4 \\ 10.0 \\ 9.5 \\ 8.0 \end{array} $	2.18 2.09 2.10 2.87 2.68	0.4 Nil 44.0 24.0	2.64 2.63 2.64 2.64 2.62	20.0 19.4 20.0 20.0 18.6	3.97 3.88 3.79 3.68 3.60	360.0 315.0 272.0 224.0 194.0	3.10 3.15 3.13 3.10 3.41	46 39 37 36 37	3.27 3.25 3.25 3.25 3.25 3.24	17 0 19 0 17 0 14 0 10.0
26	2.45 2.35 2.32 2.30 2.27 2.24	6.7 3.2f 2.6 2.0 1.4 0.9	2.69 2.69 2.67 2.64 2.60 2.59	25 0 25.0 23.0 20.0 17.0 16.3	2.62 2.59 2.58 2.56 2.53	18.6 16.3 15.6 14.2 12.1		164 0 143.0 128.0 118.0 110.0 104.0	3.50 3.47 3.43 3.39 3.10	40 45 45 44 40	3.29 3.31 3.26 3.29 3.30 3.30	9.0 10.0 11.0 10.0 11.0 11.0

MONTHLY DISCHARGE of Milk River at Spencer's Lower Ranch, for 1914.

(Drainage area 2,514 square miles.)

	Dı	SCHARGE IN	SECOND-FE	ET.	Ru:	N-OFF.
Month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
March (21–31) April May June July August September October November December	1,065 254 300 74 44 122 449	78.0 156.0 98.0 55.0 0.9 0.0 6.3 10.7 36.0 9.0	340.0 501.0 158.0 103.0 26.0 7.3 23.0 168.0 65.0 20.0	0.135 0.199 0.063 0.041 0.010 0.003 0.009 0.067 0.026 0.008	0.055 0.222 0.073 0.046 0.012 0.003 0.010 0.077 0.029 0.009	7,416 29,812 9,715 6,129 1,599 449 1,369 10,330 3,868 1,230
The period					0.536	71,917

f to f Shifting conditions.
g Automatic gauge to Nov. 16; staff gauge after Nov. 16.

Study of Conditions of Run-off in watershed of Milk River from its headwaters to its eastern crossing from Canada. Sec. 3, Tp. 1, Rgc. 5, W. 4th Mer.

		AREA OF	Area of Watershed in Square Miles.	IN SQUARE I	MILES.		RUN-OFF IN AC. FT.	AC. FT.	RUN-OFF PER SO, MILE IN AC, FT,	O. MILE IN
STATION,	Addition	Additional to last Station.	tation.	Tota	Total for Station.	on.	Additional	Total for	For	For
For Period Aug, 1 to Oct, 31, 1914,	Canada.	U.S.A.	Total.	Canada.	U.S.A.	Total.	to last Station.	Station.	additional Area.	total Area.
Peters' Ranch (N.Br.), NE. 11-1-23-4				10	91	101		4,208		41.66
Mackie's Ranch (S.Br.) NW, 31-1-18-4				06	414	504		5,615		11.14
Milk RiverNE. 21-2-16-4	477	651	499	577	527	1,101	+ 1,374a	11,197	2.75	10.14
Writing-on-StoneSW, 35-1-13-4	340	102	442	917	629	1,546	1,386	9,811	00 0	6.34
Pendant d'OreilleSW. 21-2- 8-4	168	155	623	1,385	784	2,169	+ 1,771a	11,582	2.84	5.35
Spencer's Lower Ranch SE. 3-1-5-1	57 E	103	345	1,627	887	2,511	+ 566a	12,148	1.65	4.83

6 Heavy fall of snow and rain in the month of October resulted in an abnormal run-off and increase of discharge instead of the usual loss between stations during this period.

DEER CREEK CATTLE COMPANY EAST DITCH FROM DEER CREEK.

Location.—On the SW. 4 Sec. 36, Tp. 1, Rgc. 12, W. 4th Mer. Records available.—April 1, 1912, to November 23, 1912. Discharge measurements only during 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; elevation of zero maintained at 93.49 feet since establishment.

Bench-mark.—Post on left bank; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet. Discharge measurements.—Made by wading or with a weir.

Observer.—None obtainable in 1914.

Remarks.—The Deer Creek Cattle Company diverts all the water from Deer Creek through their two ditches, except in flood stages.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Deer Creek Cattle Company East Ditch from Deer Creek, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
		Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
	J. E. Degnan do	6.5 6.0	4.85 3.40	1.03 1.17	2.40 2.35	5.0 4 0

DEER CREEK CATTLE COMPANY WEST DITCH FROM DEER CREEK.

Location.—On the SW. 4 Sec. 36, Tp. 1, Rge. 12, W. 4th Mer.

Records available.—Discharge measurements during 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; elevation, 100.50 feet.

Bench-mark.—Bench-mark at east ditch station.

Discharge measurements.—By wading or with a weir.

Observer.—None obtainable in 1914.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Deer Creek Cattle Company West Ditch from Deer Creek, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
		Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
April 30	J. E. Degnan do				3 23 3 30	0.118 0.118

Note.-The above are weir measurements

MISCELLANEOUS DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS made in Milk River drainage basin, in 1914. (Deer Creek Seepage.)

Date.	Engineer.	Stream.			Mean Velocity.	Dis- charge	
				Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Secft.
June 1. June 2. June 20. June 21. Aug. 25. Sept. 4. Sept. 17. Oct. 1. Oct. 1. Oct. 1. Oct. 1.	J. E. Degnan do	do d	SW. 15-1-12-4 do SE. 5-1-12-4 SW. 15-1-12-4 NW. 4-1-12-1 NW. 9-1-12-4 SW. 15-1-12-4 do NW. 15-1-12-4				0.47 0.08 0.12 0.61 1.19 Nil. 0.38 0.39 0.34 0.16 0.17 0.05 Nil.
Oct. 17	do	do	SW. 36-1-12-4		16.5	1.36	N11. 22 3

a Measured at south line.

b Measured at north line.

5 GEORGE V, A. 1915

Miscellaneous Discharge Measurements made in Milk River drainage basin, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Stream.	Location.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Dis- charge.
				Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Secft.
May 30	I E Degnan	Bear Gulch Creek.	Sec. 19-2-9-4				Nil.
June 10	do	do	do				4
June 18	do	do					u
July 4	do	do					ш
July 25	do	do do	do				и
Sept. 19 Sept. 29	do	do	do				и
Oct. 17	do	do	do	10.5	5.37	2.00	10.8
Oct. 21	do	do	do	5.5	2.90	1.31	3.8
April 13	H. W. Rowley	Dead Horse Coulee	Sec. 4-2-11-4				Nil.
	J. E. Degnan	do do					4
May 30 June 10	do	do					ш
June 18	do	do					4
July 4	do	do					ш
July 25	do	do					4
Sept. 19	do	do					u
Sept. 29	do	do do	do do	7.0	4.90	1.40	6.80
Oct. 17		do	do	3.3	0.90	0.88	0.79
April 13		Halfbreed Creek	SW. 28-2-10-4	8.0	5.33	0.76	4.00
April 28		do	do	7.0	2.70	0.69	1.71
May 30	do	do	do				Nil.
June 10	do	do	do	8.0	6.50	0.81	5.30
June 18 July 4	do do	do	do		0.50	0.31	Nil.
July 25	do	do	do				44
Sept. 19	do	do	do				44
Sept. 29	do	do	do				"
Oct. 17	do	do	do	29.5	18.9 13.0	1.92	36.0 11.0
Oct. 21	do	do Mackie Creek	do SW. 19-2-18-4	25.0	12'' Weir	0.85	0.10
June 26 Sept. 11	F. R. Steinberger	do			12 17011		Nil.
Oct. 14	J. E. Degnan	do	do	4.5	0.67	0.52	0.35
Oct. 26	do	do	do	3.0	0.50	0.64	0.32
Aug. 18	do	Milk River	NW. 20-2-8-4	17.0	4.25	0.62	2.60
April 13	H. W. Rowley	Miners Coulee	SW. 10-2-11-4 do		1.90 15'' Weir	0.74	0.07
April 28 May 30	J. E. Degnan do	do do			13 Well		Nil.
June 10	do	do					4
June 18	do	do	do				4
July 4	do	do					4
July 25	do	do					4
Sept. 19	do	do	do				4
Sept. 29 Oct. 17	do	do	do	18.0	16.20	1.64	26.60
Oct. 21	do	do	do	11.5	6.05	1.10	6.64
May 1	do	Police Creek	SW. 35-1-13-4	3.0	0.78	0.45	0.35
June 9	do	do	do				Nil.
Sept. 16 Oct. 2	do	do	do				и
Oct. 2 Oct. 16	do	do	do	7.5	8.35	0.96	8.03
April 11	do	Red Creek	Sec. 18-1-15-4				Nil.
July 28	do	do					4
July 21	do	do,			12" Weir		
Sept. 30	do	Spring Creek	SE, 3-1-12-4		12" Weir		0.11
Sept. 17 Oct. 22	do	do	NE. 11-1-12-4		0.69	0.41	0.13
Oct. 22	do	40 ,			0.00		

PAKOWKI LAKE DRAINAGE BASIN.

General Description.

The drainage into Pakowki Lake comes from three different directions; from the west by way of Etzikom Coulee, from the southeast through Canal and Ketchum Creeks, and from the northeast through Manyberries and Irrigation Creeks. The streams within this drainage basin are very similar in their general characteristics, all having narrow, deep and well-defined valleys, with spare growth of brush along the bottoms, and draining a sandy and very unproductive soil. The drainage consists almost entirely of the spring run-off, the soil being so devoid of moisture as to take care of any ordinary rainfall, except during periods of exceptional heavy rains. Most of the land drained by Canal Creek is gumbo; at its source the land is broken and unproductive, locally known as "bad lands," and any ordinary rain will start the creek to flow.

Two gauging stations have been established in this drainage basin, one on Manyberries Creek at Hooper and Huckvale's ranch. Several measurements of the spring run-off were made in 1914. On April 16, 1914, a station was established on Etzikom Coulee. Owing to the very

dry season very little data were collected.

Messrs, Hooper and Huckvale have constructed efficient irrigation works, and divert water from Manyberries Creek to irrigate 2,760 acres of hay meadow.

ETZIKOM COULEE NEAR STIRLING.

Location.—On road allowance between SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 3 and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 4, Tp. 7, Rge. 19, W. 4th Mer., at the highway bridge one mile north and east of Stirling.

Records available.—May 1, 1914, to October 31, 1914.

Drainage area.—The run-off of this coulee during 1914 was practically all overflow of the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company's irrigation ditch, with the exception of the period from October 4 to 31, when there was some run-off from melting snow.

Gauge.—Vertical staff, fastened to bridge pile on the upstream side; elevation of zero of gauge maintained at 93.43 feet.

Bench-mark.—The head of a spike driven into the northeast corner of the bridge abutment; assumed elevation, 100,00 feet.

Channel.—Composed of elay, and liable to be affected by the growth of weeds in the bed. Discharge measurements.—Made from the bridge, by wading or with a weir.

Observer.-F. Adler.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Etzikom Coulee near Stirling, in 1914.

	Date. Engineer.		Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
			Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
	16	J. E. Degnando					0.03b Nil.
May	22	do	2.5	0.72	0.40	1.47	0.29a Nil.
June July Oct.	16 12		6.0	1.60	0.49	1.93 1.70	$0.79a \\ 0.25b$

Measured below bridge.

b Discharge estimated.

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Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Etzikom Coulee near Stirling, for 1914.

5	М	ay.	Ju	ne.	Ju	ly.	Aug	gust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ober.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secfi.
1 2 3 4 5	Dry. " "	NiI.	Dry.	Nil.	Dry.	Nil.	Dry.	Nil.	2.90 2.87 2.85 2.66 2.50	5.90 5.70 5.50 4.20 3.20	2.00 1.60 1.80 1.83 1.97	1.00 0.15 0.55 0.61 0.91
6	2.98 2.05 1.65 2.65 2.31	6.50 1.15 0.25 4.10 2.10	2.25 1.82 1.55 2.00	1.90 0.59 0.10 1.00	1.76 2.20	" " 0.47 1.70	" " 2.85	" " " 5.50	2.53 2.55 2.56 2.62a 2.67	3.50 3.50 3.60 3.90 4.20	2.00 2.12 2.00 1.93 1.80	1.00 1.38 1.00 0.81 0.55
11. 12. 13. 14.	1.96 1.70 1.68 1.58 1.60	0.88 0.35 0.31 0.13 0.15	1.76 Dry. "	0.47 Nil. "	1.90 1.78 1.60 Dry.	0.75 0.51 0.15 Nil.	1.76 1.60 Dry.	0.47 0.15 Nil.	2.70 2.72 2.68 2.39 2.70	4.40 4.60 4.30 2.50 4.40	1.72 1.70 1.74 1.78 1.80	0.39 0.35 0.43 0.51 0.55
16	1.66 1.72 1.70 1.68 1.66	0.27 0.39 0.35 0.31 0.27	44 44 44	ee ee ee	2.50 2.00 1.90 1.62 1.51	3.20 1.00 0.75 0.19 0.06	1.85 1.90 2.00 2.30 2.70	$\begin{array}{c} 0.65 \\ 0.75 \\ 1.00 \\ 2.10 \\ 4.40 \end{array}$	2.25 2.28 2.30 2.30 2.32	1.90 2.00 2.10 2.10 2.20	1.71 1.68 1.62 1.60 1.58	0.37 0.31 0.19 0.15 0.13
21. 22. 23. 24. 25.	1.53 1.50 Dry.	0.08 0.05 Nil. "	er er	и и и	Dry. " "	Nil.	3.70	6.70 8.90 11.50 14.10 10.40	2.20 2.10 2.50 1.70 1.62	1.70 1.30 3.20 0.35 0.19	1.52 1.50 Dry.	0.07 0.05 Nil.
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	62 62 62 63	62 62 63 64	2.20 1.57 1.51 Dry.	1.70 0.12 0.06 Nil.	ee ee ee	44 44 44 44	3.36 2.91 2.00 1.98 2.85 2.87	10.00 6.00 1.00 0.94 5.50 5.70	Dry. 2.21 2.90 3.26	Nil. 1.74 5.90 9.20	64 64 66 66	17 17 17 18

a Gauge height interpolated.

Monthly Discharge of Etzikom Coulee near Stirling, in 1914.

(Drainage area 203 square miles.)

	Dı	SCHARGE IN	Run-Off.			
. Month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
May. June. July. August. September. October	1.90 3.20 14.10	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	0.57 0.20 0.28 3.10 3.20 0.37			35 12 17 191 190 23

Note.—This water is overflow of the A. R. & I. irrigation ditch near Stirling.

MANYBERRIES CREEK AT HOOPER AND HUCKVALE'S RANCH.

Location.—On the SW. \(\frac{1}{4} \) Sec. 27, Tp. 4, Rgc. 6, W. 4th Mer.

Records available.—April 1, 1911, to October 31, 1914.

Drainage area.—142 square miles.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; maintained at the original elevation of \$7.00 feet.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet. Channel.—The stream flows in one channel except in very high stages; bed consists of sand, clay and gravel.

Discharge measurements.—At low stages, made by wading; at high stages, a portable cable and cable ear is used.

Diversions.—Hooper and Huckvale's north ditch diverts water about one-half mile above this station, and the south ditch about one-half mile below.

Observer.—Sidney Hooper.

Remarks.—Hooper and Huckvale's north ditch is included in the run-off at this station.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Manyberries Creek at Hooper and Huckyale's Ranch, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge
		Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
Iar. 31	H. W. Rowley	15.0	18.70	0.78	3.60	14.50a
Iar. 31	do				5.29	93.005
pril 8	do	12.0	6.20	1.70	2.48	10.50
pril 9	do	6.0	1.50	0.70	1.96	1.05
pril 9		8.0	3.60	1.92	2.30	6.90
	H. R. Carscallen	3.2	0.63	0.45	1.74	0.30
pril 27					1.66	0.05
ine 12						Nil.
ıly 10						44
ug. 11	do					4
	F. R. Steinberger					44
ept. 24	J. E. Degnan					4

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Manyberries Creek at Hooper and Huckvale's Ranch, for 1914.

5	Ма	rch.	Ap	oril.	M	ay.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1			5.00 4.74 3.96 4.30 4.96	84.00 76.00 51.00 62.00 83.00	Dry.	Nil.	Dry.	Nil.
6	2.92 2.27 2.30 2.84 3.09	22.00 6.40 6.90 19.50 26.00	4.74 3.22 2.28 2.17 2.02	76.00 30.00 6.50 4.70 2.70	m m	11 11 12	3.81 3.75 1.90 Dry.	47.0 45.0 1.4 Nil.
11. 12. 13. 14.	2.44 2.58 4.08 5.00 3.49	9.70 12.90 55.00 84.00 38.00	2.06 1.92 2.69 3.04 3.04	3.20 1.58 15.60 25.00 25.00	u u	er er	66 66 66	ee ee ee
16. 17. 18. 19.	3.25 3.05 2.92 2.14 2.13	31.00 25.00 22.00 4.30 4.10	2.46 2.19 2.11 1.76 1.62	10.10 5.00 3.80 0.46 Nil.	и и и	e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	44 44 44	n n n
21	2.04 1.89 1.82 1.79 Dry.	3.00 1.32 0.82 0.64 Nil.	1.54 1.54 Dry.	44 44 44	n n n	44 44 44	n n n	n n n
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	" " " 1.93 4.46	" " 1.67 67.00	1.66 Dry.	0.04 Nil.	 	ec ec ec	2.01 Dry.	2.6 Nil.

Measurement affected by ice.
 Measured one mile and one-half upstream.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Manyberries Creek at Hooper and Huckvale's Ranch, for 1914.—Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	gust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secfi
1	Dry.	Nil.	Dry.	Nil.	Dry.	Nil.	Dry.	Nil.
2	ш	"	4	- 4	4	4	4	4
3	44		- 4	44	4	4	4	4
4	4	"	44	-	ш	4	4	- 4
5	4	4	-44	4	ш	"	4	- 4
)	и	4	4	44	и	4	4	и
	44	ш	ш	4	- 44	ш	44	ш
	+4	44	46	44	4	4	3.86	48.0
	44	44	4	-	- 44	-44	4.95	82.0
	ш	4	44	4	4	и	2.94	22.0
	и	4	4	ш	ш	44	1.75	0.4
	44	44	44	44	и	ш	Dry.	Nii.
	64	4	и	4	4	4	43.	4
	м	44	44	44	4	4	44	и
	и	44	4	4	ш	4	ш	4
	"	44	4	и	4	4	и	4
,	44	44	44	44	- 4	-44	44	- 44
	ш	4	и	4	4	4	4	и
	4	44	44	44	44	44	ш	и
	4	ш	44	44	4	4	4	и
		4	44	4	и	u	4	ш
	4	4	и	4	и	44	4	44
	и	4	44	4	ш	ш	44	4
	44	и	44	ш	4	4	44	4
	4	4	и	4	и	4	4	4
	44	и	44	4	4	и	4	ч
	ш	и	ш	и	44	4	4	44
	4	ш	"	44	4	4	u .	44
	66	4	и	4	44	4	4	4
	44	44	4	4	и	4	4	44
	ш	4	4	44			4	4

MONTHLY DISCHARGE of Manyberries Creek at Hooper and Huckvale's Ranch, for 1914. (Drainage area 142 square miles.)

	Dı	SCHARGE IN	Run-Off.			
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
March (6-31) April May June	87.0	0.62 0.00 	28.00 23.00 4.70	0.197 0.162 0.033	0.190 0.181 0.040	1,444 1,369
uly . August september October	8.6 12.1 113.0	0.00 0.00 0.00	0.43 0.58 8.50	0.003 0.004 0.060	0.004 0.004 0.070	26 34 523
The period					0.488	3,676

NOTE.—This table includes Hooper and Huckvale's north ditch to get the total flow of the creek.

HOOPER AND HUCKVALE NORTH DITCH FROM MANYBERRIES CREEK.

Location.—On SW. 4 Sec. 27, Tp. 4, Rge. 6, W. 4th Mer. Records available.—May 2, 1912, to October 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; maintained at the original elevation of 93.35 feet.

Bench-mark.—On the northwest corner of the foundation of the ranch house; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Ohannel.—One channel at all stages; the bed is composed of clay.

Discharge measurements.—At all stages, with a current-meter, by wading.

Observer.-Sidney Hooper.

Remarks.—1913 discharge taken from the 1914 discharge table.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Hooper and Huckvale North Ditch from Manyberries Creek, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
Mar. 21. April 6. April 6. April 6. April 6. April 6.	do do do do	9.0 9.5 10.0 11.4 11.5 7.0 6.0	10.20 12.80 15.70 18.80 19.80 2.10 1.50	Ft. per sec. 0.68 0.92 1.22 1.49 1.55 0.57 0.83	Feet. 2.24 2.45 2.68 2.95 2.99 1.78 1.84	Secft. 7.00 11.80 19.10 28.00 31.00 1.19 1.24
Fig. 10						Nil.

DAILY GAUGE HEIGHT AND DISCHARGE of Hooper and Huckvale North Ditch from Manyberries Creek, for 1914.

_	Ma	irch.	Ap	ril.	М	ay.	Jun	e.
Day,	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1			1.60 1.62 1.62 1.64 2.04	Nil. 0.08 0.08 0.16 3.80				
6	2.90 <i>c</i> 2.55 2.36 2.47 2.14	27.00 14.80 9.50 12.40 5.20	2.42 2.46 2.38 2.30 2.32	11.00 12.10 10.00 8.20 8.60			2.46b 2.69 2.27 1.98 1.88	12.1 19.5 7.5 3.0 1.9
11	2.70 2.78 2.89 2.98 2.76	19.80 23.00 26.00 30.00 22.00	2.35 2.34 2.08 2.12 2.05	9.30 9.10 4.30 4.90 3.90				Nil.
16 17 18 19 20	2.37 2.36 2.34 2.52 2.44	9.80 9.50 9.10 13.80 11.50	2.14 2.28 2.22 2.15 2.08	5.20 7.80 6.60 5.30 4.30				
21	2.04 2.25 2.10 2.18 2.25	3.80 7.10 4.60 5.80 7.10	2.08 2.05 1.98 <i>a</i> 1.90 1.85	4.30 3.90 3.00 2.10 1.60				
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	1.87 1.86 1.80 1.72 1.78 1.60	1.80 1.70 1.20 0.62 1.04 Nil.	1.83 1.84 1.60c	1.44 1.52 Nil.				

a Gauge height interpolated.

b Headgate open.c Headgate closed.

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DAILY GAUGE HEIGHT AND DISCHARGE of Hooper and Huckvale North Ditch from Manyberries Creek, for 1914.—Concluded.

Day,	August.		September.		October.	
	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1						
					2.806	23.00 31.00 <i>a</i> 24.00 <i>a</i>
11			2.46b 2.09	12.10 4.50	1.98 1.86 1.76	17.00a 10.00a 3.00 1.70 0.88
16			1.74 1.56c	0.74 Nil.	1.61 1.59c	0.04 Nil.
21						
26. 27. 28. 29.	2.32b 2.10c	8.6 4.6				
31						

a Discharge estimated.b Headgate open.c Headgate closed.

MONTHLY DISCHARGE of Hooper and Huckvale North Ditch from Manyberries Creek, for 1914

Month.		DISCHARGE IN SECOND-FEET.			
		Minimum.	Mean.	Total in Acre-feet.	
March (6-31) April May June June July August September	12.1 19.5 8.6	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	1.47	552 262 Nil . 87 Nil . 26 34 221	
The period				1,182	

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Hooper and Huckvale North Ditch from Manyberries Creek, for 1913.

	Ma	rch.	A	ril.	71	ay
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height	Dis-	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secjt.
1			3.76 3.36 3.23 3.30 3.28	58 0 41 0 39 0 41 0 41.0	1 96 1.95 1 98 2.00 1.95	2.70 2.60 3.00 3.20 2.60
6	2.48a 2.94 3.60 3.24	12.60 28.00 52.00 39.00	3 64 3 42 3 33 3 26 3 17	51 0 16 0 42 0 40.0 37 0	1.95 1.95 1.91 1.88 1.87	2.60 2.60 2.50 1.90 1.80
11	3.04 2.84 2.58 2.78 2.66	32.00 25.00 15.70 23.00 18.40	3 09 3 20 3 21 3 08 2 88	34.0 38.0 38.0 33.0 26.0	1.83 1.78 1.75 2.62 2.40	1 44 1 04 0 80 17.10 10.50
16	2.10 1.98 1.74 1.60 2.205	4.60 3.00 0.70 0.00 6.20	2.87 2.84 2.70 2.52 2.61	26 0 25 0 19.8 13 5 16.7	2.42 2.20 1.89 1.86 1.83	$\begin{array}{c} 11.00 \\ 6.20 \\ 2.00 \\ 1.70 \\ 1.14 \end{array}$
21			2 52 2.41 2.32 2 24 2.21	13.8 10.8 8.6 6.9 6.4	1.76 1.75 1.74 1.73 1.69	$\begin{array}{c} 0.88 \\ 0.80 \\ 0.74 \\ 0.68 \\ 0.44 \end{array}$
26	2.23a 3.62 3.92	6.70 53.00 64.00	2 10 1.95 1 92 1.89 1 95	4.6 2.6 2.3 2.0 2.6	1.64 1.65 1.65 1.64 1.62 1.54b	0.16 0.20 0.20 0.16 0.08 0.00

a Headgate opened.b Headgate closed.

MONTHLY DISCHARGE of Hooper and Huckvale North Ditch from Manyberries Creek. for 1913.

	DISCHAR	DISCHARGE IN SECOND-FEET.		
Monte.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Total in Acre-feet.
March April May		0.0 2.0 0.0	$\begin{array}{c} 12.40 \\ 26.00 \\ 2.70 \end{array}$	762 1,547 166
The period				2,475

HOOPER AND HUCKVALE SOUTH DITCH FROM MANYBERRIES CREEK.

Location.—On NE. 4 Sec. 22, Tp. 4, Rge. 6, W. 4th Mer.

Records available.—March 31, 1914, to October 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; maintained at the original elevation of 93.07 feet.

Bench-mark.—The head of a spike driven in the top of a 4" x 4" post at the dam, about 70 feet north of gauge rod; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Channel.—The channel is narrow and the banks high; the bed is composed of clay, with a silt

and sand wash from the creek.

Discharge measurements.—Measurements are made with a current-meter, by wading. Diversions.—The water through this ditch is diverted from Manyberries Creek. Obscrver.-Sidney Hooper.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Hooper and Huckvale South Ditch from Manyberries Creek, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity,	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
April 7	do	$9.0 \\ 2.5 \\ 3.5$	14.90 11.20 0.70 1.45	Ft. per sec. 1.01 0.83 0.70 0.83	2.73 2.32 1.12 1.30	Secft. 15.10 9.30 0.49 1.21 Nil.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Hooper and Huckvale South Ditch from Manyberries Creek, for 1914.

	Ma	March.		April.		May.		June.	
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	
1			3.00a 3.60a 3.60a 2.73 2.59b	19.5 30.0 30.0 15.2 13.1					
6			2.45b 2.32 1.82b 1.30d	11.1 9.4 4.4 1.2			2.87c 1.74 1.04d	17.30 3.80 0.28	
11									
6									
1									
6	2.00a	5.9¢					1.28cd	1.12	

 $a\,$ Gauge heights obtained from marks on bank. $b\,$ Gauge height interpolated. $e\,$ Headgate open. $d\,$ Headgate closed.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Hooper and Huckvale South Ditch from Manyberries Creek, for 1914.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1								
6								
7 8 9							2.46b 3.05	11.2 20.0 12.0a
11								20.0a
16. 17. 18. 19.								
21 22 23 24 25								
26. 27. 23. 29.								

a Discharge estimated.e Headgate opened.c Headgate closed.

MONTHLY DISCHARGE of Hooper and Huckvale South Ditch from Manyberries Creek for 1914.

	DISCHA	DISCHARGE IN SECOND-FEET.				
Month.	Maximum	. Minimum.	Mean.	Total in Acre-feet		
March (31) April May June July August	30.0	0.0	5.90 4.50 0.77	12 268 Nil. 46 Nil.		
eptember October	20 0	0.0	1.46	90		
`he period				416		

MISCELLANEOUS DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS made in Pakowki Lake drainage basin, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Stream.	Location.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Dis- charge.
M 01	II W. Danilar	Const Carela	CVW 17 6 4 6 4	Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Secft.
Mar. 28 April 11 April 27 June 15 July 8 Aug. 14 Sept. 24 April 28 April 8 Mar. 21 Mar. 28 Mar. 31 April 3 April 11 April 7	do	Canal Creek. do d	do d	8.5 6.0 12.5 3.8	7.80 1.25 11.6		4.10 Nil. 4.60 Nil. 2.70 Nil. 4 8.70 0.98 2.00a Nil. 2.67 11.20 Nil. 0.25 Nil.
June 15 July 8 Aug. 14 Sept. 24	do do do	do do do	do	• • • • • • • •			n n

a Estimated.

SAGE CREEK DRAINAGE BASIN.

General Description.

Sage Creek is a small and unimportant stream, which rises in Township 5, Range 4, West of the 4th Meridian, and flows southerly, crossing the international boundary in Range 2.

The stream has no definite or permanent source of supply, and derives its discharge principally from the melting of snow, which accumulates in numerous coulees during the winter months. The period of flow, therefore, is in general confined to the spring months, while the melting snow is passing off. Very heavy rains sometimes cause a flow, but, the drainage area

being absolutely devoid of tree growth, the run-off is very rapid.

After entering the United States, Sage Creek spreads out over a large, dry lake, which has no outlet. This lake is about ten miles long and averages one and a half miles in width, and lies close to the boundary. The lake is bounded on the south by a low range of hills, and at some time has held two or three feet of water at its deepest parts. Since 1908 there has been no water

in the lake.

SAGE CREEK AT WILD HORSE POLICE DETACHMENT.

Location.—On the NE. 4 Sec. 9, Tp. 1, Rge. 2, W. 4th Mer., near Wild Horse police detachment.

Records available.—Estimated discharge records are available for 1910-13.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; zero of gauge maintained at 93.36 feet since establishment.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Discharge measurements.—Made by wading or with a weir.

Channel.—Composed of hard clay and well grassed over; practically permanent.

Observer.—No records of gauge heights were obtained in 1914, although there was a flow for about a week in the fall.

ESTIMATED MONTHLY DISCHARGE of Sage Creek near Wild Horse Police Detachment, for 1910. (Drainage area 188 square miles.)

Dis	CHARGE IN	Run-Off.			
Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
89.0 2.8	3.3 Nil.		0.224	0.12	1,252 a
	Maximum. 89.0 2.8	Maximum. Minimum. 89.0 3.3 2.8 Nil.	Maximum. Minimum. Mean. 89.0 3.3 42.1 2.8 Nil	89.0 3.3 42.1 0.224 2.8 Nil	Maximum. Minimum. Mean. Per square Mile. Depth in inches on Drainage Area.

a No flow after April.

ESTIMATED MONTHLY DISCHARGE of Sage Creek near Wild Horse Police Detachment, for 1911.
(Drainage area 188 square miles.)

	D	ISCHARGE I:	Run-Off.			
Month.	Maximum.	Minimum	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
April May	10.5	Nil.	2.88	0.015	0.02	171
June July	59	Nil.	9.10	0.049	0 06	560 0
August	172 50	Nil.	29.60 13.90	$\begin{array}{c} 0.158 \\ 0.074 \end{array}$	0.18 0.09	1,761 855
The period					0.35	3,347

ESTIMATED MONTHLY DISCHARGE of Sage Creek near Wild Horse Police Detachment, for 1912. (Drainage area 188 square miles.)

	Dis	CHARGE IN	Run-Off.			
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet
April May une	170.0 11.5 17.5	6.5 Nil.	67.20 4.65 4.08	0.357 0.025 0.022	0.40 0.03 0.02	3,999 256 243 <i>a</i>
The period					0.45	4,528

a No flow after June.

ESTIMATED MONTHLY DISCHARGE of Sage Creek near Wild Horse Police Detachment, for 1913.

(Drainage area 188 square miles.)

	DISCHARGE IN SECOND-FEET.				Run-Off.		
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum	Mean.	Per square Male.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet	
AprilMay	142.0 8.0	7 2 0.5	$65.5 \\ 13.5$	0 348 0.072	0.39	3,898 830 <i>a</i>	
The period					0.47	4.728	

a No flow after May.

LODGE CREEK DRAINAGE BASIN.

General Description.

Lodge Creek, which rises in Township 7, Range 3, West of the 4th Meridian, flows in a southerly direction for about twelve miles, then turns southeastward, crosses the international boundary in Section 4, Township 1, Range 28, West of the 3rd Meridian, and eventually empties into Milk River at Chinook, Montana. Its principal tributary is Middle Creek, which joins it in Section 4, Township 2, Range 29, West of the 3rd Meridian.

Near its head the valley is very deep and narrow, but it broadens out considerably lower days giving river to be a decreased as a considerable of the days in the level float and read one.

down, giving rise to large flats and meadows. The upper part of the drainage basin is cut up to a great extent by deep coulees, which drain into the creek. This part of the creek is thickly covered with brush along the banks, but lower down it is totally devoid of tree growth. valley is rather unproductive, owing to the absence of moisture, but a few good hay meadows have been developed along its course through the storage of the flood waters, and their application to the soil by irrigation. As is the case with many of the streams in this locality, the flow in Lodge Creek is not continuous throughout the year, the creek being dry, with the exception of pools of standing water, during the greater part of the summer months. At flood stages the creek carries a considerable amount of water, and as a result its channel is wide and well

Three stations have been established on the main stream—at Willow Creek police detachment, near the international boundary; at Hartt's ranch, near the head of the creek; and about midway between these last two at Hester's ranch, near the 4th Meridian. Descriptions of these stations are given below.

EAST BRANCH OF LODGE CREEK AT ENGLISH'S RANCH.

Location.—On the SE. ¼ Sec. 1, Tp. 7, Rgc. 3, W. 4th Mer., at James English's ranch. Records available.—October 7, 1911, to October 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; elevation of zero maintained at 95.38 feet during 1911; 94.43 feet during 1912; 95.35 feet during 1913-14.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Not likely to shift except during floods.

defined throughout the whole length of its course.

Discharge measurements.—Made by wading, or with weir. Winter flow.—Station discontinued during winter season.

Diversions.—Water is diverted for irrigation, about three miles above this station, by James English.

Observer.-Mrs. Annie English.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of East Branch of Lodge Creek at English's Ranch, in 1914.

	Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
			Feet.	Sq. ft.	F1. per sec.	Feet.	Secfl.
	18 15 6	1				1.05 0.98 Dry.	0.81 0.16 Nil.
July	21 25 20	do				1,12	1,26

a Weir measurement.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of East Branch of Lodge Creek at English's Ranch, for 1914.

	Ap	ril.	M	ay.	Jun	e.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
12345	Feet. 2.40 2.50 2.60 2.78 2.72	Secft. 26.0 28.0 30.0 34.0 32.0	Feet. 1.16 1.16 1.14 1.14 1.10	Secft. 1.90 1.90 1.62 1.62 1.16	Feet. 0.98 0.98 1.00 1.00 1.02	Secft. 0.18 0.18 0.28 0.28 0.44
6	2.77 1.90 1.48 1.46 1.52	33.0 16.2 7.5 7.3 8.6	1.15 1.17 1.23 1.80 1.68	$\begin{array}{c} 1.74 \\ 2.00 \\ 2.90 \\ 14.20 \\ 11.80 \end{array}$	1.00 1.02 1.06 1.06 1.10	$\begin{array}{c} 0.28 \\ 0.44 \\ 0.78 \\ 0.78 \\ 1.16 \end{array}$
11 12. 13. 14. 15.	1.58 2.23 2.30 1.74 1.90	9.8 23.0 24.0 13.0 16.2	1.50 1.40 1.35 1.28 1.15	8.20 6.20 5.20 3.80 1.74	1.16 1.18 1.20 1.18 1.17	1.89 2.15 2.40 2.15 2.00
16	1.80 1.72 1.70 1.65 1.55	14.2 12.6 12.2 11.2 9.2	1.10 1.10 1.05 1.05 1.03	1.16 1.16 0.68 0.68 0.52	1.15 1.13 1.10 1.10 1.08	1.74 1.51 1.16 1.16 0.97
21	1.50 1.45 1.40 1.38 1.30	8.2 7.2 6.2 5.5 4.2	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.95 0.95	0.28 0.28 0.28 0.04 0.04	1.00 1.00 9.98 0.98 1.00	$egin{array}{c} 0.28 \\ 0.28 \\ 0.18 \\ 0.18 \\ 0.28 \\ \end{array}$
26	1.25 1.23 1.23 1.20 1.16	3.2 2.9 2.9 2.4 1.9	0.95 0.95 0.95 0.95 0.95 0.95	0.04 0.04 0.04 0.04 0.04 0.04 0.04	1.00 0.98 0.95 0.95 0.95	0.28 0.18 0.04 0.04 0.04

DAILY GAUGE HEIGHT AND DISCHARGE OF East Branch of Lodge Creek at English's Ranch, for 1914.—Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ober.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
12	0.93	Nil "	Dry	Nil "	Dry "	Nil "	Dry "	N il
3	0.85 0.80	<i>u u</i>	и	и и	u	u	ш	4
5 6	Dry.	4		u	4	4	4	u
7 8	и	"	44	и	44	и	и	ш
9	и	4	"	n	"	4	и	"
1	46	"		4	44	4	ц	u
2	44	"	44	"	"	"	1.75	13.20
5	- 44	и	65	4	и	4	1.75	13.20
6	44	"	"	и	14	и	1.73	12.80 12.20
8 9	4	"	"	"	44	44 44	1.65	11.20
0	64	44	"	и	ш	"	1.50	8.20
12	"	и и	4	66		"	1.40	6.20
34	4	"	"	и	"	и	1.20 1.10 1.00	2.40 1.16 0.28
6	и	16	"	14		и	0.90	Nil.
7	и	"	44	и	"	и	0 90 0.88	u
9	4	44	и	44	44	44	0.88	44

Monthly Discharge of East Branch of Lodge Creek at English's Ranch, for 1914.

(Drainage area 16 square miles.)

	Dı	SCHARGE IN	Run-Off.			
Month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
April May une uly	14.20 2.40				0.960 0.170 0.060	821 141 47 Nil.
ugusteptemberoctober			3.07	0 191	0.220	189
he period					1.410	1,198

ANDERSON DITCH FROM EAST BRANCH OF LODGE CREEK.

Location.—On the SW. 1/4 Sec. 23, Tp. 6, Rge. 3, W. 4th Mer., at the intake of Robert Anderson's ditch near Thelma.

Records available.—For the irrigation seasons of 1912-14.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; zero of gauge maintained at an elevation of 98.63 feet during 1912; 98.64 feet during 1913-14.

Bench-mark.—Wooden stake; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Discharge measurements.—Made by wading, or with a weir.

Observer.—Robt. Anderson.
Remarks.—No water was diverted for irrigation during 1914.

LODGE CREEK AT HARTT'S RANCH.

Location.—On the NW. \(\frac{1}{4}\) Sec. 10, Tp. 6, Rge. 3, W. 4th Mer., at Ed. Hartt's ranch.

Records available.—July 22, 1909, to October 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; elevation of zero maintained at \$6.36 feet during 1911-12; 83.33 feet during 1913-14.

Bench-mark.—Permanent i.on bench-mark; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Covered with a heavy growth of willow brush.

Discharge measurements.—Made by wading, or with a weir.

Winter flow.—Station discontinued during winter season.

Artificial control.—There are several small beaver dams near this station.

Diversions.—Water is diverted for irrigation above this station by Ed. Hartt and Anderson Brothers.

Observer. - Mrs. Clara B. Hartt.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Lodge Creek at Hartt's Ranch, in 1914.

	Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
			$Fe\epsilon t.$	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
		H. R. Carscallen H. W. Rowley	10.7	39	1.08	5 04 1 66	42.00 0.98
une	6	do do .				1.59 Dry.	0.65 Nil.
lug.	30					4	4
	25 21	do do				1.85	0.32

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Lodge Creek at Hartt's Ranch, for 1914.

	Ма	rch.	! Ap	oril.	M	ay.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1			3.55 6.70 6.20 6.88 7.95	15.6 93.0 77.0 100.0 140.0	1 84a 1 84a 1 84a 1 84 2 20	1.55 1.55 1.55 1.55 3.10	1.00 1.10 1.50 1.65 1.66	Nil. 0.32 0.84 0.88
6			7 28 5.10 5.15 4 85 4 88	115.0 45.0 46.0 38.0 39.0	2.15 2.30 2.46 3.85 3.83	2.80 3.70 4.70 19.80 19.40	2.30 1.95 1.95 1.90 2.30	3.70 1.98 1.98 1.78 3.70
11 12 13 14 15	6.75 7.80	95.00 134 00	4.66 5.39 5.75 5.70 5.45	34 0 56.0 63.0 61.0 58.0	3.00 2.15 2.15 2.05 1.90	9.40 5.00 2.80 2.38 1.78	2.25 1.60 2.15 1.75 1.59	3.40 0.66 2.80 1.21 0.62
16	5 55 4 72 3.70 3.00 3 00	62.00 35.00 17.60 9.40 9.40	5.10 5.18 4.80 3.98 3.27	45.0 47.0 37.0 22.0 12.3	1.85 1.75 1.70 1.55 1.55	1.59 1.21 1.02 0.48 0.48	1.55 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.40	0.48 0.32 0.32 0.32 0.32 0.08
21 22 23 24 25	3.00 3.00 3.00 3.00 3.00	9 40 9 40 9 40 9 40 9 40 9 40	3.13 <i>a</i> 3.00 3.15 3.25 2.90	10.7 9.4 11.0 12.1 8.4	1 55 1 55 1 55 1 53 1 53	$ \begin{array}{r} 0.48 \\ 0.48 \\ 0.48 \\ 0.42 \\ 0.42 \end{array} $	Dry.	Nil.
26	3.00 3.00 3.00 3.00 3.00 3.40	9.40 9.40 9.40 9.40 9.40 13.80	2.50 2.40 1.84 1.84 1.84	5.00 4.30 1.55 1.55 1.55	1.50 1.21 1.10 1.00 1.00 0.90	0.32 Nil. "	п п п	т п п

a Gauge heights interpolated.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Lodge Creek at Hartt's Ranch, for 1914.—Concluded.

_	Ju	ly.	Aug	gust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	Dry.	Nil.	Dry.	Nil.	Dry.	Nil.	Dry.	Nil.
2	**	44			4	u u	"	4
3	4	4	u		"	<u>"</u>	4	"
4	"	и	44	"	и	"		"
5								-
6	44	44	44		и	"	1.80	1.40
7	44	- 4	"	ш	и	ш	3.75	18.30
8	44	- 44	"	и	"	4	2.75	7.00
9	44	44		"	ш	4	2.25	3.40
10	44	44	и	и	44	"	2.00	2.20
	44			"				
11	"	44		"	"	4	1.75	1.21
12	46	64			4	44	1.70	1.02
13	"	4	"		4	4	1.60	0.66
14	66	44	4	"	- 4	4	1.56	0.52 0.48
15							1.55	0.48
16	и	44	4	44	- "	и	2.12	2.70
17	4	44	66		и	u	2.30	3.70
18	"	44	14	16	и	и	2.25	3.40
19	16	44	46	и	- 44	"	2.20	3.10
20	44	66	44	- "	и	44	2.05	2.40
21	44	44	64		"	ш	1.85	1.59
22	44	46	и	и	44	ш	1.65	0.84
23	44	- 44	"	"	- 44	ш	1.45	0.18
24	66	4	44	1 "	- 44	u	1.40	0.08
25	44	46	"	"			1.35	0.02
26	66	и	"	44	66	u	Drv.	Nil.
26	66	"	4	66	и	и	Dry.	4
28	44	ш	4	66	44	ш	4	"
29	66	и	"	44	4	"	46	и
30	66	и	"	"		и	"	ш
31	44	44	"	"			4	4

MONTHLY DISCHARGE of Lodge Creek at Hartt's Ranch, for 1914.

(Drainage area 80 square miles.)

	Dı	SCHARGE IN	DISCHARGE IN SECOND-FEET.						
Month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet			
March (14–31)	140.00 19.80 3.70	9.40 1.55 0.00 0.00	26.00 40.00 2.80 0.83	0.3250 0.5000 0.0350 0.0100	0.220 0.560 0.040 0.011	932 2,380 172 49 Nil.			
ugust eptember October	18.30	0.00	1.74	0.0215	0.025	107			
he period					0.860	3,640			

LODGE CREEK AT HESTER'S RANCH.

Location.—On the NE. 4 Sec. 25, Tp. 3, Rge. 1, W. 4th Mer., at Hester Brothers' ranch. This station was moved from the NE. 4 Sec. 36, Tp. 3, Rge. 1, W. 4th Mer., on April 29, 1914. Records available.—August 31, 1912, to October 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; elevation of zero of gauge at original station (records from August 31, 1912, to April 28, 1914), 87.22 feet.—At new station, from April 28, 1914, to October 31, 1914, elevation of zero of gauge 89.31 feet.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet. Located 62

feet west of the I.P. stake, and 387 feet southwest of Hester's house.

Channel. - Practically permanent.

Discharge measurements.—Made by wading, or with a weir.

Winter flow.—Station discontinued during winter season.

Artificial control.—There are many small beaver dams across the creek near this station. both above the station and below, but as the channel is narrow they do not store much water, and have very little effect upon the flow of the creek.

Diversions.—Geo. Legg and Jas. Mitchell use water for irrigation between this station and

the station at Hartt's ranch.

Observer.—Miss Marcia Hester.

Discharge Measurements of Lodge Creek at Hester's Ranch, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
April 29. June 17. July 15. Aug. 26. Sept. 26. Oct. 24.			Sq. ft. 9 2	Ft. per sec.	1.76 1.51 1.20	Secft. 7 . 10 2 . 40 Nil. a

a Weir measurement.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Lodge Creek at Hester's Ranch, for 1914.

	Ma	rch.	Ар	ril.	Ma	ıy.	Ju	ne.
DAY.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
1 2 3 4 5		Secft.	Feet. 2.80 2.30 2.55 2.75 3.00	Secft. 106.0 72.0 88.0 102.0 120.0	Feet. 1.66 1.66 1.60 1.62 1.63	Secft. 4.80 4.80 3.70 4.10 4.20	Feet. 1.09 1.08 1.08 1.10 1.10	Secft. Nil. "" " " " " "
6			3.40 3.00 2.50 2.18 1.99	148.0 120.0 85.0 65.0 53.0	1.60 1.61 1.61 1.65 1.76	3.70 3.90 3.90 4.60 7.10	1.10 1.10 1.11 1.14 1.14	п п п
11			1.73 1.33 1.86 3.10 3.17	40.0 23.0 46.0 127.0 132.0	1.85 2.30 2.35 2.33 1 65	9.40 21.00 22.00 22.00 4.60	1.16 1.16 1.36 1.45 2.10	0.78 1.60 15.90
16	1.06a 1.06 2.07 2.04 1.97	14.5 14.5 58.0 56.0 52.0	3.11 2.99 1.96 1.77 1.60	128.0 119.0 52.0 42.0 34.0	1.63 1.50 1.49 1.45 1.35	4.20 2.20 2.10 1.60 0.70	1.97 1.47 1.35 1.27 1.25	12.50 1.84 0.70 0.18 0.10
21	$\begin{array}{c} 1.28 \\ 0.70 \\ 0.13 \\ 0.12 \\ 0.11 \end{array}$	21.0 6.0 Nil.	1.49 1.30 1.30 1.25 1.20	29.0 22.0 22.0 20.0 18.5	1.32 1.30 1.30 1.28 1.26	0.46 0.30 0.30 0.22 0.14	1.19 1.15 1.10 1.10 1.10	Nil.
26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31.	0.11 0.10 0.10 0.11 0.11 1.90	48.0	0.90 0.75 0.70b 1.76 1.76	10.2 7.0 6.0 7.1 7.1	1.25 1.21 1.16 1.10 1.09 1.09	0.10 0.02 Nil.	1.10 1.10 1.16 1.21 1.25	0 02 0.10

a to b Gauge heights and discharge at upper station NE. 36-3-1-4.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Lodge Creek at Hester's Ranch, for 1914. -Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
1	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft. Nil	Feet.	Secft.
2. 3. 4. 5.	1.25 1.24 1.24 1.24	0.10 0.08 0.08 0.08	er er	π π π	n	ec er	er er	π π π
6	1.23 1.23 1.23 1.22 1.22	0.06 0.06 0.06 0.04 0.04	44 44 44	π π π	π π π	ec ec ec	2.60 2.50	29.00 26.00
11	1.21 1.21 1.21 1.20 1.20	0.02 0.02 0.02 Nil	п п п	n n	π π π	n n n	2.10 2.00 1.95 1.80 1.75	15.90 13.30 12.00 8.10 6.80
16	1.20 1.20 1.19 1.18 1.18	11 11 11	ec ec	α α α	п п п	n n n	1.60 1.50 1.40 1.30 1.28	3.70 2.20 1.10 0.30 0.22
21	1.16 1.14 1.13 1.09 1.06	66 66 66	ee ee ee	n n n	α α α	π π π	1.24 1.22 1.21 1.21 1.19	0.08 0.04 0.02 0.02 Nil
26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31.	1.06 1.06 1.06 1.06 1.06 1.06	ec ec ec	er er er	ec ec ec	ec ec ec	ec ec ec	1.16 1.10 1.08 1.06 1.02 1.00	n n n

Monthly Discharge of Lodge Creek at Hester's Ranch, for 1914. (Drainage area 223 square miles.)

	Di	SCHARGE IN	SECOND-FE	ET.	Run-Off.	
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
March (16–31) April May June July August September October	148.00 22.00 15.90 0.10	0.00 6.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	16.90 62.00 4.40 1.13 0.02	0.0760 0.2780 0.1970 0.0050 0.0001	0.0450 0.3100 0.0230 0.0060 0.0001	535 3,689 270 67 2 Nil 236
The period					0.4000	4,799

MIDDLE CREEK AT MACKINNON'S RANCH.

Location.—On the SW. 4 Sec. 35, Tp. 5, Rge. 1, W. 4th Mer., at Angus MacKinnon's ranch. Records available.—From June 21, 1910, to October 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; zero of gauge maintained at 91.49 feet during 1910-11; 91.57 feet during 1912; 91.47 feet during 1913-14.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Practically permanent.

Winter flow.—Station discontinued during winter season.

Observer.—A. D. MacKinnon.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Middle Creek at MacKinnon's Ranch, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
	do do do do	9.00 a a a a				Secft. 0.83 2.98 0.98 0.71 0.47 0.24 0.19 0.20 0.35

a Weir measurement.

DAILY GAUGE HEIGHT AND DISCHARGE of Middle Creek at MacKinnon's Ranch, for 1914.

	Ma	rch.	Ap	ril.	M	ay.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secfl.
1			4.04 3.85 3.95 3.96 4.66	67.00 62.00 64.00 64.00 82.00	0.83 0.75 0.62 0.67 0.67	1.21 0.85 0.45 0.58 0.58	0.58 0.58 0.58 0.58 0.58	0.37 0.37 0.37 0.37 0.37
6. 7. 8. 9			4.83 3.17 3.28 3.48 2.68	\$8.00 44.00 47.00 52.00 31.00	0.65 0.64 0.64 0.65 0.60	$\begin{array}{c} 0.52 \\ 0.50 \\ 0.50 \\ 0.52 \\ 0.40 \end{array}$	0.90 0.78 0.65 0.62 0.62	1.60 0.97 0.52 0.45 0.45
4.0			2.84 3.32b 3.79 3.21 3.26	36.00 48.00 60.00 46.00 47.00	1.85 1.30 0.86 0.65 0.77	12.00 4.70 1.38 0.52 0.93	0.63 0.65 0.75 0.70 0.65	$\begin{array}{c} 0.48 \\ 0.52 \\ 0.85 \\ 0.65 \\ 0.52 \end{array}$
16. 17. 18. 19. 20.	3.64 2.79 3.29 a	57 34 48	3.07b 2.88 2.71 2.50 2.09	42.00 37.00 32.00 27.00 16.80	0.75 0.67 0.66 0.66 0.66	0.85 0.58 0.55 0.55 0.55	0.60 0.59 0.59 0.59 0.59	0.40 0.38 0.38 0.38 0.37
21 22 23 24 25.			2.73 2.03 1.80 1.85 2.06	33.00 15.50 11.20 12.00 16.10	0.65 0.65 0.64 0.64 0.64	0.52 0.52 0.50 0.50 0.50	0.58 0.58 0.58 0.58 0.65	0.37 0.37 0.37 0.37 0.37
26 27 28 29 30 31			1.80 1.30 1.20 1.03 0.92	11.20 4.70 3.80 2.40 1.72	0.64 0.64 0.62 0.61 0.60 0.58	0.50 0.50 0.45 0.42 0.40 0.37	0.62 0.62 0.60 0.60 0.59	0.45 0.45 0.40 0.40 0.38

a to a Frozen-no gauge height records.

b Gauge height interpolated.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Middle Creek at MacKinnon's Ranch, for 1914. -Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.
	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	0.57 0.56 0.55 0.55 0.55	0.36 0.34 0.33 0.33 0.33	0.54 0.54 0.54 0.54 0.54	0.31 0.31 0.31 0.31 0.31	0.50 0.50 0.50 0.50 0.50	$\begin{array}{c} 0.25 \\ 0.25 \\ 0.25 \\ 0.25 \\ 0.25 \\ 0.26 \end{array}$	0.50 0.50 0.63 0.59 0.65	0.25 0.25 0.48 0.38 0.52
6	0.55 0.58 0.58 0.58 0.75	0.33 0.37 0.37 0.37 0.37 0.85	0.54 0.54 0.54 0.62 0.62	0.31 0.31 0.31 0.45 0.45	0.51 0.51 0.51 0.51 0.51	$egin{array}{c} 0.26 \\ 0.26 \\ 0.26 \\ 0.26 \\ 0.26 \\ 0.26 \\ \end{array}$	0.65 0.65 1.30 0.66 0.65	0.52 0.52 4.70 0.55 0.52
11 12 13 14 15.	$\begin{array}{c} 0.75 \\ 0.75 \\ 0.75 \\ 0.75 \\ 0.75 \\ 0.75 \end{array}$	0.85 0.85 0.85 0.85 0.85	0.62 0.61 0.61 0.61 0.61	0.45 0.42 0.42 0.42 0.42	0.51 0.51 0.51 0.52 0.52	0.26 0.26 0.26 0.28 0.28	0.63 0.61 0.60 0.59 0.59	0.48 0.42 0.40 0.38 0.38
16	$0.75 \\ 0.74 \\ 0.74 \\ 0.74 \\ 0.74$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.85 \\ 0.81 \\ 0.81 \\ 0.81 \\ 0.81 \\ 0.81 \end{array}$	0.61 0.61 0.61 0.61 0.61	$\begin{array}{c} 0.42 \\ 0.42 \\ 0.42 \\ 0.42 \\ 0.42 \\ 0.42 \end{array}$	0.52 <i>a</i> 0.52 0.52 0.52 0.52 0.51	0.28 0.28 0.28 0.28 0.28 0.26	0.58 0.58 0.58 0.58 0.58	0.37 0.37 0.37 0.37 0.37
21 22 23 24 25	$\begin{array}{c} 0.74 \\ 0.74 \\ 0.74 \\ 0.74 \\ 0.74 \\ 0.71 \end{array}$	0.81 0.81 0.81 0.81 0.69	0.61 0.61 0.59 0.55 0.56	$ \begin{array}{r} 0.42 \\ 0.42 \\ 0.38 \\ 0.33 \\ 0.34 \end{array} $	0.53 0.51 0.54 0.56 0.58	0.29 0.26 0.31 0.34 0.37	0.59 0.59 0.59 0.59 0.59	0.38 0.38 0.38 0.38 0.38
26 27 28 29 30 31	$\begin{array}{c} 0.71 \\ 0.71 \\ 0.71 \\ 0.71 \\ 0.58 \\ 0.54 \end{array}$	0.69 0.69 0.69 0.69 0.37 0.31	0.52 0.51 0.50 0.50 0.50 0.50	0.28 0.26 0.25 0.25 0.25 0.25	0.59a 0.55 0.50 0.50 0.50	0.38 0.33 0.25 0.25 0.25	0.59 0.59 0.59 0.59 0.59 0.59	0.38 0.38 0.38 0.38 0.38 0.38

a to a Gauge heights affected by beaver dam; correction applied.

MONTHLY DISCHARGE of Middle Creek at MacKinnon's Ranch, for 1914.

(Drainage area 121 square miles.)

	Di	SCHARGE IN	Run-Off.			
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet
March (16-18) April May May une uly ugust eptember October	88.00 12.00 1.60 0.85 0.45	34.00 1.72 0.37 0.37 0.31 0.25 0.25 0.25	46.00 37.00 1.09 4.90 0.64 0.36 0.28 0.54	0 382 0.304 6 009 0.004 0.005 0.003 0.002 0 004	0.040 0.340 0.010 0.004 0.006 0.003 0.003 0.003	275 2,202 67 29 39 22 16 33
The period					0.410	2,683

MIDDLE CREEK AT ROSS' RANCH.

Location.—On the SW. \ Sec. 30, Tp. 5, Rge. 29, W. 3rd Mer., at Maurice Ross' ranch.

Records available.—From July 20, 1909, to October 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; z ro of gauge maintained at 3,291.61 feet during 1909-10; 3,290.99

feet during 1911; 3,290 98 feet during 1912-14.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark; elevation, 3,297.37 feet above sea level (Irrigation Surveys).

Channel.—Practically permanent.

Discharge measurements.—Made by wading or with a weir.

Winter flow.—Station discontinued during winter season.

Artificial control.—The flow at this station is regulated to some extent by two dams, one at W. X. Wright's and the other at MacKinnon's ranch.

Diversions.—Water is diverted for irrigation above this station by W. X. Wright and Angus MacKinnon.

Observer.—Mrs. W. M. Ross.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Middle Creek at Ross' Ranch, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
Mar. 23 April 4 April 7 April 8 April 11 April 24 April 27 June 5 July 9 Sept. 2 Oct. 5 Oct. 22	do do do H. W. Rowley do	a	Sq. ft. 7.02 8.60 42.00 80.20 28.80 8.03 5.68		Feet. 0.88 1.06 2.42 3.46 1.99 1.21 1.01 0.71 0.67 0.65 0.66 0.62	Secft. 3.00 5.90 60.00 147.00 40.00 11.00 4.60 0.53 0.31 0.25 0.52 0.52

a Weir measurement.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Middle Creek at Ross' Ranch, for 1914.

	Ma	rch.	Ap	ril.	M	ay.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1 2 3 4 5			1.00a 1.50a 2.46 1.26 1.33	4.70 19.00 66.00 11.00 13.30	0.70 0.66 0.70 0.70 0.69	0.56 0.34 0.56 0.56 0.51	0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.67	0.34 0.34 0.34 0.34 0.39
6			2.57 2.26 3.37 2.74 1.94	73.00 54.00 139.00 85.00 37.00	0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66	0.34 0.34 0.34 0.34 0.34	0.69 0.70 0.69 0.66 0.66	0.51 0.56 0.51 0.34 0.34
11 12 13 14 15	1.79	30.00	1.93 1.87 1.97 2.98 3.20	36.00 33.00 38.00 103.00 123.00	0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66	0.34 0.34 0.34 0.34 0.34	0.70 0.70 0.74 0.74 0.69	0.56 0.56 0.85 0.85 0.51
16	1.77a 1.73a 1.70a 1.66a 1.62a	29.00 27.00 26.00 25.00 23.00	3.03 2.88 2.59 2.16 1.63	$108.00 \\ 95.00 \\ 74.00 \\ 48.00 \\ 24.00$	0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66	0.34 0.34 0.34 0.34 0.34	0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66	0.34 0.34 0.34 0.34 0.34
21 22 23 24 25	1.58 0.89 0.87 0.78 0.75a	22.00 2.80 2.40 1.25 0.91	0.97 0.98 1.28 1.21 1.20	4.10 4.30 11.70 9.60 9.30	0.66 0.66 0.66 0.68 0.66	0.34 0.34 0.34 0.45 0.34	0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.69	0.34 0.34 0.34 0.34 0.51
26 27 28 29 30 31	0.75a 0.75a 0.80a 0.80a 0.90a 1.00a	0.94 0.94 1.46 1.46 2.90 4.70	0.90 0.88 0.84 0.79 0.74	2.90 2.60 2.00 1.36 0.86	0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66	0.34 0.34 0.34 0.34 0.34 0.34	0.68 0.66 0.66 0.66	0.45 0.34 0.34 0.34 0.34

5 GEORGE V, A. 1915

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Middle Creek at Ross' Ranch, for 1914.—Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.	Septe	mber.	Oct	ober.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66	0.34 0.34 0.34 0.34 0.34	0.63 0.61 0.61 0.61 0.62	0.22 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15	0.64 0.64 0.64 0.64 0.64	$\begin{array}{c} 0.25 \\ 0.25 \\ 0.25 \\ 0.25 \\ 0.25 \\ 0.25 \end{array}$	0.63 0.63 0.64 0.68 0.69	0.22 0.22 0.25 0.45 0.51
6	0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66	0.34 0.34 0.34 0.34 0.34	0.62 0.62 0.62 0.62 0.62	0.18 0.18 0.18 0.18 0.18	0.64 0.64 0.64 0.64 0.64	0.25 0.25 0.25 0.25 0.25 0.25	0.68 0.65 0.72 0.66 0.65	0.45 0.29 0.67 0.34 0.29
11 12. 13. 14. 15.	0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66	0.34 0.34 0.34 0.34 0.34	0.63 0.63 0.63 0.63 0.63	0.22 0.22 0.22 0.22 0.22 0.22	0.65 0.66 0.67 0.66 0.65	0.29 0.34 0.39 0.34 0.29	0.64 0.63 0.63 0.63 0.63	0.25 0.22 0.22 0.22 0.22
16	0.66 0.66 0.65 0.65	0.34 0.34 0.34 0.29 0.29	0.63 0.64 0.64 0.66 0.65	0.22 0.25 0.25 0.34 0.29	0.65 0.65 0.64 0.64 0.64	0.29 0.29 0.25 0.25 0.25	0.63 0.63 0.63 0.63 0.63	0.22 0.22 0.22 0.22 0.22
21	0.64 0.62 0.62 0.60 0.60	0.25 0.18 0.18 0.11 0.11	0.64 0.64 0.64 0.64 0.66	0.25 0.25 0.25 0.25 0.34	0.64 0.63 0.63 0.63 0.63	0.25 0.22 0.22 0.22 0.22 0.22	0.63 0.66 0.70 0.70 0.70	0.22 0.34 0.56 0.56 0.56
26	0.60 0.60 0.60 0.63 0.66 0.64	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.11 \\ 0.11 \\ 0.11 \\ 0.22 \\ 0.34 \\ 0.25 \end{array} $	0.64 0.64 0.64 0.64 0.64 0.64	0.25 0.25 0.25 0.25 0.25 0.25	0.63 0.63 0.63 0.63 0.63	0.22 0.22 0.22 0.22 0.22	0.70 0.70 0.70 0.70 0.70 0.70	0.56 0.56 0.56 0.56 0.56 0.56

MONTHLY DISCHARGE of Middle Creek at Ross' Ranch, for 1914.

(Drainage area 162 square miles.)

	Dı	SCHARGE IN	Run-Off.			
Мохтн.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Меап.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
March (15–31). April. May June July August September October. The period	139.00 0.56 0.85 0.34 0.34 0.39 0.67	0.94 0.86 0.34 0.34 0.11 0.15 0.22 0.22	11.90 41.00 0.37 0.42 0.28 0.23 0.26 0.37	0.0735 0.2540 0.0023 0.0026 0.0017 0.0014 0.0016 0.0023	0.050 0.280 0.003 0.003 0.002 0.002 0.002 0.003	400 2,446 23 25 17 14 15 23 2,963

MIDDLE CREEK AT HAMMOND'S RANCH.

Location.—On the NE. \(\frac{1}{4}\) Sec. 4, Tp. 2, Rge. 29, W. 3rd Mer., at D. A. Hammond's ranch. Records available.—June 13, 1910, to October 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; elevation of zero of gauge 87.48 feet during 1910; 87.60 feet during 1911-14.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark; assumed elevation, 100 00 feet.

Channel.—Slightly shifting during high water stages.

Discharge measurements.—Made by wading or with a weir. Winter flow.—Station discontinued during winter season.

Diversions.—Water is diverted above this station by Mr. Lynch, Mr. Peachy and Mr. Jahn. Observer.—Mrs. D. A. Hammond.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Middle Creek at Hammond's Ranch, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
Mar. 18	do do do H. W. Rowley do do do do do do do				Feet. 3.17 2.32 2.07 3.14 4.14 4.58 3.29 2.06 1.49 1.46 1.29 Dry. a.	Secft. 24.00 8.70 5.20 38.40 129.00 141.00 48.00 0.10 0.06 Nill. "

Weir measurement.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Middle Creek at Hammond's Ranch, for 1914.

	Mai	rch.	Ap	ril.	M	ay.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1			3.12 3.82 3.17 2.92 3.02	41.0 78.0 40.0 30.0 35.0	1.91 1.86 1.82 1.79 1.73	5.20 4.36 3.80 3.40 2.70	aa 1.44 1.44	Nil. " 0.02 0.02
6. 7. 8. 9.			3.37 2.92 3.57 4.44 4.57	52.0 33.0 64.0 129.0 140.0	1.70 1.67 1.67 1.65 1.64	2.30 2.00 2.00 1.80 1.70	1.41 1.39 1.39 1.39 1.37	Nil.
11. 12. 13. 14. 15.	4.12 5.12 5.12	40.0 58.0 58.0	3.32 3.39 3.31 3.21 4.16	50.0 54.0 50.0 45.0 106.0	1.62 1.61 1.59 1.58 1.57	1.50 1.40 1.20 1.10 1.00	1.37 a a a	и и и
16. 17. 18. 19.	4.62 4.12 3.17 3.02 2.72	50.0 40.0 24.0 22.0 16.0	4.26 4.31 4.21 4.06 3.76	114.0 118.0 110.0 98.0 76.0	1.56 1.53 1.52 1.50 1.48	0.90 0.64 0.56 0.40 0.26	1.29 a a	и и и
21. 22. 23. 24. 25.	2.32 2.12 2.07 2.07 2.02	8.7 5.5 4.5 4.5 3.8	3.47 3.17 2.87 2.62 2.32	58.0 43.0 31.0 23.0 13.9	1.48 1.41 1.41 1.40 1.40	0.26 Nil. "	a a a	ec ec
26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31.	2.02 2.02 2.00 1.97 1.97 2.92	3.8 3.8 3.2 3.0 3.0 31.0	2.22 2.22 2.17 2.12 1.99	11.5 11.5 10.4 9.4 6.8	1.40 1.39 1.39 1.39 1.38 1.38	62 62 63 64	a a a	

a Water in pools.

b Measurement made below gauge.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Middle Creek at Hammond's Ranch, for 1914. -Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	Dry.	Nil.	Dry.	Nil.	Dry.	Nil.	Dry.	Nil.
3	44	44	44	и	и	ш	44	"
4 5	и	и	44	4	4	u	$\frac{2.35}{2.40}$	14.70 16.10
6	44	- 44				44	2.40	10.10
6	44	4		44	ш	44	2.40	16.10 16.70
8	66	44	46	66	и	4	2.40	16.10
9	64	"	66	46	и	ш	2.38	15.50
10	44	"	4	4	и	"	2.35	14.70
11	66	- 64	44	44	"	44	2.30	13.40
12	ш	66	4	"	ш	44	2.30	13.40
13	66	- 44	4	и		46	2.20	11.10
14	44	- 44	"	- "	- "	44	2.20	11.10
15	44	"	4	"	- 44	"	2.10	9.00
16	46	44	"	"	64	44	2.05	8.00
17	44	и	"	"	и	44	2.05	8.00
18	44	4	"	44	44	61	1.90	5.00
19	44		"	44	и	и	1.75	2.90
20	"	и	"	- 44	4	и	1.62	1.50
21	и	ш		66	4		1.60	1.30
22	44	и	4	. "	- 4	66	1.55	0.80
23	44	44	66	"	4		1.48	0.26
24	и	"	"	"	4	46	1.40	Nil.
25		"	"	4	4	44	1.40	"
26	и	44	"	4		4	Dry.	
27		44	4	44	- 4	4	Diy.	"
28	"			4	4	64	4	4
29	- 44	и	"	- 44	"	"	- 44	
30	"	66	44	44	- 4	44	44	4
31	46	- 44	66	44			44	

Monthly Discharge of Middle Creek at Hammond's Ranch, for 1914.

(Drainage area 316 square miles.)

!	Dr	SCHARGE IN	Run-Off.			
Month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
March (13-31) April May. June. July.	140.00 5.20 0.00	3.00 6.80 0.00 0.00	20.00 56.00 1.24 0.00	0.0633 0.1770 0.0039 0.0000	0.050 0.200 0.004 0.000	759 3,332 76 Nil.
uly ugust eptember October	16 70	0.00	6.30	0.0260	0.020	:: 388
The period					0.274	4,555

LODGE CREEK AT WILLOW CREEK POLICE DETACHMENT.

Location.—On the SE, 4 Sec. 12, Tp. 1, Rgc. 29, W. 3rd Mer., at the Willow Creek R.N.W.M.P. detaelment.

Records available.—From April 25, 1910, to October 31, 1914.
Gauge.—Vertical staff; zero of gauge maintained at 2,722.98 feet during 1910; 2,721.18 feet during 1911; 2,721.06 feet during 1912-14.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark located on the right bank at the cable support; elevation, 2,734.02 feet above mean sea level (International Boundary Survey).

Channel.—Practically permanent.

Discharge measurements.—Made at station from cable car by wading or with a weir.

Winter flow.--Station discontinued during winter season.

Observer. - Chas. Hayes.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Lodge Creek at Willow Creek Police Detachment, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
Mar. 16 Mar. 18 Mar. 21 May 30 April 1 April 3 April 6 April 7 April 30 May 21 May 23 June 18 July 13 Aug. 10 Aug. 27 Sept. 28 Oct. 26 Oct. 31	do d			Ft. per sec. 2.61 2.52 2.13 2.15 0.80 3.59 2.95 1.56 1.03 1.00	Feet. 5.25 3.73 2.73 1.68 1.93 3.88 3.89 4.53 2.05 1.47 1.40 1.00 Dry. 4 4 1.25 1.18	Secft. 559.00 204.00 64.00 12.70 17.20 225.00 220.00 363.00 2.60 2.10 Nill "" " " " 0.66 0.31

a Weir measurement.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Lodge Creek at Willow Creek Police Detachment, for 1914.

	Mai	rch.	Ap	ril.	M	ay.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge Geight.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1			3.15 3.24 4.46 3.60 3.57	112 123 347 175 170	1.84 1.80 1.74 1.71 1.69	13.60 12.00 10.60 9.40 8.70	1.14 1.12 1.10 1.12 1.11	0.22 0.16 0.10 0.16 0.13
6. 7. 8. 9.			3.99 4.51 3.87 3.33 3.77	244 360 221 135 203	1.72 1.66 1.60 1.65 1.52	9.80 7.80 6.00 7.50 4.30	1.16 1.17 1.13 1.11 1.08	0.28 0.31 0.19 0.13 0.08
11. 12. 13. 14. 15.	3.35	138.0	3.21 2.77 2.90 3.07 3.25	119 72 85 103 124	1.51 1.50 1.48 1.65 1.85	4.10 3.90 3.60 7.50 14.00	1.08 1.09 1.12 1.12 1.10	0.08 0.09 0.16 0.16 0.10
16. 17. 18. 19. 20.	5.23 5.03 3.70 3.16 2.65	554.0 496.0 191.0 113.0 62.0	3.85 3.64 3.56 3.12 2.86	217 181 169 108 81	1.85 1.68 1.61 1.53 1.46	14.00 8.40 6.30 4.50 3.30	1.08 1.04 1.02 0.97 0.94	0.08 0.04 0.02 Nil.
21. 22. 23. 24. 25.	2.67 2.48 2.41 2.20 1.84	63.0 48.0 43.0 30.0 13.6	2.67 2.53 2.42 2.34 2.24	63 51 43 38 32	1.48 1.43 1.40 1.40 1.39	3.60 2.80 2.30 2.30 2.20	0.96 0.95 0.90 0.86 0.90	er er er
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	1.73 1.71 1.61 1.67 1.70 1.85	10.2 9.4 6.3 8.1 9.0 14.0	2.10 2.10 2.12 2.12 2.06	25 25 26 26 23	1.35 1.30 1.27 1.22 1.20 1.16	1 70 1.10 0.89 0.54 0.40 0.28	0.95 0.88 0.90 0.89 0.88	64

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Lodge Creek at Willow Creek Police Detachment, for 1914.—Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gange Height.	Dis- charge.
	Fcel.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secfl.	Feet.	Secfl.
1	0.84 0.82	Nil.	Dry.	Nil.	Dry.	Nil.	Dry.	Nil.
2,	0.82	44		и	44	46	и	65
3 4	0.69	46	44	66	4	и	ш	ш
5	0.64	44	"	4	и	и	1.18	0.34
B	0.60	44	и	46	и	и	1.20	0.40
7	6.52	и	44	44	и	и	1.12	0.16
8	0.46	и	- 44	и	и	4	1.70	9.00
9	0.40	и	"	"	"	- "	3.72	194.00
10	Dry.	и		ш	4	и	3.35	138.00
11	44	"	46	4	"	и	2.90	85.00
11	16	44	и		ec	44	2.40	42.00
13	44	и	4	"	44	"	2.00	20.00
14	44	- 66	"	"	44	"	1.88	15.20
15	"	44	44	4	"	44	1.78	12.20
16	4	и	и	и	и	и	1.70	9.00
17	46		и	и	и	"	1.68	8.40
18	66	и	14	"	"	"	1.60	6.00
19	и	"	46	4	"	ec	1.60	6.00
20	- 4	4	44	4	4		1.52	4.30
21	и	"	44	"	"	44	1.42	2.60
22	44		66	"	"	44	1.42	2.60
23	и	- 44	"	"	44	и	1.30	1.10
24	и	46	46	46	44	и	1.28	0.96
25	и	и	- 44	ш	"		1.26	0.82
26	и	"	"	и	"	14	1,25	0.75
27	"	44	46	64	46	"	1.24	0.68
28	44	44	44	66	ш	66	1.21	0.47
29	16		"	u	44	и	1.20	0.40
30	46	"	14	"	и	"	1.19	0.37
31	"	"	44	"	46	44	1.18	0.34
				ł		1		1

Monthly Discharge of Lodge Creek at Willow Creek Police Detachment, for 1914. (Drainage area 824 square miles.)

	Di	SCHARGE IN	Run-Off.			
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
March (15-31). April. May. June July August September October.	360.00 14 00 0.31 0.00 0.00	6.30 23.00 0.28 Nil.	106.00 123.00 5.70 0.08 Nil. "	0.1290 0.1490 0.0069 0.0001 Nil. "	0.0800 0.1700 0.0080 0.0001 Nil. "	3,587 7,319 350 5 Nil. 4 1,113
The period					0.28	12,374

MISCELLANEOUS DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS made in Lodge Creek drainage basin, in 1914.

D	ate.	Engir	iecr.	Stream.		Loca	ation,	Discharge.		
Oct. May June July July Aug. Sept. Oct,	21 19 16 7 31 25 25 21	H. W. Row do do do do do do do	·ley				1-1	Imperial gallons per 24 hours. 290 922 443 702 939 934 897 910	Secft, 0.00054 0.00172 0.00082 0.00132 0.00175 0.00174 0.00167 0.00169	

BATTLE CREEK DRAINAGE BASIN.

General Description.

Battle Creek rises in Township 8, Range 2, West of the 4th Meridian, and flows in an easterly direction for about eight miles, where it crosses the 4th Meridian, then turns in a southeasterly direction and crosses the international boundary in Section 3, Township 1, Range 26, West of the 3rd Meridian, eventually emptying into Milk River near Chinook, Montana. As is characteristic of the streams in this locality, the valley is narrow and deep near the source and gradually broadens out into large flats and meadows. These large flats are first noticed in the vicinity of Battle Creek P.O. Near the head of the stream the valley is well wooded with fair-sized timber, but this diminishes to a growth of willow brush along the banks and finally disappears altogether.

The chief tributaries of Battle Creek are Tenmile Creek, joining it in Section 4, Township 6, Range 29, West of the 3rd Meridian, and Sixmile Coulee, joining it in Section 21, Township 6, Range 29, West of the 3rd Meridian. Stations have been established on both

of these streams.

There are three stations on Battle Creek, at the following places: Nash's ranch, Wilkes'

ranch, and Tenmile police detachment.

Although it will be several years before it reaches its fullest development, the irrigation of the flats along the creek is increasing every year. This, it is expected, will result in a more uniform flow in the creek, as a certain amount of the water diverted by the irrigation ditches will be returned to the creek through seepage.

The principal irrigation schemes taking water from Battle Creek are: Marshall and Gaff's and W. S. Wilson's, near Tenmile police detachment; Richardson's and McKinnon's near Kelvin-

hurst; Gilchrist's, and Stirling and Nash's near Consul.

SPANGLER DITCH FROM SIXMILE COULEE.

Location.—On the SW. 4 Sec. 6, Tp. 7, Rge. 28, W. 3rd Mer., at Spangler's ranch.

Records available.—For the irrigation seasons of 1912-14.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; zero of gauge has been maintained at 96.57 feet since establishment.

Bench-mark.—The top of the I.P. stake; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Composed of soft clay.

Discharge measurements.—Made by wading or with a weir.

Observer.—J. M. Spangler.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Spangler Ditch from Sixmile Coulee, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
May 28	H. W. Rowleydo do do	5.0	Sq. ft. 1.50 1.40	Ft. per sec. 0.63 0.48	Feet. 1.49 1.44 1.39	Secft. 0.95 0.58 0.36

a Weir measurement.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Spangler Ditch from Sixmile Coulee, for 1914.

	M	ay.	Ju	ne.	Ји	ly.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	1.55a	1.55 Nil.	1.58 1.55 1.58 1.70 1.75	1.91 1.55 1.91 3.60 4.40	1.43 1.39 1.35 1.32c	0.54 0.35 0.23 0.15
6	1.54 1.53 1.59c	1.45 1.35 2.00	1.79 1.75 1.74 1.73 1.72	5.00 4.40 4.20 4.10 4.00		
11			1.72 1.74c	4.00		
16						
21	1.59 <i>a</i> 1.59 1.61 1.60 1.54	2.00 2.00 2.30 2.20 1.45	1.55 <i>a</i> 1.45 1.37 1.45	1.55 0.64 0.30 0.64	1	
26	1.47 1.49 1.49 1.49 1.47 1.48	0.80 0.96 0.96 0.96 0.80 0.88	1.60 1.55 1.52 1.50 1.47	2.20 1.55 1.24 1.04 0.80		

Monthly Discharge of Spangler Ditch from Sixmile Coulee, for 1914.

	Di	SCHARGE IN	Run-Off.			
Молтн.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
May $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} 4-9 \\ 21-31 \end{array} \right\}$	2.30	0.00	1.28			43
May $\begin{cases} 4.9 \\ 21.31 \end{cases}$ June $\begin{cases} 1.12 \\ 22.30 \end{cases}$	5.00	0.30	2.50			105
July (1-4)	0.54	0.15	0.32			2
The period						150

a Headgate opened.b Ditch filled with snow.c Headgate closed.

SIXMILE COULEE AT SPANGLER'S RANCH.

Location.—On the SW. \ Sec. 6, Tp. 7, Rge. 28, W. 3rd Mer., near Mr. Spangler's house. The present station is 850 feet north of the former station established July 4, 1911.

Records available. At former station, 850 feet downstream—from July 3, 1911, to November

7, 1911. At present station—April 13, 1912, to October 31, 1914.

Gauge.-Vertical staff; zero of gauge maintained at 90 68 feet (original station), during 1911; 96 73 feet during 1912-14.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark located on the left bank 850 feet below gauge rod.

Channel.—Practically permanent.

Discharge measurements.—Made by wading or with weir. Winter flow.—Station discontinued during winter season.

Diversions.—Water is diverted by J. M. Spangler for irrigation one-half mile above.

Observer.—D. B. Spangler.

Discharge Measurements of Sixmile Coulee at Spangler's Ranch, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
		Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Sec -ft.
June 5. June 23. July 16. July 20. Ang. 1. Aug. 11. Sept. 3. Nov. 4	.1 -				1.56 1.65 1.40 1.55 0.73 Dry. 0.47 1.57	0.18 0.45 Nil. "" "" 0.08

a Weir measurement.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Sixmile Coulee at Spangler's Ranch, for 1914.

	Ma	rch.	Apr	il.	M	ay.	Jui	ie.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1			4 05 4 .87		2.03 2.01 2.00 1.97 1.95	4.00 3.10 3.60 3.20 3.00	1.55 1.57 1.60 1.60 1.60	0.10 0.14 0.20 0.20 0.20
6			4 81 4 25 4 13 3 67 3 47b		2.10 1.97 1.94 2.41 2.23	5.00 3.20 2.90 10.50 7.10	1.65 1.64 1.64 1.62 1.60	0.40 0.36 0.36 0.28 0.20
11	4 07a		3.33 3.49 4.00 4.07 3.89	29.0 32.0 42.0 43.0 40.0	2.23 2.19 2.15 2.11 2.07	7.10 6.40 5.80 5.20 4.60	1.59 1.61 2.15 2.30 2.20	$\begin{array}{c} 0.18 \\ 0.24 \\ 5.80 \\ 8.40 \\ 6.60 \end{array}$
16. 17. 18. 19. 20.	3.55 3.40 3.28 2.85		3.72 3.43 3.27 3.05 2.86	36.0 31.0 27.0 23.0 19.5	2.01 2.02 2.01 2.00 2.00	3.70 3.90 3.70 3.60 3.60	2.15 2.05 2.00 1.90 1.75	5.80 4.30 3.60 2.40 1.00
21 22 23 24 25			2.44 2.44 2.41 2.31 2.23	11.1 11.1 10.5 8.6 7.1	1.87 1.87 1.86 1.91 1.88	2.10 2.10 2.00 2.50 2.20	1.73 1.65 1.36 1.52 1.53	0.88 0.40 0.12 0.05 0.07
26 27 28 29 30 31			2.21 2.17 2.13 2.11 2.09	6.8 6.1 5.5 5.2 4.9	1.84 1.55 1.54 1.54 1.55 1.53	1.80 0.10 0.08 0.08 0.10 0.07	1.82 1.76 1.70 1.69 1.68	1.60 1.08 0.70 0.64 0.58

a to b Gauge heights affected by ice; not sufficient data to estimate discharge. c Frozen solid.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Sixmile Coulee at Spangler's Ranch, for 1914. -Concluded.

	· Ju	ly.	Aug	gust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ober.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	1.64 1.61 1.56 1.50 1.50	0.36 0.24 0.12 0.10 0.10	0.75 0.71 0.69 0.65 0.59	Nil.	0.45 0.43 0.39 0.37 0.35	Nil.	0.86 0.87 0.89 1.27 1.47	Nil. " " 0.01
6	1.50 1.50 1.48 1.47 1.47	$0.10 \\ 0.10 \\ 0.01 \\ 0.01 \\ 0.01$	0.55 0.52 0.51 0.51 0.53	66 66 66 66	Dry.	ee ee ee	1.51 1.57 1.90 2.03 1.95	0.04 0.14 2.40 4.00 3.00
11	1.52 1.47 1.45 1.42 1.40	0.05 0.01 Nil.	0.53 0.53 0.51 0.48 0.45	er er er	0.75 0.81 0.85	ee ee ee	1.90 1.85 1.80 1.77 1.73	2.40 1.90 1.40 1.16 0.88
16	1,38 1,42 1,29 1,25 1,20	44 44 44	0.43 0.40 0.45 0.50 0.47	ee ee ee	0.85 0.86 0.87 0.87 0.87	u u	1.70 1.68 1.66 1.65 1.64	0.70 0.58 0.46 0.40 0.36
21	1.17 1.15 1.13 1.06 1.00	66 66 66	0.45 0.43 0.40 0.50 0.52	ee ee ee	0.88 0.87 0.87 0.86 0.86	ee ee ee	1.63 1.61 1.60 1.60 1.59	0.32 0.24 0.20 0.20 0.18
26	0.97 0.92 0.88 0.84 0.79 0.77	60 60 60 60	0.52 0.51 0.50 0.47 0.46 0.46	ec ec ec	0.85 0.85 0.85 0.85 0.86	ec ec	1.57 1.56 1.55 1.55 1.54 1.53	0.14 0.12 0.10 0.10 0.08 0.07

Monthly Discharge of Sixmile Coulee at Spangler's Ranch, for 1914. (Drainage area 42 square miles.)

	E	DISCHARGE II	Run-Off.			
Month.	Maximum.	Minimum	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
March a April (11-30) a May a une uly August September October	8.40 0.36 0.00	4.90 0.07 0.05 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	20.00 3.40 1.57 0.04 0.00 0.00 0.71	0.47600 0.08140 0.03730 0.00095 0.00000 0.00000 0.01700	0.350 0.094 0.042 0.001 0.000 0.000 0.020	791.0 209.0 93.0 2.5 0.0 0.0 44.0
The period					0.510	1,140.0

a Ice conditions Mar. 15 to April 10; insufficient data to compute discharge.

LINDNER DITCH FROM BATTLE CREEK.

Location.—On the NW. 4 Sec. 10, Tp. 6, Rgc. 29, W. 3rd Mer., near Tenmile police detachment.

Records available.—For the irrigation seasons of 1910-14.

Gauge.—Vertical staff.

Channel.—Composed of gravel and clay loam.

Discharge measurements.—Made with a 42-inch weir, which is permanently installed in the ditch.

Observer.—Phil. Lindner. Remarks.—This is a weir station, consisting of a 42-inch sharp-crested weir with complete end contractions. The elevation of the crest of the weir was kept at a gauge height of 1.04 feet during 1914.

DAILY GAUGE HEIGHT AND DISCHARGE of Lindner Ditch from Battle Creek, for 1914.

	Ap	ril.	Ma	ıy.	Jui	ne.	Ju	ly.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
2			1.70 1.70 1.70 1.70 1.70 $1.75b$	6.00 6.00 6.00 6.00 6.70	1.28 1.30 1.30 1.30 1.30	1.34 1.53 1.53 1.53 2.10		2.50
7					1.37 1.38 1.38 1.40 1.40b	2.20 2.30 2.30 2.50 2.50	1.40 1.40 1.40 1.40 1.38	2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.30
11							1.36 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35	2.10 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00
16. 17. 18. 19.		1	1.53 <i>a</i> 1.53 1.53 1.53	3.90 3.90 3.90 3.90			1	1
21 22 23 23 24 25		l	1.53 1.53 1.53 1.40 1.40	3.90 3.90 3.90 2.50 2.50		1		
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	1.70a		1.38	2.50 2.30 1.71 1.53 1.44 1.26				

a Headgate opened.b Headgate closed.

Monthly Discharge of Lindner Ditch from Battle Creek, for 1914.

	Dis	SCHARGE IN	SECOND-FE	ET.	Run-Off.		
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.	
April (30) $May \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 1-5\\ 17-31 \end{array} \right\}$ June (1-10) July (5-15)	6.70 2.50	6.00 1.26 1.34 2.00	6.00 3.70 1.98 2.30			12 146 39 49	
The period						246	

TENMILE CREEK AT TENMILE POLICE DETACHMENT.

Location.—On the SE. \(\frac{1}{4}\) Sec. 4, Tp. 6, Rgc. 29, W. 3rd. Mer., near the Tenmile R.N.W.M.P. detachment. The original station about 500 feet above the junction of Tenmile Creek with Battle Creek was moved about 1,000 feet farther upstream on September 14, 1914.

Records available.—At original location of station—July 21, 1909, to September 14, 1914. At

the new location of the station—September 14, 1914, to October 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; zero of gauge maintained at 93.38 feet during 1909-11; 91.72 feet during 1912; 89.24 feet during 1913; 90.83 feet March 15 to September 14, 1914. Zero of gauge (new station) maintained at 99.76 feet from September 14 to October 31, 1914.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark, assumed elevation 100.00 feet, located on the left bank at the original station, which is 6.70 feet above the permanent iron bench-mark at the highway bridge over Battle Creek.

Channel.—Practically permanent.

Discharge measurements.—Made by wading or with weir. Winter flow.—Station discontinued during winter season.

Artificial control..—A large beaver dam in Battle Creek, just below the mouth of Tenmile Creek, has a noticeable effect on the gauge heights at the original station, but, as the gauge station is about 8 feet higher, the gauge readings at this station are not likely to be affected. Observer.—R. W. Shafer, March to August. W. H. Tudgay, September and October.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Tenmile Creek at Tenmile Police Detachment, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge,
		Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secfl.
April 25	H. R. Carscallen	a			1.80	0.88
April 27	H. W. Rowley				1.77	0.79
May 4	do	3.50	1.27	0.24	1.65	0.31
May 28	do				1.62	0.27
June 5	do ,	a			1.62	0.25
June 22	do .,	a			1.60	0.32
July 9	do	a			1.58	0.16
Aug. 1	do				1.58	0.17
Aug. 6	do .,	a			1.57	0.13
Sept. 2	do	a			1.67	0.15
Sept. 14	do				1.98	0.23
Sept. $15b \dots \dots$	do	a			0.59c	0.12
Oct. $5b \dots 5b$	do	a			0.60c	0.15
Oct. $23b$	do	a			0.59c	0.10
Nov. 2b	do				0.59c	0.11

a Weir measurement.

Measurement made at upper station.
 Gauge reading from rod at upper station.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Tenmile Creek at Tenmile Police Detachment, for 1914.

	Ma	rch.	Ap	oril.	M	ay.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secjt.	Feet.	Secft.
1 2			1.62 1.60 1.59 1.62 2.34	0.25 0.20 0.18 0.25 3.80	1.69 1.68 1.67 1.67 1.69	$\begin{array}{c} 0.47 \\ 0.43 \\ 0.40 \\ 0.40 \\ 0.47 \end{array}$	1.63 1.63 1.63 1.61 1.61	0.28 0.28 0.28 0.23 0.23
6			2.28 2.18 2.19 2.22 2.02	3,50 2,90 3,00 3,20 2,00	1.67 1.67 1.67 1.69 1.69	0.40 0.40 0.40 0.47 0.47	1.71 1.62 1.60 1.59 1.60	0.54 0.25 0.20 0.18 0.20
11			2.15 2.13 2.63 2.85 2.75	2.80 2.70 5.50 6.70 6.10	1.72 1.68 1.67 1.68 1.67	0.57 0.43 0.40 0.43 0.40	1.60 1.61 1.60 1.62 1.62	0.20 0.23 0.20 0.25 0.25
16	1.91 1.62 1.62 1.62 1.53	$\begin{array}{c} 1.44 \\ 0.25 \\ 0.25 \\ 0.25 \\ 0.07 \end{array}$	2.45 2.22 2.06 1.98 1.96	4.50 3.20 2.30 1.80 1.72	1.69 1.69 1.70 1.70 1.67	$\begin{array}{c} 0.47 \\ 0.47 \\ 0.50 \\ 0.50 \\ 0.40 \end{array}$	1.61 1.61 1.58 1.58 1.58	0.23 0.23 0.16 0.16 0.16
21	1.53 1.53 1.53 1.55 1.55	$\begin{bmatrix} 0.07 \\ 0.07 \\ 0.07 \\ 0.09 \\ 0.09 \end{bmatrix}$	1.89 1.81 1.78 1.77 1.80	1.34 0.95 0.81 0.77 0.90	1.67 1.69 1.67 1.67 1.66	0.40 0.47 0.40 0.40 0.36	1.58 1.59 1.59 1.58 1.60	0.16 0.18 0.18 0.16 0.20
26	1.55 1.55 1.58 1.58 1.57 1.71	0.09 0.09 0.16 0.16 0.13 0.54	1.78 1.77 1.63 1.75 1.71	0.81 0.77 0.28 0.68 0.54	1 66 1 63 1 62 1 61 1 61 1 62	0.36 0.28 0.25 0.23 0.23 0.25	1.59 1.59 1.60 1.62 1.61	0.18 0.18 0.20 0.25 0.23

5 GEORGE V, A. 1915

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Tenmile Creek at Tenmile Police Detachment, for 1914.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
1 2 3	Feet. 1.60 1.59 1.59	Secft. 0.20 0.18 0.18	Feet. 1.56 1.58 1.59	Secft. 0.11 0.16 0.18	Fee 1.68 1.68 1.69	Secft. 0.16 0.16 0.16	Feet. 0.61 0.61 0.63	Secft. 0.17 0.17 0.23
4. 5.	1.60 1.59	0.20 0.18 0.18	1.56 1.59 1.58	0.11 0.18 0.13	1.70 1.70 1.70	0.16 0.16 0.16	0.63 0.60 0.61	0.23 0.14 0.17
7 8 9 10	1.57 1.56 1.59 1.59	0.13 0.11 0.18 0.18	1.57 1.59 1.61 1.62	0.13 0.14 0.14 0.14	1.69 1.70 1.70 1.70	0.16 0.16 0.16 0.16	$0.62 \\ 0.62 \\ 0.61 \\ 0.61$	0.20 0.20 0.17 0.17
12. 13. 14. 15.	1.59 1.58 1.58 1.56 1.56	0.18 0.16 0.16 0.11 0.18	1.59 1.60 1.61 1.60 1.61	0.14 0.14 0.14 0.14 0.14	1.70 1.71 1.87 0.60 <i>a</i> 0.59	$\begin{array}{c} 0.16 \\ 0.17 \\ 0.21 \\ 0.14 \\ 0.11 \end{array}$	0.60 0.60 0.60 0.60 0.59	0.14 0.14 0.14 0.14 0.11
16. 17. 18. 19. 20.	1.60 1.57 1.54 1.59 1.57	0.20 0.13 0.08 0.18 0.13	1.61 1.60 1.64 1.65 1.68	$\begin{array}{c} 0/14 \\ 0.14 \\ 0.15 \\ 0.15 \\ 0.16 \\ \end{array}$	0.59 0.59 0.59 0.61 0.62	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.11 \\ 0.11 \\ 0.11 \\ 0.17 \\ 0.20 \end{array} $	0.59 0.59 0.59 0.59 0.59	0.11 0.11 0.11 0.11 0.11
21 22 23 24 25	1.57 1.56 1.56 1.58 1.58	0.13 0.11 0.11 0.16 0.09	1.64 1.64 1.64 1.66 1.66	0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15	0.62 0.62 0.62 0.62 0.62 0.61	0.20 0.20 0.20 0.20 0.20 0.17	0.60 0.59 0.59 0.59 0.59	0.14 0.11 0.11 0.11 0.11
26 27 28 28 29 30 31	1.56 1.56 1.57 1.56 1.58 1.56	0.11 0.11 0.13 0.11 0.16 0.11	1.67 1.69 1.69 1.70 1.69 1.69	0.16 0.16 0.16 0.16 0.16 0.16 0.16	0.61 0.61 0.61 0.61 0.61	0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17	0.59 0.59 0.59 0.59 0.59 0.59	0.11 0.11 0.11 0.11 0.11

a b Gauge heights taken from new gauge 1,000 ft. upstream.

MONTHLY DISCHARGE of Tenmile Creek at Tenmile Police Detachment, for 1914. (Drainage area 24 square miles.)

	D	ISCHARGE IN	RUN-OFF.			
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet
March (16-31) April May. June July August September. October	6.70 0.57 0.54 0.20 0.18	0 07 0.18 0.23 0.16 0 08 0.11 0.11 0.11	$\begin{array}{c} 0.24 \\ 2.00 \\ 0.40 \\ 0.22 \\ 0.15 \\ 0.15 \\ 0.16 \\ 0.14 \end{array}$	0.0100 0.0890 0.0170 0.0093 0.0062 0.0062 0.0068 0.0058	0.006 0.099 0.020 0.010 0.007 0.007 0.008 0.007	7 6 127 0 24 8 13 3 9 1 9 1 9 7 8 6
The period					0.164	209 0

BATTLE CREEK AT TENMILE POLICE DETACHMENT.

Location.—On the NE. 4 Sec. 33, Tp. 5, Rge. 29, W. 3rd Mer., at the highway bridge about one quarter mile south of Tenmile R.N.W.M.P. detachment and 300 yards north of the new Battle Creek post office.

Records available.—From June 3, 1909, to October 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Chain gauge, fastened to the guard rail on the downstream side of bridge. Zero of gauge maintained at 86.97 feet, length of chain (from marker to bottom of weight) 19.10 feet, during 1909-10. Zero of gauge maintained at 86 87 feet, length of chain 19.10 feet, during Zero of gauge maintained at 86.84 feet, length of chain 19.11 feet, during 1912-14.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Practically permanent, but might shift during extreme floods. Weeds in the

channel affect the gauge heights at times during midsummer season.

Discharge measurements.—Made from downstream side of bridge during high water, and by wading or with weir some distance below during low water flow.

Winter flow.—Station discontinued during winter season.

Artificial control.—There are several large beaver dams above this station which have a tendency to keep the creek running at this point after the creek goes dry farther up towards its source in the Cypress Hills.

Diversions.—Lindner Brothers divert water for irrigation about two miles above.

Observer.—R. W. Shafer, March to August; W. H. Tudgay, September and October.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Battle Creek at Tenmile Police Detachment, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
		Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
Mar. 19 Mar. 21 Mar. 31 April 4 April 6 April 7 April 13 April 13 April 14 April 15 April 23 April 24 April 27 May 28 June 25 June 22 June 22 June 22 June 29 Aug. 1 Aug. 2 Aug. 1 Aug. 1 Aug. 1 Aug. 2 Aug. 3 Aug. 4 Aug.	H. R. Carscallen do	27.0 26.5 32.5 33.7 47.2 30.5 41.0 44.0 40.4 40.6 32.0b 28.5b 24.0b 29.5b 14.0b 9.0b	94.1 65.9 24.0 30.1 86.0 97.1 46.8 224.0 195.0 43.0 44.8 30.6 21.4 14.9 19.1 9.3 3.5	0.35 0.34 0.77 1.25 1.50 1.08 1.40 1.51 1.70 1.55 1.83 1.59 1.46 1.18 0.82	4 40 3.37 2.88 3.12 4.49 4.30 3.53 5.96 7.18 6.50 3.28 2.74 2.74 2.65 2.31 2.23 2.23 3.30 2.23 2.33 3.30 2.90	33 00 22 00 18, 40 38, 00 129, 00 66, 00 391 00 56, 00 67, 00 56, 00 56, 00 56, 00 22, 00 22, 00 22, 00 22, 00 21, 11 11 11 11 149 3, 00 33, 00 33, 00 33, 00 33, 00 34, 00 34, 00 36, 00 36, 00 37, 00 38, 0
Sept. 15. Oct. 3. Oct. 6. Oct. 23. Nov. 3.	do do do do do	32.0b 36.2b 36.5b 33.0b	18.2 25.6 28.0 20.7	0.50 0.74 0.77 0.71	2.54 2.78 2.78 2.78 2.65	9 00 19 10 22 00 14 70

a Weir measurements.

b Not taken at bridge section

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Battle Creek at Tenmile Police Detachment, for 1914.

	Ма	rch.	Aı	oril,	М	ay.	J	une.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1. 2			2.75 2.75 2.87 3.06 3.35	18.6 18.6 25.0 37.0 56.0	2.96 2.98 2.97 2.99 3.14	30.4 32.0 31.0 32.0 42.0	2.68 2.72 2.73 2.83 2.76	15.0 17.0 17.6 23.0 19.1
6			3.33 4.15 3.96 3.74 3.57	55.0 116.0 101.0 84.0 71.0	3.05 3.01 3.06 3.53 3.56	36.0 33.0 37.0 69.0 71.0	2.83 2.86 2.86 2.78 2.74	23.0 25.0 25.0 20.0 18.1
11 12 13 14 15		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	3.76 4.33 6.64 7.59 7.26	86.0 130.0 337.0 432.0 399.0	3.53 3.30 3.19 3.14 3.05	69.0 53.0 45.0 42.0 36.0	2 71 2.74 2.97 3.15 3.12	16.5 18.1 31.0 42.0 40.0
16	5 51 4 .84 3 .83 3 .96 3 .51	47a 39a 27a 28a 24a	6.50 4.99 4.09 3.90 3.85	323.0 186.0 112.0 97.0 93.0	3.06 2.99 2.96 2.96 2.96	37.0 32.0 30.0 30.0 30.0	2.91 2.85 2.74 2.69 2.65	27.0 24.0 18.1 15.5 13.4
21	3.44 3.16 3.01 3.01 3.11	23a 21a 20a 29a 21a	3.68 3.44 3.46 3.50 3.39	80.0 62.0 64.0 66.0 58.0	2.91 2.87 2.87 2.88 2.88	27.0 25.0 25.0 26.0 25.0	2.62 2.62 2.59 2.55 2.69	12.0 12.0 10.7 9.1 15.5
26	3.22 3.04 3.04 3.00 2.88 2.88	22a 20a 20a 20a 19a 19a	3.39 3.28 3.20 3.15 3.01	58.0 51.0 46.0 42.0 33.0	2.83 2.78 2.73 2.71 2.70 2.68	23.0 20.0 17.6 16.5 16.0 15.0	2.71 2.75 2.69 2.63 2.59	16.5 18.6 15.5 12.5 10.7

a Ice conditions—discharge estimated.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Battle Creek at Tenmile Police Detachment, for 1914.—Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.	Septe	mber	Octo	ober.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	D(s. charge
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Sec11.
1	2.59 2.55 2.50 2.46 2.36	10.70 9.10 7.50 6.30 3.70	2.22 2.24 2.22 2.18 2.21	1.32 1.61 1.32 0.80 1.16	2 32 2 33 2 33 2 33 2 33 2 33	3.0 3.1 3.1 3.1 3.1	2 46 2.46 2 46 2.82 2.86	6 3 6 3 22.0 25 0
6 7 8 9 10	2.33 2.33 2.28 2.28 2.28	3.10 3.10 2.30 2.30 2.30	2.20 2.20 2.23 2.25 2.25	1.00 1.00 1.48 1.80 1.80	2.33 2.32 2.32 2.33 2.33	3.1 3.0 3.0 3.1 3.1	2.78 2.77 3.02 3.43 3.32	20 0 19 6 34 0 62 0 54 0
11	2.28 2.22 2.23 2.22 2.22	2.30 1.30 1.50 1.30 1.30	2.23 2.24 2.23 2.23 2.23 2.22	1.48 1.64 1.48 1.48 1.32	2.32 2.36 2.61 3.19 2.93	3.0 3.7 11.6 45.0 29.0	3.20 3.07 2.97 2.88 3.12	46.0 37.0 31.0 26.0 40.0
16. 17. 18. 19.	2.22 2.24 2.26 2.29 2.29	1.30 1.60 2.00 2.40 2.40	2.24 2.22 2.25 2.24 2.25	1.64 1.32 1.80 1.64 1.80	2.82 2.73 2.68 2.65 2.64	22.0 17.6 15.0 13.4 12.9	3.25 3.21 3.02 2.93 2.88	49 0 46.0 34.0 29 0 26 0
21 22 23 24 25	2 25 2 22 2 24 2 22 2 22	1.80 1.32 1.64 1.32 1.32	2.22 2.22 2.24 2.32 2.26	1.32 1.32 1.64 3.00 1.96	2.63 2.58 2.55 2.54 2.52	12.5 10.3 9.1 8.8 8.1	2 S3 2.79 2.78 2 74 2.74	23.0 22.0 20.0 18.1 18.1
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	2 24 2 21 2 21 2 22 2 22 2 21 2 21	1.64 1.16 1.16 1.32 1.16 1.16	2.24 2.34 2.34 2.34 2.33 2.33	1.64 3.30 3.30 3.30 3.10 3.10	2.48 2.45 2.45 2.45 2.45 2.45	6.9 6.0 6.0 6.0	2.74 2.70 2.65 2.69 2.69 2.68	18 1 16.0 13 4 15.5 15.5 15.0

Monthly Discharge of Battle Creek at Tenmile Police Detachment, for 1914. (Drainage area 210 square miles.)

	Dı	SCHARGE 1N	Run-Off.			
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
March (16-31) a	432.00 71.00 42.00 10.70 3.30 45.00 62.00	19.00 18.60 15.00 9.10 1.16 0.80 0.30 6.30	$\begin{array}{c} 24.00 \\ 111.00 \\ 34.00 \\ 19.40 \\ 2.67 \\ 1.80 \\ 9.45 \\ 26.30 \end{array}$	0.116 0.530 0.162 0.092 0.013 0.009 0.045 0.125	0.070 0.591 0.187 0.103 0.015 0.010 0.050 0.144	773 6,605 2,091 1,154 164 111 562 1,617

a Ice conditions during March; discharge estimated.

GAFF DITCH FROM BATTLE CREEK.

Location.—On the SW. 4 Sec. 25, Tp. 5, Rge. 29, W. 3rd Mer., about one-half mile from Mr. Gaff's house near Tenmile police detachment.

Records available.—For the irrigation seasons of 1912-14.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; the zero of the gauge has been maintained at 96.90 feet since

establishment.

Bench-mark.—The top of a wooden stake on the right bank; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet. Channel.—Composed of sandy loam and somewhat grown over with grass and weeds. Discharge measurements.—Made by wading or with a weir.

Observer.—W. D. Gaff.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Gaff Ditch from Battle Creek, in 1914.

	Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
May June Oct. Oct.	27	do	9.00 9.00 9.00 7.70 7.50	Sq. ft. 12.6 11.2 4.4 4.4	Ft. per sec. 1.06 0.94 0.71 0.69	Feet. 1.83 1.73 0.83 0.83	Secft. 13.5 10.6 3.2 3.1

DAILY GAUGE HEIGHT AND DISCHARGE of Gaff Ditch from Battle Creek, in 1914.

_	М	ay.	Ju	ne.	Ju	ly.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1			1.75 1.67 1.75 1.67 1.87	12.20 11.00 12.20 11.00 14.10	1.42 1.42 1.29	8.00 8.00 6.70
6			1.83 1.83 1.83 1.83 1.92	13.50 13.50 13.50 13.50 14.80		
11. 12. 13. 14. 15	1.33	7.10	1.83 1.79 1.92 1.92 1.92	13.50 12.80 14.80 14.80 14.80		
16. 17. 18. 19. 20.	1.50 1.60 1.85 1.96 1.92	9.00 10.30 13.80 15.40 14.80	1.92 1.83 1.75 1.83 1.92	14.80 13.50 12.20 13.50 14.80		
21 22 23 24 25	2.04 1.92 1.87 1.75 1.50	16.70 14.80 14.10 12.20 9.00	1.83 1.75 1.67 1.50 1.50	13.50 12.20 10.00 9.00 9.00		
26 27 28 29 30 31	1.42 1.83 1.75 1.67 1.50 1.50	8.00 13.50 12.20 11.00 9.00 9.00	2.00 2.05 1.83 1.67 1.58	16.10 16.70 13.50 11.00 10.00		

MONTHLY DISCHARGE of Gaff Ditch from Battle Creek, for 1914.

	D ₁	SCHARGE IN	Run-Off.			
Монти.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.		Total in Acre-feet.
May (14-31) June. July (1-3).	16.70	7.10 9.00 6.70	11.60 13.00 7.40			414 774 44
The period						1,232

WILSON DITCH FROM BATTLE CREEK.

Location.—On the NE. \(\frac{1}{4}\) See. 34, Tp. 5, Rge. 28, W. 3rd Mer. Records available.—Discharge measurements only in 1914.

Gauge.—Plain staff; elevation 96.28 feet.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark on left bank; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet. Observer.—No observations in 1914.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Wilson Ditch from Battle Creek, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width. Area of Section.		Mean Gauge Velocity. Height.		Discharge.	
June 20	H. W. Rowley			Ft. per sec.	0.88	Secft. 0.53 2.20	

BATTLE CREEK AT WILKES' RANCH.

Location.—On the NW. 4 Sec. 33, Tp. 5, Rgc. 27, W. 3rd Mer., at R. W. Wilkes' ranch, 12 miles east of the Tenmile R.N.W.M.P. detachment.

Records available.—From May 1, 1912, to October 31, 1914. From July 5, 1910, to Novem-

ber 7, 1911, a station was maintained at W. S. Wilson's ranch, six miles above.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; zero of gauge maintained at 89.86 feet during 1912; 90.01 feet during 1913-14.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet; located on the left bank 750 feet below the gauge.

Channel.—Composed of sand and slightly shifting.

Discharge measurements.—Made by wading.

Winter flow.—Station discontinued during winter season.

Diversions.—Water is diverted above this station for irrigation purposes by Mrs. L. A. Marshall, J. A. Gaff, Lindner Brothers, W. S. Wilson, and F. W. Henry. Observer.-Mrs. Bertha Wilkes.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Battle Creek at Wilkes' Ranch, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Engineer. Width.		Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
May 2	H. W. Rowley	11.5 9.5 7.0		Ft. per sec. 1.35 0.85 1.21 0.81 0.92 1.17	Feet. 2.25 1.66 1.44 1.34 1.29 1.36 1.49 1.78	Secft, 42.00 5.80 4.40 1.71 0.43 2.10 6.80 19.60

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Battle Creek at Wilkes' Ranch, for 1914.

	Ap	ril.	Ma	ay.	June.	
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1. 2. 3. 4. 5.			2.25 2.25 2.25 2.25 2.27	42.0 42.0 42.0 43.0	1.45 1.43 1.37 1.36 1.49	4.9 4.3 2.5 2.3 6.2
6 7 8 9	4.75 5.34 5.40 5.09 4.39	a	2.29 2.29 2.29 2.34 2.45	44.0 44.0 44.0 47.0 54.0	1.58 1.68 1.70 1.62 1.50	9.3 13.2 14.0 10.8 6.5
1 2 3 4 5	$\begin{array}{c} 4.63 \\ 4.73 \\ 4.69 \\ 5.95 \\ \dots b \end{array}$	a	2.60 2.62 2.36 2.19 2.13	64.0 65.0 49.0 38.0 35.0	1.44 1.44 1.42 1.47 1.48	4.6 4.6 3.9 5.5 5.9
6			2.07 2.04 1.95 1.87 1.78	31.0 30.0 25.0 21.0 17.2	1.49 1.53 1.51 1.44 1.41	6.2 7.5 6.8 4.6 3.6
1			1.74 1.71 1.65 1.68 1.68	15.6 14.4 12.0 13.2 13.2	1.41 1.41 1.43 1.43 1.43	3.6 3.6 4.3 4.3
6			1.50	12.4 7.5 7.2 6.5 5.9 4.9	1.40 1.40 1.40 1.38 1.38	3.3 3.3 3.8 2.8 2.8

 $a\,$ Ice conditions; not sufficient data to estimate discharge, b to $b\,$ Gauge taken out by ice April 15; replaced May 2.

a Weir measurement. b Measurement made below regular section.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Battle Creek at Wilkes' Ranch, for 1914.

—Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	gust.	September.		October.	
DAY.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1,	1.36 1.36 1.34 1.34 1.34	2.30 2.30 1.76 1.76 1.76	Dry. 1.21 1.21 1.21	Nil. 0.06 0.06 0.06	1.36 1.36 1.35 1.35 1.35	2.3 2.3 2.0 2.0 2.0	1.57 1.61 1.64 1.72 1.78	8.9 10.4 11.6 14.8 17.2
6	1.34 1.31 1.32 1.30 1.30	1.76 1.76 1.28 0.80 0.80	1.21 1.21 1.21 1.21 1.21	0.06 0.06 0.06 0.06 0.24	1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35	2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0	1.81 1.83 1.83 1.85 1.89	18.4 19.2 19.2 20.0 22.0
11	1.30 1.28 1.28 1.24 1.23	0.80 0.60 0.60 0.24 0.18	1.24 1.24 1.26 1.26 1.26	0.24 0.24 0.40 0.40 0.40	1.35 1.76 1.76 1.89 1.89	2.0 16.4 16.4 22.0 22.0	1.92 1.96 2.01 2.06 2.06	24.0 26.0 28.0 31.0 31.0
16 17. 18. 19.	1.21 1.21 1.21 1.21 1.21	0.06 0.06 0.06 0.06 0.06	1.26 1.30 1.32 1.35 1.35	0.40 0.80 1.28 2.00 2.00	1.89 1.89 1.88 1.88 1.86	22.0 22.0 22.0 22.0 20.0	2.09 2.10 1.98 1.98 1.94	32.0 32.0 26.0 26.0 24.0
21	1.20 1.20 Dry.	Nil.	1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37	2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50	1.86 1.86 1.81 1.81 1.79	20.0 20.0 18.4 18.4 17.6	1.94 1.88 1.84 1.71	24.0 22.0 20.0 14.1 14.4
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	ee ee ee	ee ee ee	1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.36	2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.30	1.79 1.78 1.78 1.73 1.54	17.6 17.2 17.2 15.2 7.8	1.71 1.68 1.68 1.65 1.65 1.65	14 4 13.2 13 2 12.0 12.0 12 0

MONTHLY DISCHARGE of Battle Creek at Wilkes' Ranch, for 1914. (Drainage area 310 square miles.)

	Di	SCHARGE IN	Run-Off.			
Month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
April May (2-31) June July August September October The period.	65.00 14.00 2.30 2.50 22.00 32.00	4.90 2.30 0.00 0.00 2.00 8.90	29 70 5.43 0.61 1.16 12.60 19 80	9 4090 0.0958 0.0175 0.0020 0.0037 0.0406 0.0640	9.4560 0.1060 0.0200 0.0020 0.0040 0.0450 0.0740	7,535a 1,767 323 38 71 750 1,218

a Estimated from stations at Tenmile police detachment and at Nash's ranch.

GILCHRIST BROTHERS' DITCH FROM BATTLE CREEK.

Location.—On the SW. 4 Sec. 11, Tp. 5, Rge. 27, W. 3rd Mer., at the intake of Gilchrist Brothers' ditch near Consul.

Records available.—For the irrigation season of 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; the zero of the gauge has remained unchanged at 96.92 feet since establishment.

Bench-mark.—The top of a post at the lower end of the flume; assumed elevation, 100.00

Discharge measurements.—Made with a meter in the flume, or with a weir just below the flume.

Observer .- W. F. Gilchrist.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Gilchrist Brothers' Ditch from Battle Creek, in 1914.

Date.	Date. Engineer.		Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.	
May 26	H. W. Rowley do do do	Feet. 3.5 3.5 3.0	Sq. ft. 1.30 2.10 1.75	Ft. per sec. 0.65 1.00 0.70	Feet. 0.46 0.65 0.54	Secft. 0.85 2.11 1.23	

DAILY GAUGE HEIGHT AND DISCHARGE of Gilchrist Brothers' Ditch from Battle Creek, for 1914.

	М	ay.	Jui	ne.	Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.
DAY.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1											$\begin{array}{c} 0.54 \\ 0.54 \\ 0.54 \\ 0.60 \\ 0.67 \end{array}$	1.25 1.25 1.25 1.67 2.40
6			0.67 <i>a</i> 0.67 0.58	2.40 2.40 1.52							0.75b	3.20
11. 12. 13. 14.			0.58 0.79 0.79	1.52 3.70 3.70		1						
17 18 19	a		0.79 0.91 0.90 0.62b	3.70 5.00 4.80 1.90					0.75a	3.20		
21	0.67 0.67 0.83b 0.69a	2.40 2.40 4.20 2.60							0.75 0.71 0.67 0.71b	3.20 2.80 2.40 2.80		
26	0.38 0.33b	0.59							0.75a 0.75 0.75 0.75 0.75	3.20 3.20 3.20 3.20 3.20		

a Headgate opened.b Headgate closed.

MONTHLY DISCHARGE of Gilchrist Brothers' Ditch from Battle Creek, for 1914.

	Di	SCHARGE IN	RUN-OFF.			
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
May (21-27)	4 20 5 00	0.49 1.52	2.10 3.10			25 61
September ${27-30 \choose 27-30}$	3.20 3.20	2.40 1.25	3.00 1.84			54 22
The period						162

RICHARDSON DITCH FROM BATTLE CREEK.

Location.—On the SE. ¹/₄ Sec. 2, Tp. 5, Rge. 27, W. 3rd Mer., near Consul. Records available.—October 14, 1911, to October 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; the zero of the gauge has been maintained at 99.79 feet since establishment.

Bench-mark.—The top of the quarter-mound stake; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Composed of clay loam and overgrown with grass.

Discharge measurements.—Made by wading or with a weir.

Observer.—L. E. Richardson.
Remarks.—This ditch was used for about 20 days in May, but insufficient data were obtained to estimate the discharge.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Richardson Ditch from Battle Creek, in 1914.

Date.	Date. Engineer.		Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
		Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
June 20	H. W. Rowley		4.60	0.43	0.46	1.98

STIRLING AND NASH DITCH FROM BATTLE CREEK.

Location.—On the SE. 4 Sec. 22, Tp. 3, Rge. 27, W. 3rd Mer., at R. J. Stirling's ranch, near Consul.

Records available.—This station was established July 11, 1911. The ditch was used from July 11 to August 17, 1911; from July 3 to August 20, 1912; and from June 28 to July 19, 1913. Sufficient discharge measurements were not made during 1911-13 to estimate the daily discharge; the first daily discharge records available are for 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; the zero of the gauge has been maintained at 94.81 feet since

establishment.

Bench-mark.—A wooden stake on the right bank; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Uniform and in good condition.

Discharge measurements.—Made by wading or with a weir.

Observer.—R. J. Stirling.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Stirling and Nash Ditch from Battle Creek, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Width. Area of Section.		Gauge Height.	Discharge.	
May 1 May 26	H. W. Rowley	Feet. 9.0 9.5	Sq. ft. 6.30 7.25	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft. 6.80 7.50	
June 19		9.5	6.93	0.91	1.49	6.30	

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Stirling and Nash Ditch from Battle Creek, for 1914.

	Ap	ril.	Ma	ay.	Jui	ne.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1 × · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			1 42 1 42 1 52 1 52 1 52	6.10 6.10 7.80 7.80 7.80	1.48 1.48 1.48 1.45 1.45	7.10 7.10 7.10 6.60 6.60
6. 7, 8 9 10			1.57 1.60 1.68 1.72 1.72	8.70 9.20 10.80 11.40 11.40	1.44 1.44 1.44 1.44 1.44	6.40 6.40 6.40 6.40 6.40
11.			1.72 1.72 1.72 1.72 1.72	11.40 11.40 11.40 11.40 11.40	1.40 1.40 1.36 1.36 1.36	5.80 5.80 5.30 5.30 5.30
16. 17 18. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19	1.12	2.80 4.80	1.72 1.70 1.70 1.70 1.70	11.40 11.29 11.20 11.20 11.20	1.36 1.30 1.30 1.25 1.22	5.30 4.50 4.50 4.00 3.70
21. 22	1.32	4.80 4.80 4.80 4.80 4.80	1.68 1.68 1.68 1.67 1.67	10.80 10.80 10.80 10.60 10.60	1.22 1.15 1.10 1.08 1.08	3.70 3.00 2.60 2.50 2.50
26		5.40 5.10 5.10 5.40 5.40	1.63 1.54 1.50 1.50 1.50	9.80 8.10 7.40 7.40 7.40 7.40	1.04 0.96 0.80 0.59 0.40	2.20 1.66 0.85 0.28 0.05

Monthly Discharge of Stirling and Nash Ditch from Battle Creek, for 1914.

	DISCHAI	Run-Off.		
Month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Total in Acre-feet.
April (19-30) May June	5.40 11.40 7.10	2.80 6.10 0.05	4.80 9.70 4.52	, 115 598 269
The period				982

BATTLE CREEK AT NASH'S RANCH.

Location.—On the NE. \(\frac{1}{4}\) Sec. 3, Tp. 3, Rge. 27, W. 3rd Mer., at E. R. Nash's ranch (Nash-lyn post office).

Records available.—May 11, 1910, to October 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; elevation of zero of gauge 90.23 feet.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Slightly shifting.

Discharge measurements.—Made from eable car, by wading, or weir.

Winter flow.—Stations discontinued during winter season.

Diversions.—Water is diverted for irrigation by Jas. McKinnon, Jr., Mrs. S. J. Richardson, Gilchrist Brothers, Stirling and Nash, and L. E. Richardson, between this station and the station at Wilkes' ranch.

Observer.—E. R. Nash.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Battle Creek at Nash's Ranch, in 1914.

Date.	Date. Engineer.		Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge
Mar. 23	H. D. St. A. Smith	Feet. 39.0	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet. 2.35	Secft.
Mar. 24 Mar. 28 April 1 April 2	do do do do	39.8 35.0 55.0 44.0	35.1 22.8 110.0 78.4	0.77 0.99 0.98 0.91	2.40 2.56 4.08 3.50	27.00 23.00 108.00 72.00
April 6		36.0 40.0 39.0 30.0 <i>a</i>	43.2 83.7 65.4 32.2	1.36 2.18 1.34 1.61	1.87 2.70 2.35 1.22	59.00 183.00 88.00 52.00
May 26. June 19. July 11. Aug. 8.		12.0a 6.5a	4.1	0.73 0.98	0.43 0.36 0.14 Dry.	3.00 1.55 Nil.
Aug. 31	do do do	24.0 <i>a</i> 26.0 <i>a</i>	10.8 12.3	0.46 0.80	0.51 0.61	1 90 9 S

a Measurements made at trail crossing, 400 feet below gauge.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Battle Creek at Nash's Ranch, for 1914.

_	Ma	rch.	Ap	ril.	M	ay.	Ju	ne.
DAY.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
3,			4.35 3.63 2.96 2.68 2.55	119 78 62 65 75	1.28 1.19 1.08 0.99 0.99	56.00 49.00 40.00 33.00 33.00	0.31 0.31 0.32 0.33 0.32	0.94 0.94 1.08 1.22 1.08
6			2.55 2.54 2.55 2.33 2.56	93 132 145 137 169	1.03 0.99 1.09 0.99 0.99	36.00 33.00 41.00 33.00 33.00	0.33 0.33 0.34 0.34 0.30	1.22 1.22 1.36 1.36 0.80
11	2.65	36 76	2.57 2.15 2.32 2.86 4.85	169 132 147 195 374	0.99 1.37 1.39 1.18 1.08	33.00 64.00 65.00 48.00 40.00	0.30 0.30 0.32 0.34 0.35	0.80 0.80 1.05 1.36 1.50
16	3.53 3.05 2.98 2.85 3.45	72 51 48 43 68	5.21 4.15 3.53 2.73 2.28	407 312 256 184 143	1.06 0.98 0.85 0.75 0.70	39.00 32.00 23.00 17.00 14.00	0.34 0.35 0.35 0.34 0.33	1.36 1.50 1.50 1.36 1.22
21 22 23 24 25	3.05 2.80 2.45 2.40 2.55	51 41 29 27 32	2.07 2.00 1.82 1.69 1.56	124 118 102 90 79	0.63 0.57 0.52 0.47 0.47	10.70 8.30 6.30 4.60 4.60	0.30 0.25 0.20 0.23 0.23	0.80 0.50 0.20 0.38 0.38
26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31.	2.68 2.55 2.56 2.48 2.44 2.60	37 32 33 30 28 34	1.58 1.55 1.50 1.40 1.29	80 78 74 66 57	0.44 0.40 0.30 0.33 0.32 0.30	3.70 2.50 0.80 1.22 1.08 0.80	0.23 0.23 0.24 0.25 0.35	0.38 0.38 0.44 0.50 1.50

5 GEORGE V, A. 1915

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Battle Creek at Nash's Ranch, for 1914.—Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	gust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ober.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1 2 3 4 5	0.35 0.34 0.34 0.34 0.30	1.50 1.36 1.36 1.36 0.80	Dry.	Nil.	Dry.	Nil.	0.53 0.55 0.45 0.49 0.46	6.7 7.5 4.0 5.2 4.3
6	0.20 0.20 0.15 0.14 0.15	0.20 0.20 Nil.	n n	ee ee ee	ee er ee	ee ee ee	0.76 0.81 0.76 0.79 0.93	17.6 21.0 17.6 19.4 29.0
11. 12. 13. 14.	0.16 0.15 0.15 0.11 0.09	0.04 Nil. "	n n n	ee ee ee	46 46 46 46	et et et	0.96 1.05 0.96 0.86 0.86	31.0 38.0 31.0 24.0 24.0
16. 17. 18. 19.	0.06 0.04 0.03 Dry.	66 66 64	er er er	er er er	44 44 44	er er er	0.76 0.76 0.97 0.95 0.85	17.6 17.6 32.0 30.0 23.0
21	ee ee ee	n n n	n n n		0.63 0.55 0.54 0.60 0.58	10.7 7.5 7.1 9.5 8.7	0.76 0.73 0.71 0.56 0.53	17.6 15.8 14.6 7.9 6.7
26	er er er er	et et et	er er	er er er	0.57 0.55 0.54 0.54 0.53	8.3 7.5 7.1 7.1 6.7	0.49 0.55 0.61 0.65 0.59 0.61	5.2 7.5 9.9 11.5 9.1 9.9

MONTHLY DISCHARGE of Battle Creek at Nash's Ranch, for 1914. (Drainage area 536 square miles.)

	Di	SCHARGE IN	Run-Off.			
Month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
March (14-31) April May June July August September October	407.00 65.00 1.50 1.50	27.00 57.00 0.80 0.20 0.00 0.00 4.00	$\begin{array}{c} 43.00 \\ 142.00 \\ 26.00 \\ 0.97 \\ 0.22 \\ 0.00 \\ 2.67 \\ 16.60 \end{array}$	0.0800 0.2650 0.0480 0.0018 0.0004 Nil. 0.0050 0.0311	0.0530 0.2960 0.0560 0.0020 0.0004 Nil. 0.0060 0.0360	1,523 8,450 1,599 58 14 Nil. 159 1,027
The period					0.4490	12,830

MISCELLANEOUS DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS made in Battle Creek drainage basin, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Stream.	Location.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Dis- charge.
June 3 July 20 Aug. 7 Sept. 29 Oct. 30 Sept. 30	do do do	do	do	8.5	3.50	0.70	Secft. 2.70 0.37 2.20 Nil. 7.60 3.50

FRENCHMAN RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN.

General Description.

Frenchman River drains the greater portion of southwestern Saskatchewan. It rises in Cypress Lake in Township 6, Range 26, West of the 3rd Meridian, and follows a southeasterly course for some 150 miles, crossing into the United States in Range 10, West of the 3rd Meridian. It eventually finds its way into Milk River near Saco, Montana, and therefore

forms a part of the general drainage basin of the Missouri.

Cypress Lake is on the southern slope of Cypress Hills at an elevation of about 3,155 feet above sea level. It occupies what is probably a portion of an abandoned watercourse or channel of an ancient river which joined Battle Creek to the Frenchman River. The water of the lake is fresh, and is supplied by a number of coulees and small streams which head in the hills to the north. The largest of these are Oxarart and Sucker Creeks, both of which have a small, continuous flow.

During dry years Cypress Lake does not overflow, and the whole discharge of the Frenchman River is derived from Belanger, Davis and Fairwell Creeks and the North Branch. From Township 6, Range 23, West of the 3rd Meridian, where the North Branch joins the main stream, there is no appreciable supply to the river while in Canada. Mule Creek, which joins the river in Township 5, Range 17, West of the 3rd Meridian, and Snake Creek in Township 3,

Range 13, West of the 3rd Meridian, however, have a small flow.

The country surrounding Cypress Lake is of rolling prairie, much broken by coulees. In many of these there is considerable tree growth, but for the most part the country is devoid of all vegetation other than grasses. All the streams in the upper section of the drainage basin, with the exception of the North Branch, rise on the plateau at the top of the hills. Flowing southward, they break through deep, well-wooded gorges before reaching the lower flats along the river. The North Branch, however, is in a deep valley throughout its entire length. Its feeders, like the western tributaries of the main stream, cut through from the bench to the valley in deep, well-wooded coulees. Below the mouth of the North Branch there is little Here and there along the river may be found small growths of shrubs and maple, tree growth. while up on the hillsides in some of the coulces there are small clumps of poplar covering an acre or so. Most of these coulees are rapidly becoming cleared by the settlers who are taking up the bench lands above the river valley. The benches are well covered with grasses, but the hills and sides of the valley are almost devoid of all vegetation. In the flats along the river, except where irrigated, the chief vegetation consists of sage brush and cactus.

When the Frenchman leaves the lake, it flows through a wide, flat valley as far as the mouth of Fairwell Creek. Most of this land is under proposed or constructed irrigation ditches, covering an area of about 393 acres. Below this point the valley becomes more broken, and narrows considerably, while the side hills become higher. Small portions of this bottom will, no doubt, be brought under irrigation, but as yet little has been done in that direction.

Below the junction of the North Branch the valley becomes rough and rugged, the sides being cut with buttes and deep coulees. Here numerous outcroppings of lignite may be seen, and also a deep seam of light-coloured clay and sand. This seam, which has been bleached almost a pure white, shows at many points along the river's entire course, and is one of the most conspicuous objects in this region. From its colour and nature the river receives its local

name of the "Whitemud."

At East End, some miles lower down, the valley again widens out into flats. Here is located the largest irrigation project in the Cypress Hills district. Messrs. Strong and Day have a large dam in the river and a system of ditches and storage reservoirs, by which they irrigate 2,581 acres. Directly above this project there are two smaller schemes covering 200 acres. Just below, Messrs. Morrison Brothers have a dam and ditch which will irrigate 1,595 acres. Their ditch is carried across the river and continued by Messrs. Duncan and Watson, who irrigate 935 acres more.

Below the East End flat none of the flats, which occur at various points along the river, are irrigated as yet. A short distance below the mouth of Snake Creek the river enters bad

lands, which continue into the United States.

The mean annual rainfall of this basin is not well established, but it is estimated that it would range from 12 to 16 inches, most of which falls in May, June and July. From November to April the streams are frozen over, and usually there is an abundant snowfall.

During 1914 a number of new stations were established on the lower branches of this stream, and also two on the main stream. These stations were established to obtain the run-off of this

lower region and the total discharge of the stream in Canada.

The construction of the Weyburn-Lethbridge branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway through the upper part of the valley has opened up that part of the drainage basin, and the development has been the reason for one or two settlements coming into existence, the most important of which is East End.

OXARART AT WYLIE'S RANCH.

Location.—On the NE. \(\frac{1}{4}\) Sec. 20, Tp. 6, Rge. 27, W. 3rd Mer., at Joseph Wylie's ranch.

Records available.—From June 15, 1909, to October 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; zero of gauge maintained at 3,199.02 feet during 1909-10; 3,199.06

feet during 1911; 3,199 03 feet during 1912-14.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark, located on the right bank at the station; elevation, 3,203 75 feet above mean sea level (Irrigation Surveys).

Channel.—Composed of coarse gravel and stone; liable to shift during flood, owing to great fall in stream.

Discharge measurements.—Made by wading or with a weir. Winter flow.—Station discontinued during winter season. Observer.—J. C. Wylie.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Oxarart Creek at Wylie's Ranch, in 1914.

	Date. Engineer		ngineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
				Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
March	28	H. R. Carso	allen	6.2	3.03	1.50	0.75	0.45
April	10	do		11.4	6.26	1.14	1.18	7.10
May	2		ey	10.0	5.00	0.41	0.95	2.03
May	27	do		7.5	3.13	0.72	0.95	2.26
June	20	do		a			0.93	1.70
July	10	do		a			0.88	1.03
Aug.	7	do					0.85	0.63
Sept.	1	do					0.86	0.30
Oct.	1	do					0.87	0.42
Nov.	3	do					0.88	0.39

aWeir measurement.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Oxarart Creek at Wylie's Ranch, for 1914.

	Ма	rch.	Ar	oril.	М	ay.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1. 2. 3. 4. 5			0.75 0.75 0.75 1.12 1.62	0.50 0.45 0.35 7.25 19.50	1.02 0.98 0.95 0.95 0.95	3.40 2.60 2.00 2.00 2.00	0.98 0.98 0.98 0.98 0.98	2.60 2.60 2.60 2.60 2.60
6			1.42 1.05 1.05 1.06 0.96	14.25 4.80 4.50 4.50b 2.20	0.95 1.10 1.20 1.20 1.00	2.00 5.10 7.60 7.60 3.00	0.98 0.98 0.98 0.98 0.98	2.60 2.60 2.60 2.60 2.60
11			1.02 1.02 1.52 1.51 1.53	3.40 3.40 15.60 15.25 15.80	1.00 0.99 0.99 0.98 0.98	3.00 2.80 2.80 2.60 2.60	0.98 0.98 0.98 0.98 0.98	2.60 2.60 2.60 2.60 2.00
16			1.48 1.39 1.31 1.33 1.28	14.60 12.40 10.40 10.80 9.60	0.98 0.98 0.98 0.98 0.98	2.60 2.60 2.60 2.60 2.60	0.95 0.95 0.95 0.95 0.95	2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00
21			1.28 1.22 1.23 1.20 1.13	9.60 8.10 8.40 7.60 5.80	0.98 0.98 0.98 0.98 0.98	2.60 2.60 2.60 2.60 2.60	0.95 0.95 0.95 0.95 0.95	2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00
26	0.75 0.76 0.75 0.75	0.45a 0.65 0.55 0.55	1.07 1.03 1.03 1.03 1.03	4.40 3.60 3.60 3.60 3.60	0.98 0.98 0.98 0.98 0.98 0.98	2.60 2.60 2.60 2.60 2.60 2.60	0.95 0.95 0.95 0.95 0.95	2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Oxarart Creek at Wylie's Ranch, for 1914. - Concluded.

	Ju	1	Δ	ust.	6		0-1-	1.
Day.		15.	Aug	ust.	Septe	mper.	Octo	bber.
DAY.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	0.95 0.93 0.93 0.90 0.90	2.00 1.75 1.75 1.30 1.30	0.82 0.82 0.84 0.84 0.83	0.33 0.33 0.52 0.52 0.41	0.86 0.86 0.86 0.86 0.86	0.30 0.30 0.30 0.31 0.31	0.88 0.88 0.88 0.88 0.88	0.42 0.43 0.45 0.46 0.48
6	0.90 0.90 0.90 0.90 0.88	1.30 1.30 1.30 1.30 1.00	0.84 0.86 0.86 0.86 0.86	$\begin{array}{c} 0.52a \\ 0.74 \\ 0.74 \\ 0.74 \\ 0.74 \\ 0.72 \end{array}$	0.86 0.86 0.86 0.86 0.86	0.31 0.32 0.32 0.33 0.33	0.88 0.88 0.99 1.06 1.00	0.49 0.50 2.10 3.40 2.30
11. 12. 13. 14. 15.	0.88 0.88 0.85 0.84 0.84	1.00 1.00 0.63 0.52 0.52	0.86 0.86 0.86 0.86 0.86	$\begin{array}{c} 0.70 \\ 0.68 \\ 0.66 \\ 0.64 \\ 0.62 \end{array}$	0.86 0.86 0.86 0.86 0.86	0.33 0.34 0.34 0.35 0.35	1.06 1.07 0.95 0.93 0.91	3.30 3.50 1.40 1.10 0.76
16	0.84 0.84 0.84 0.83 0.83	0.52 0.52 0.52 0.41 0.33	0.86 0.86 0.86 0.86 0.86	0.60 0.58 0.56 0.54 0.52	0.86 0.86 0.86 0.86 0.86	0.35 0.36 0.36 0.37 0.37	0.88 0.87 0.87 0.87 0.87	$\begin{array}{c} 0.45 \\ 0.40 \\ 0.40 \\ 0.40 \\ 0.39 \end{array}$
21	0.82 0.82 0.82 0.82 0.82	0.33 0.33 0.33 0.33 0.33	0.86 0.86 0.86 0.86 0.86	$\begin{array}{c} 0.50 \\ 0.48 \\ 0.46 \\ 0.44 \\ 0.42 \end{array}$	0.86 0.86 0.86 0.86 0.86	0.37 0.38 0.38 0.38 0.38 0.39	0.87 0.87 0.87 0.87 0.87	0.38 0.37 0.36 0.35 0.34
26	0.82 0.82 0.82 0.81 0.81	0.33 0.33 0.33 0.25 0.25 0.25	0.86 0.86 0.86 0.86 0.86 0.86	0.40 0.38 0.36 0.34 0.32 0.30	0.86 0.87 0.87 0.87 0.87	0.39 0.40 0.40 0.41 0.41	0.87 0.87 0.87 0.87 0.87 0.87	0.33 0.33 0.32 0.31 0.31 0.30b

a to b Shifting conditions.

Monthly Discharge of Oxarart Creek at Wylie's Ranch, for 1914.

(Drainage area 77 square miles.)

	Dis	SCHARGE IN	ET.	Run-Off.		
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area,	Total in Acre-feet.
March (28–31) April May June July August September October	$ \begin{array}{c c} 19.50 \\ 7.60 \\ 2.60 \\ 2.00 \\ 0.74 \\ 0.41 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 0.45 \\ 0.35 \\ 2.00 \\ 2.00 \\ 0.25 \\ 0.30 \\ 0.30 \\ 0.30 \end{array}$	0.55 7.60 3.00 2.30 0.76 0.52 0.35 0.86	0.0071 0.0987 0.0390 0.0290 0.0100 0.0070 0.0046 0.0110	0.001 0.110 0.045 0.033 0.010 0.008 0.005 0.013	$\begin{array}{c} 4\\452\\184\\135\\47\\32\\21\\53\end{array}$
The period					0.225	928

SUCKER CREEK AT WHITCOMB AND ZEIGLER'S RANCH.

Location.—On NW. \(\frac{1}{4}\) Sec. 24, Tp. 6, Rge. 26, W. 3rd Mer.

Records available.—May 25, 1909, to October 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff. The elevation of the zero of the gauge has been maintained at 3,191.11 feet since April, 1912; the elevation of the old gauge 200 feet below was 3,189.20 feet.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark; elevation, 3,196.25 feet above mean sea level

(Irrigation Surveys).

Channel.—Permanent.

Discharge measurements.—Made by meter and weir in low stages. Winter flow.—This station has not been maintained during the winter. Observer.—Mrs. P. A. Zeigler and J. D. Gilchrist.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Sucker Creek at Whitcomb and Zeigler's Ranch, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
March 15. March 21. May 9. May 27. June 29. July 22. Aug. 12. Aug. 31. Sept. 21. Oct. 18.	F. R. Steinberger	Feet. 13.0 9.0 23.0 12.0 12.0 7.5 10.5	Sq. ft. 21.70 5.00 19.30 3.55 2.85 1.70 2.60 3.00	Ft. per sec. 2.10 0.61 1.03 0.66 0.49	Feet. 2.17 1.18 1.21 0.80 0.75 0.43 0.46 0.64 0.73 0.79	Secft. 45.00 3.00 20.00 2.30 1.42 0.16a 0.18a 1.16 1.62 2.10

a Weir measurement.

DAILY GAUGE HEIGHT AND DISCHARGE of Sucker Creek at Whitcomb and Zeigler's Ranch, for 1914.

	Ma	rch.	Ap	oril.	М	ay.	June.	
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1			1.10 1.35 1.45 1.56 1.80	1.7 7.7 11.4 16.2 28.0	0.90 0.90 0.88 0.88 0.89	4.8 4.8 4.2 4.2 4.5	0.77 0.78 0.75 0.75 0.80	1.92 2.10 1.60 1.60 2.40
6. 7. 8. 9			1.89 2.09 1.64 1.59 1.45	32.0 42.0 <i>a</i> 50.0 47.0 37.0	0.89 0.90 0.89 1.27 1.14	4.5 4.8 4.5 24.0 15.6	0.89 0.85 0.80 0.78 0.78	4.50 3.40 2.40 2.10 2.10
11 12 13 14 15	2.34	54.00 <i>a</i>	1.37 2.23 2.13 1.68 1.38	31.0 92.0 85.0 53.0 32.0	1.04 1.01 0.98 0.95 0.90	10.1 8.8 7.5 6.4 4.8	0.78 0.78 0.85 0.85 0.80	2.10 2.10 3.40 3.40 2.40
16	2.17 2.12 2.12 2.12 1.18	45.00 43.00 43.00 43.00 3.10	1.07 1.37 1.07 1.05 1.05	11.6 31.0 11.6 10.6 10.6	0.87 0.87 0.86 0.86 0.85	4.0 4.0 3.7 3.7 3.4	0.79 0.78 0.76 0.74 0.85	2.20 2.10 1.76 1.52 3.40
21	1.18 0.86	3.10 Nil. " b	1.04 1.06 1.03c 1.00c 0.97	10.1 11.2 9.7 8.3 7.2	0.84 0.81 0.79 0.84 0.80	3.2 2.6 2.2 3.2 2.4	0 85 0.78 0.76 0.75 0.85	3.40 2.10 1.76 1.60 3.40
26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31.	0.90 0.93	" b 0.05 0.10	0.95 0.92 0.91 0.90 0.90	6.4 5.4 5.1 4.8 4.8	0.78 0.80 0.80 0.79 0.79 0.78	2.1 2.4 2.4 2.2 2.2 2.1	0.80 0.78 0.75 0.75 0.74	2.40 2.10 1.60 1.60 1.52

a to a Ice conditions.
b to b Channel frozen over. c Gauge height interpolated.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Sucker Creek at Whiteomb and Zeigler's Ranch, for 1914.—Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge,	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- 1 charge.
	Feet.	Sec -ft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1 2 3 4 5	0.73 0.69 0.67 0.65 0.64	$\begin{array}{c} 1.44 \\ 1.12 \\ 0.96 \\ 0.80 \\ 0.74 \end{array}$	0.43 0.43 0.43 0.43 0.13	0.13 0.13 0.13 0.13 0.13	0.60 0.60 0.60 0.60 0.59	0.50 0.50 0.50 0.50 0.47	0.72 0.76 0.79 0.98 0.97	1.36 1.76 2.20 7.50 7.20
6	0.64 0.54 0.47 0.47 0.46	0.74 0.32 0.17 0.17 0.16	$\begin{array}{c} 0.44 \\ 0.45 \\ 0.45 \\ 0.46 \\ 0.46 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.14 \\ 0.15 \\ 0.15 \\ 0.16 \\ 0.16 \\ \end{array}$	0.58 0.60 0.61 0.60 0.59	$\begin{array}{c} 0.44 \\ 0.50 \\ 0.56 \\ 0.50 \\ 0.47 \end{array}$	0.84 0.87 0.98 0.90 0.88	3.20 4.00 7.50 4.80 4.20
11	0.46 0.56 0.49 0.47 0.56	0.16 0.38 0.19 0.17 0.38	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.46 \\ 0.46 \\ 0.46 \\ 0.46 \\ 0.46 \\ 0.46 \end{array} $	0.16 0.16 0.16 0.16 0.16	0.60 0.69 0.98 0.79 0.67	0.50 1.12 7.50 2.20 0.96	0.86 0.80 0.80 0.80 0.80	3.70 2.40 2.40 2.40 2.40
16	0.46 0.57 0.48 0.49 0.47	0.16 0.41 0.18 0.19 0.17		0.16 0.18 0.20 0.38 0.32	0.65 0.65 0.66 0.71 0.71	0.80 0.80 0.88 1.28 1.28	0.80 0.80 0.80 0.78 0.77	2.40 2.40 2.40 2.10 1.92
21	0.43 0.43 0.42 0.42 0.43	0.13 0.13 0.12 0.12 0.13	0.54 0.54 0.57 0.68 0.68	0.32 0.32 0.41 1.04 1.04	0.71 0.70 0.71 0.71 0.71	1.28 1.20 1.28 1.28 1.28	0.78 0.77 0.77 0.77 0.77	2.10 1.92 1.92 1.92 1.92
26	0.43 0.44 0.42 0.43 0.42 0.42	0.13 0.14 0.12 0.13 0.12 0.12	0.67 0.67 0.64 0.61 0.61 0.60	0.96 0.96 0.74 0.56 0.56 0.50	0.71 0.71 0.71 0.71 0.71	1.28 1.28 1.28 1.28 1.28	0.77 0.77 0.79 0.82 0.82 0.82	1.92 1.92 2.20 2.80 2.80 2.80

MONTHLY DISCHARGE of Sucker Creek at Whitcomb and Zeigler's Ranch, for 1914. (Drainage area 30 square miles.)

	Dı	SCHARGE IN	Run-Off.			
Month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
March (15–31). April. May. June July August. September. October. The period.	92.00 24.00 4.50 1.44 1.04 7.50 7.50	0.00 1.70 2.10 1.52 0.12 0.13 0.44 1.36	13.80 24.00 5.10 2.30 0.36 0.35 1.17 3.00	0.460 0.793 0.171 0.078 0.011 0.012 0.039 0.099	0.29 0.88 0.20 0.09 0.01 0.01 0.04 0.11	464 1,416 316 139 21 22 70 183

5 GEORGE V, A. 1915

LONEPINE CREEK AT HEWITT'S RANCH.

Location.—On the NW. ¼ Sec. 27, Tp. 7, Rge. 26, W. 3rd Mer.

Records available.—April 1, 1910, to October 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff. The elevation of the zero of the gauge has been maintained at 93.35 feet since establishment. On June 28, 1913, a permanent weir was established, and since that date records of the discharge have been made by this means. The elevation of the zero of the gauge and crest of the weir is 96.34 feet.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Discharge measurements.—Made with meter in flood stages, and by permanent weir at other

Diversions.—Messrs. A. P. McDonald and S.W. Hewitt divert water for irrigation purposes above the gauge.

Observer .- S. W. Hewitt.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Lonepine Creek at Hewitt's Ranch, in 1914.

	Date.	 	Engir	ieer			V	Vic	ltl	1.			a c				an cit	у.	Gauge Height.	Discharg	ţe.
								Fe	et.			ŝq.	ft	I	₹t.	Þε	er s	sec.	Feet.	Secft	
May June June Aug. Aug.	30		do do do do	es.															0.40 0.22 0.25 0.22 0.21	1.57 0.99 0.42 0.50 0.42 0.39	

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Lonepine Creek at Hewitt's Ranch, for 1914.

	Ap	oril.	M	ay.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1			0.43 0.42a 0.40a 0.39 0.42	1 10 1.06 0.99 0.96 1.06	0.29a 0.30 0.30a 0.30a 0.30a	0.62 0.65 0.65 0.65 0.65
6			0.39 0.39 0.48 0.48 <i>a</i> 0.49	0.96 0.96 1.28 1.28 1.31	0.30 0.27 0.29 0.28 0.28a	0.65 0.56 0.62 0.59 0.59
11 12 43 14 15	1.68 0.99 0.97a	6.70 3.40 3.40	0.58 0.58 0.58 0.58 0.58	1.67 1.67 1.67 1.67 1.67	0.29a 0.29a 0.30a 0.30 0.28a	0.62 0.62 0.65 0.65 0.59
16	0.95 1.27a 1.59 0.95 0.96a	3.20 4.30 6.10 3.20 3.30	0.57 0.57 0.48 0.48a 0.48a	1.63 1.63 1.28 1.28 1.28	0.26a 0.24a 0.22a 0.20 0.20	0.53 0.47 0.42 0.36 0.36
21	0.96 0.96 0.96 0.72a 0.47	3,30 3,30 3,30 2,20 1,24	0.48 0.48a 0.47a 0.47 0.40	1.28 1.28 1.24 1.24 0.99	0.27 0.26 0.20 0.21a 0.22a	0.56 0.53 0.36 0.39 0.42
26 27 28 28 29 30	0.46 0.46 0.45 0.46 0.45	1.21 1.21 1.17 1.21 1.17	0.35 0.34a 0.32a 0.30a 0.29a 0.28	0.82 0.79 0.72 0.65 0.62 0.59	0.23a 0.24a 0.24 0.23 0.25	0.44 0.47 0.47 0.44 0.50

a Gauge height interpolated.

Dally Gauge Height and Discharge of Lonepine Creek at Hewitt's Ranch, for 1914.

—Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	0.24a 0.23a 0.22a 0.21a 0.20	0.47 0.44 0.42 0.39 0.36	0.18a 0.18 0.18 0.18 0.19a	0.31 0.31 0.31 0.31 0.34	0.22 0.22a 0.23 0.22 0.21a	0.42 0.42 0.44 0.42 0.47	$\begin{array}{c} 0.25a \\ 0.25a \\ 0.25a \\ 0.40 \\ 0.37 \end{array}$	0.50 0.50 0.50 0.99 0.89
6. 7. 8. 9.	0.20 0.20 0.21a 0.23a 0.25a	0.36 0.36 0.39 0.44 0.50	0.20a 0.21a 0.22 0.27 0.25a	0.36 0.39 0.42 0.56 0.50	0.26 0.26a 0.26a 0.26a 0.26a	0.53 0.53 0.53 0.53 0.53	0.38 0.40a 0.43a 0.46a 0.48a	0.92 0.99 1.10 1.21 1.28
11	0.27a 0.28 0.29 0.30 0.28a	0.56 0.59 0.62 0.65 0.59	0.23a 0.22 0.20a 0.19 0.19a		0.26a 0.26a 0.60 0.51 0.40	0.53 0.53 1.75 1.39 0.99	0.50 0.45 0.40 0.40a 0.40a	1.35 1.17 0.99 0.99 0.99
16. 17. 18. 19. 20.	0 26a 0 24a 0 22a 0 20 0 22	0.53 0.47 0.42 0.36 0.42	0.19 0.19 0.19a 0.34 0.30a	0.34 0.34 0.34 0.79 0.65	0.40a 0.40a 0.40a 0.40a 0.40a	0.99 0.99 0.99 0.99	0.40a 0.40a 0.40 0.35 0.32	0.99 0.99 0.99 0.82 0.72
21	0.22a 0.22a 0.22 0.21a 0.20a	0.42 0.42 0.42 0.39 0.36	0 26a 0.22a 0.19 0.35 0.25	0.53 0.42 0.34 0.82 0.50	0.32 0.31a 0.30a 0.30 0.28a	0.72 0.68 0.65 0.65 0.59	0.32a 0.32a 0.32a 0.32a 0.32a 0.33	0.72 0.72 0.72 0.72 0.72 0.75
26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31.	0.20 0.20 0.20 0.20 0.20a 0.19a 0.19a	0.36 0.36 0.36 0.36 0.34 0.34	0.25a 0.24a 0.24a 0.23a 0.23a 0.22 0.21	0.50 0.47 0.47 0.44 0.42 0.39	0 27a 0 25 0 25 0 25 0 25 0 25a	0.56 0.50 0.50 0.50 0.50	0.33 0.33 0.33a 0.33a 0.33a 0.33a	0.75 0.75 0.75 0.75 0.75 0.75

a Gauge height interpolated.

Monthly Discharge of Lonepine Creek at Hewitt's Ranch, for 1914.

(Drainage area 8 square miles.)

	Dı	SCHARGE IN	Run-Off.			
Month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
April (13–30) May une uly uly uugust eptember October	1.67 0.65 0.65 0.79	1.17 0.59 0.36 0.34 0.31 0.42 0.50	2.90 1.18 0.54 0.44 0.44 0.69 0.87	0.370 0.147 0.067 0.054 0.054 0.057 0.109	0 25 0 .17 0 .08 0 .06 0 .06 0 .10 0 .13	105 73 32 27 27 41 54

BELANGER CREEK AT OAKES' RANCH.

Location.—On the SW. \(\frac{1}{4}\) Sec. 30, Tp. 6, Rge. 25, W. 3rd Mer.

Records available.—April 1, 1912, to April 11, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; the elevation of the zero of the gauge has been maintained at 3,164.10 feet since establishment.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark; elevation, 3,168.37 feet above mean sea level (Irrigation Surveys)

Channel.—Slightly shifting.

Discharge measurements.—Made with meter.

Winter flow.—This station is not maintained during the winter.

Diversions.—Messrs. R. G. Williamson, T. A. Drury, J. H. G. Bettington, and Dixon and Stuart divert water for irrigation purposes above the gauge. Observer .- E. C. R. Harris.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Belanger Creek at Oakes' Ranch, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
Mar. 21. May 9. May 27. June 29. July 22. Aug. 12.	F. R. Steinbergerdo do do do E. W. W. Hughes.	5.5 10.3 10.0 10.0 7.4 6.0 12.5 12.8 13.6	Sq. ft. 39.00 3.70 11.30 9.25 8.93 3.26 2.50 2.55 3.38 4.11	1.80 1.40 1.31 0.78 0.51 0.48 0.53 0.64 0.83 0.94	Feet. 2.47 1.01 0.52 0.40 0.28 0.12 0.13 0.19 0.38b 0.30b	Secft. 70.00a 5.20 14.80 7.20 4.30 1.56 1.32 1.62 2.80 3.90

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Belanger Creek at Oakes' Ranch, for 1914.

	Ma	rch.	Ap	ril.
DAY.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secfl.
1			0.69	0.60a
2 3 4 5			2.72 2.62 2.60	138.00 133.00 132.00
6			2.57 2.22	130.00
10				
11. 12. 13. 14. 15.	2.43 2.73	68.00 <i>a</i> 82.00	1.26 b	56.00
16	1.43	24.00		
21. 22. 23. 24. 25.	1.01 0.59 0.52	5.20 0.30 0.05		
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	0.44	Nil.		

a Discharge approximated.b Gauge heights affected by beaver dams.

a to a 1ce conditions.b No observer obtainable after April 11.

DAVIS CREEK AT DRURY'S RANCH.

Location.—On the NE. 4 Sec. 29, Tp. 6, Rge. 25, W. 3rd Mer.
Records available.—May 24, 1909, to August 31, 1914.
Gauge.—Vertical staff; the elevation of the zero of the gauge has been maintained at 3,176,79 feet since establishment.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark; elevation, 3,183.06 feet above mean sea level (Irrigation Surveys).

Channel.—Permanent.

Discharge measurements.—Made with meter and weir at low stages.

Winter flow.—This station is not maintained during the winter.

Diversions.—Mr. B. C. Wright diverts water for irrigation purposes above the gauge.

Observer .- A. Betteley.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Davis Creek at Drury's Ranch, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
Mar. 16 Mar. 20 April 8 April 22 May 9 May 27 June 29 July 22 Aug. 12 Aug. 31 Sept. 21 Oct. 18	do do F. R. Steinberger do do do do do CE. W. W. Hughes				Feet. 1.42 0.67 1.38 0.68 0.93 0.42 0.43 0.34 0.24 0.16	Secft. 58.00 0.93 58.00 10.10 26.00 2.80 1.53 1.12 0.57a 0.06a Nil. 2.30

a Weir measurement.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Davis Creek, at Drury's Ranch, for 1914.

	Ma	rch.	Ap	ril.	M	ay.	Ju	ne.	Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.
DAY.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1 2 3 4 5			0.87 0.91 1.04 1.07 1.91b	21.0 23.0 32.0 35.0 96.0	0.55 0.53 0.52 0.54 0.54	5.00 4.50 4.20 4.80 4.80	0.39 0.38 0.38	1.80 1.80 1.80	$\begin{array}{c} 0.42 \\ 0.42b \\ 0.41b \\ 0.40 \\ 0.39 \end{array}$	2.30 2.30 2.20 2.00 1.90		
6	0.58	5.0a	2.73 2.31 2.23 1.25 1.25	154.0 128.0 121.0a 48.0 48.0	0.55 0.65b 0.76 0.93 0.91	5.00 9.00 14.60 25.00 24.00	0 38	1.80	0.39 0.39 0.40 0.39 0.39	1.90 1.90 2.00 1.90 1.90		
11 12 13 14 15	0.59 0.59 0.61 2.67 1.78	5.3 5.3 6.0 150.0 84.0	1.10 1.57 1.92 1.68 1.39	37.0 72.0 98.0 80.0 58.0	$0.85 \\ 0.78b \\ 0.72 \\ 0.67 \\ 0.63$	20.00 15.80 12.50 10.00 8.20	0.37	1.70	0.38 0.38 0.38 0.39 0.39b	1.80 1.80 1.80 1.90 1.90		
16 17 18 19 20	1.59 1.19 0.84 0.90 0.79	70.0 42.0 17.2 20.0 4.2	1.49 1.08 0.95 0.74 0.73	66.0 36.0 26.0 13.5 13.0	0.61b 0.59 $0.56b$ 0.53 $0.51b$	7.40 6.60 5.40 4.50 4.00			$\begin{array}{c} 0.43 \\ 0.43 \\ 0.43b \\ 0.43 \\ 0.43 \\ 0.43 \end{array}$	2.40 2.40 2.40 2.40 2.40 2.40		
21	$\begin{array}{c} 0.57 \\ 0.62 \\ 0.81 \\ 0.71 \\ 0.85 \end{array}$	1.9 4.2 13.2 9.4 17.6	0.75 0.70 0.74 0.72 0.66	14.0 11.5 13.5 12.5 9.5	0.50 $0.49b$ $0.48b$ $0.46b$ $0.45b$	3.80 3.60 3.40 3.00			0.43 0.34 0.35 0.34 0.33	2.40 1.40 1.50 1.40 1.30	0.20 0.20 0.20 0.21 0.20	0.25 0.25 0.32 0.25
26	0.61 0.60 0.56 0.56 0.59 0.59	$\begin{array}{c c} 6.4 \\ 6.2 \\ 5.0 \\ 5.2 \\ 6.2 \\ 6.4 \end{array}$	0.65 0.63b 0.61 0.61 0.59	9.0 8.2 7.4 7.4 6.6	$\begin{array}{c} 0.44b \\ 0.42 \\ 0.42 \\ 0.40 \\ 0.40b \\ 0.39 \end{array}$	2.80 2.60 2.30 2.30 2.00 2.00 1.90	0.43	2.40 2.40	$\begin{array}{c} 0.34 \\ 0.35 \\ 0.33 \\ 0.32 \\ 0.32b \\ 0.32b \end{array}$	1.40 1.50 1.30 1.20 1.20	0.19 0.19 0.18 0.18 0.18 0.16	0.20 0.20 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.05

a to a Ice conditions.b Gauge height interpolated.

5 GEORGE V. A. 1915

Monthly Discharge of Davis Creek at Drury's Ranch, for 1914.

(Drainage area 45 square miles.)

	Di	SCHARGE IN	Run-Off.			
Момтн.	Maximum.	Minimum	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
March (10-31)	154.00 25.00 2.40 2.40 0.25	1.90 6.60 1.90 1.70 1.20 0.05				973 2,588 446 27 114 4
The period					1.729	4,152

a Discharges computed on June 1, 4, 5, 7, 11, 29 and 30 only.

b No observer obtainable.

FAIRWELL CREEK AT DRURY'S RANCH.

Location.—On the NW. 4 Sec. 30, Tp. 6, Rge. 24, W. 3rd Mer.

Records available.—June 10, 1909, to October 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; the elevation of the zero of the gauge has been maintained at 95.13 feet since establishment. Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Slightly shifting, owing to beaver dams.

Discharge measurements.—Made with meter and weir at low periods.

Diversions.—Messrs. Armstrong and Sons, Kearney Bros., and J. Ingram divert water for irrigation purposes above the gauge.

Observer. - A. J. Hart.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Fairwell Creek at Drury's Ranch, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge
		Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
far. 16	M. H. French	87.0	131.00	1.70	3.68	223 00
far. 20	do	16.0	20.20	0.50	2.65	16.10
pril 7	dodo	90.0 62.0	115.00 65.00	1.67	3.61 3.12	192.00 50.00
pril 22	do	19.3	19.50	1.35	2.72	26.00
lay	F. R. Steinberger	24.2	30.20	0.79	2.73	24 00
fay 26	do	14.0	10.20	0.92	2.48	9.40
une 27	do	11.3	8.71	0.49	2.41	4.30
uly 21	do	12.0	3.80	0.67	2.34	2 60
ug. 11	do	11.5	3.53	0.55	2.30	1.94
	E. W. W. Hughes	9.7	2.56	0.38	2.34	0.95
ept. 21	do				2.2	0 50

a Weir measurement.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Fairwell Creek at Drury's Ranch, for 1914.

	Ma	rch.	Ap	ril.	M	ay.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secfl.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secfl.
1			2.94 3.25 3.51 3.61 3.94	50.0 107.0 172.0 198.0 287.0	2.59 2.59 2.59 2.59 2.62	14.3 14.3 14.3 14.3 16.4	2.46a 2.46a 2.47a 2.47a 2.47a	6.5 6.5 7.0 7.0 7.0
6	2.27 2.26 2.28	0.7 0.6 0.8	4.00 3.76 3.41 3.11 3.06	303.0 238.0 146.0 78.0 69.0	2.62 2.64 2.72 2.75 2.77	16.4 17.8 24.0 27.0 29.0	2.48a 2.48 2.48a 2.48 2.50	7.5 7.5 7.5 7.5 8.5
11	2.28 2.28 2.29 2.59 3.65	0.8 0.8 0.9 14.3 208.0	3.26 4.02 3.86 3.45 3.29	109.0 308.0 265.0 156.0 116.0	2.75 2.66 2.64 2.60 2.60	27.0 19.3 17.8 15.0 15.0	2.47 2.46 2.45 2.46 2.48	7.0 6.5 6.0 6.5 7.5
16	3.69 3.28 2.95 2.81 2.69	219.0 114.0 51.0 33.0 22.0	3.20 3.05 2.90 2.79 2.82	96.0 67.0 44.0 31.0 34.0	2.58 2.57 2.57 2.57 2.57 2.55	13.6 12.9 12.9 12.9 11.5	2.46 2.46 2.46 2.46 2.46 2.46	6.5 6.5 6.5 6.5
21. 22. 23. 24. 25.	2.59 2.52 2.55 2.52 2.32	14.3 9.7 11.5 9.7 1.4	2.77 2.71 2.71 2.69 2.68	29.0 23.0 23.0 22.0 21.0	2.55 2.54 2.51 2.55 2.55	11.5 10.9 10.9 11.5 11.5	2.48 2.48 2.47 2.47 2.46	7.5 7.5 7.0 7.0 6.5
26. 27 28 29 3C 31	2.47 2.61 2.65 2.69 2.70 2.70	7.0 15.7 18.5 22.0 22.5 22.5	2.63 2.62 2.59 2.60 2.59	17.1 16.4 14.3 15.0 14.3	2.48 2.46 2.46 2.45 2.45a 2.45a	7.5 6.5 6.5 6.0 6.0	2.45 2.42 2.42 2.42 2.42 2.42	6.0 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.8

a Gauge height interpolated.

5 GEORGE V, A. 1915

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Fairwell Creek at Drury's Ranch, for 1914.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.	Serte	mber.	Octo	ober.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	2.40 2.40 2.40 2.40 2.40	4.00 4.00 4.00 4.00 4.00	2.33 2.32 2.32 2.30 2.30	1.60 1.40 1.40 1.00 1.00	2.33 2.31 2.30 2.30 2.30	1.60 1.20 1.00 1.00 1.00	2 30 2 29 2 34 2 32 2 36	1.00 0.90 1.80 1.40 2.40
6	2.40 2.40 2.38 2.38 2.38	4.00 4.00 3.20 3.20 3.20 3.20	2.30 2.30 2.30 2.30 2.30 2.30	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	2.30 2.30 2.30 2.30 2.30 2.30	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	2.34 2.30 2.30 2.30 2.30 2.30	1.80 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
11	2.38 2.36 2.36 2.36 2.36	3.20 2.40 2.40 2.40 2.40 2.40	2.30 2.29 2.29 2.29 2.29	1.00 0.90 0.90 0.90 0.90	2 29 2 30 2 40 2 36 2 34	0.90 1.00 4.00 2.40 1.80	2.30 2.30 2.30 2.30 2.30 2.30	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.60 1.00
16	2.35 2.35 2.35 2.35 2.35 2.35	2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00	2.30 2.30 2.30 2.30 2.30 2.30	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	2.34 2.32 2.32 2.30 2.28	1 80 1 40 1 40 1 00 0 80	2.30 2.30 2.28 2.30 2.30	1.00 1.00 0.80 1.00 1.00
21	2.34 2.34 2.34 2.34 2.34	1.80 1.80 1.80 1.80 1.80	2 30 2 30 2 30 2 32 2 34	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.40 1.80	2 28 2.27 2.27 2.27 2.27 2.27	0.80 0.70 0.70 0.70 0.70 0.70	2.30 2.30 2.30 2.30 2.30 2.30	1 00 1 00 1 00 1 00 1 00
26	2.34 2.34 2.33 2.34 2.33 2.33	1.80 1.80 1.60 1.80 1.60 1.60	2.34 2.33 2.33 2.34 2.34 2.34	1.80 1.60 1.60 1.80 1.80	2.27 2.30 2.36 2.28 2.29	0.70 1.00 2.40 0.80 0.90	2.29 2.29 2.29 2.29 2.29 2.29 2.29	0.90 0.90 0.90 0.90 0.90 0.90

Monthly Discharge of Fairwell Creek at Drury's Ranch, for 1914.

(Drainage area 125 square miles.)

	Dı	SCHARGE IN	Run-Off.			
Month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
March (8-31) April May May une uly August September October	29.00 8.50 4.00 1.80	0,60 14,30 6,00 4,80 1,60 0,90 0,70 0,80	34.00 102.00 14.20 6.60 2.60 1.21 1.22 1.08	0.273 0.818 0.113 0.053 0.020 0.010 0.010 0.008	$\begin{array}{c} 0.244 \\ 0.913 \\ 0.130 \\ 0.059 \\ 0.023 \\ 0.011 \\ 0.011 \\ 0.009 \end{array}$	1,625 6,070 873 395 158 74 73 66
The period					1.400	9,334

FRENCHMAN RIVER AT GORDON'S RANCH.

Location .- On NW. 4 Sec. 16, Tp. 6, Rge. 24, W. 3rd Mer., at R. N. S. Gordon's ranch near Ravenscrag.

Records available. - May 17, 1913, to October 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Chain gauge; the elevation of the zero of the gauge has been \$5.96 feet since establishment.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Shifting, caused by sliding banks.

Discharge measurements.—Made by wading or from cable.

Winter flow.—Station not maintained during winter. Observer.—J. Plant and P. Harradine.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Frenchman River at Gordon's Ranch, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
Mar. 17. Mar. 23. April 9. April 21. May 8. May 26. June 27. July 2. Aug. 8. Aug. 29.	do •	Feet. 129.0 10.0 48.0 28.0 33.0 30.0 31.5 21.5 16.5	Sq. ft. 137.00 9.75 70.40 29.10 36.80 22.80 18.30 10.50 7.75 7.42	Ft. per sec. 1.58 2.18 3.05 2.01 1.18 0.87 0.70 0.39 0.22 0.07	Feet. 6 .01 3 .33 4 .56 2 .63 2 .33 2 .00 1 89 2 .02b 2 .27b 2 .44b	Secft. 214.00a 21.00a 247.00a 58.00 44.00 19.90 12.80 4.03 1.69 0.51

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Frenchman River at Gordon's Ranch, for 1914.

	Ma	rch.	Ap	ril.	Ma	ay.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
1	Feet.	Secfl.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet. 2 32 2 .29	Secft. 39 37
6. 7. 8. 9.			8.51 7.51 4.66 3.72	720 601 247 156	2.32	39
11. 12. 13. 14. 15	3.10	98 551	3.61 5.41 5.74 5.11	145 349 389 313	2.50 2.40 2.24 2.24 2.27	52 45 34 34 36
16. 17. 18. 19.	6.01 5.89 4.87 4.67	421 214 286 260	3.18 2.85 2.69	105 78 65	2.22 2.20 2.14 2.19 2.14	32 31 27 30 27
21. 22. 23. 24. 25.	3.33	21	2.63 2.52 2.48 2.47 2.47	61 53 51 50 50	2.14	27
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.			2.57 2.47 2.46 2.45 2.36	57 50 49 49 42	2.00	19

Note.—Observations of gauge height periodically taken after May 31 of no value on account of beaver dam be low the station,

a Ice conditions.
b Gauge height affected by beaver dam.

Monthly Discharge of Frenchman River at Gordon's Ranch, for 1914.

	Dı	SCHARGE IN	Run-Off.			
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	
March	57	21 42 19	264 175 35			

Note.—Repeated hiatus in gauge heights prevents monthly computations.

FRENCHMAN RIVER AT RAVENSCRAG.

Location.—On the NW. 4 Sec. 19, Tp. 6, Rge. 23, W. 3rd Mer.

Records available.—One measurement—October 17, 1914.
Gauge.—Vertical staff, fastened to pile in the fourth bent from west end of Canadian Pacific Railway bridge; the elevation of the zero of the gauge has been 89.73 feet since establishment. Bench-mark.—Six-foot spike driven in the second telegraph pole on the west side of the river; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Probably permanent.

Discharge measurements.—Made with meter.

Observer.—None.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Frenchman River at Ravenscrag, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
		Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secjt.
Oct 17	E. W. W. Hughes	48.0	17.3	0.56	I.14	9 70

ROSE CREEK NEAR EAST END.

Location.—On the NE. ½ Sec. 26, Tp. 7, Rge. 22, W. 3rd Mer., at B. Rose's ranch.

Records available.—May 1, 1911, to October 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; elevation of the zero of the gauge has been maintained at 91 09 feet since establishment. On June 16, 1913, a permanent weir was established at this station, and records since that date have been kept on the gauge above the weir; the elevation of the crest of the weir and zero of the rod is 92.98 feet.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Discharge measurements.—Made with permanent weir.

Diversions.—Mr. B. E. Rose diverts water for irrigation purposes above the station.

Observer.—B. E. Rose.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Rose Creek near East End, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
		Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
April 29	do do				0.16 0.18 0.15 0.10 0.02 0.14 0.11	0.12 0.64 0.75 0.58 0.05 Nil. 0.07 0.06

Note.—Measurements made with permanent weir.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Rose Creek near East End, for 1914.

_	Ма	rch.	Ap	ril.	M	ay.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge,	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge,	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1. 2. 3. 4. 5.			1.07 1.04 0.81 1.11 1.18	10.30 9.90 6.90 10.70 11.80	$egin{array}{c} 0.15 \\ 0.14 \\ 0.14 \\ 0.15 \\ 0.23 \\ \end{array}$	0.58 0.52 0.52 0.58 1.08	0.11 0.10 0.12 0.20 0.27	0.36 0.31 0.41 0.92 1.38
7			0.95 0.59 0.40 0.33 0.32	8.70 4.40 2.50 1.85 1.78	0.23 0.18 0.18 0.17 0.17	1.08 0.75 0.75 0.69 0.69	0.20 0.17 0.14 0.12 0.14	0.92 0.69 0.52 0.41 0.52
11	0.84 1.19 0.60	7.30 13.00 4.50	1.12 0.99 0.41 0.49 0.39	11.00 9.10 2.60 3.30 2.40	0.16 0.15 0.15 0.14 0.14	$\begin{array}{c} 0.63 \\ 0.58 \\ 0.58 \\ 0.52 \\ 0.52 \end{array}$	0.15 0.18 0.35 0.31 0.20	$\begin{array}{c} 0.58 \\ 0.75 \\ 2.00 \\ 1.70 \\ 0.92 \end{array}$
16. 17. 18. 19.	0.42 0.30 0.16 0.13 0.12	2.64 1.60 0.63 0.47 0.41	0.30 0.26 0.24 0.23 0.22	1.62 1.30 1.15 1.08 1.01	$\begin{array}{c} 0.14 \\ 0.16 \\ 0.16 \\ 0.17 \\ 0.18 \end{array}$	0.52 0.63 0.63 0.69 0.75	0.16 0.14 0.12 0.10 0.10	0.63 0.52 0.41 0.31 0.31
21 22 23 33 44 25	0.07 0.09 <i>a</i>	0.19	0.22 0.22 0.20 0.20 0.19	1.01 1.01 0.87 0.98 0.82	0.18 0.18 0.18 0.22 0.17	$0.75 \\ 0.75 \\ 0.75 \\ 1.01 \\ 0.69$	0.12 0.12 0.10 0.10 0.15	0.41 0.41 0.31 0.31 0.58
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	0.40	2.50	0.19 0.19 0.18 0.18 0.18	0.82 0.82 0.75 0.75 0.75	$egin{array}{c} 0.15 \\ 0.14 \\ 0.14 \\ 0.12 \\ 0.12 \\ 0.12 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.58 \\ 0.52 \\ 0.52 \\ 0.41 \\ 0.41 \\ 0.41 \end{array}$	0.18 0.14 0.13 0.14 0.12	0.75 0.52 0.47 0.52 0.41

a to a Channel frozen.

5 GEORGE V, A. 1915

DAILY GAUGE HEIGHT AND DISCHARGE of Rose Creek near East End, for 1914.—Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.	Septe	mber.	October.	
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secf1.
1	0.10 0.08 0.07 0.06 0.06	0.31 0.23 0.19 0.15 0.15	0.04 0.04 0.04 0.03 0.02	0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 Nil	0.12 0.11 0.10 0.10 0.12	0.06 0.06 0.05 0.05 0.06	0.07 0.07 0.08 0.20 0.15	0.18 0.18 0.22 0.92 0.58
6	0.06 0.06 0.06 0.18a 0.18	0.15 0.15 0.15 0.12 0.12	0.03 0.04 0.04 0.08 0.08	0.01 0.01 0.01 0.04 0.04	0.10 0.10 0.12 0.14 0.12	0.05 0.05 0.06 0.08 0.06	0.20 0.22 0.30 0.27 0.22	0.92 1.01 1.62 1.38 1.01
11	0.16 0.08 0.07 0.07 0.10	0.10 0.04 0.03 0.03 0.05	0.06 0.06 0.06 0.04 0.04	0.02 0.02 0.02 0.01 0.01	0.12 0.18 <i>a</i> 0.37 0.32 0.22	0.06 0.12 2.20 1.77 1.01	0.16 0.15 0.15 0.14 0.14	0.63 0.58 0.58 0.52 0.52
16	0.10 0.08 0.10 0.06 0.06	0.05 0.04 0.05 0.02 0.02	0.04 0.10 0.14 0.12 0.08	$0.01 \\ 0.05 \\ 0.08 \\ 0.06 \\ 0.04$	0.16 0.14 0.10 0.10 0.10	0.63 0.52 0.31 0.31 0.31	0.14 0.14 0.13 0.13 0.13	$\begin{array}{c} 0.52 \\ 0.52 \\ 0.47 \\ 0.47 \\ 0.47 \end{array}$
21	0.07 0.06 0.06 0.06 0.06	$\begin{array}{c} 0.03 \\ 0.02 \\ 0.02 \\ 0.02 \\ 0.02 \\ 0.02 \end{array}$	0.10 0.08 0.12 0.24 0.20	0.05 0.04 0.06 0.18 0.14	0.09 0.09 0.08 0.08 0.08	0.27 0.27 0.22 0.22 0.22	0.13 0.13 0.13 0.12 0.13	$\begin{array}{c} 0.47 \\ 0.47 \\ 0.47 \\ 0.47 \\ 0.41 \\ 0.47 \end{array}$
26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31.	0.06 0.05 0.02 0.04 0.02 0.02	0.02 0.02 Nil 0.01 Nil	0.13 0.11 0.10 0.11 0.11 0.12	0.07 0.06 0.05 0.06 0.06 0.06	0 08 0.08 0.08 0.08 0.07	0.22 0.22 0.22 0.22 0.22 0.18	0.13 0.13 0.12 0.12 0.12 0.12	0.47 0.47 0.41 0.41 0.41 0.41

a to a Crest of weir reduced from 36 inches to 6 inches.

Monthly Discharge of Rose Creek near East End, for 1914.

(Drainage area 13 square miles.)

	Di	SCHARGE IN	SECOND-FE	ET.	Run-Off.		
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.	
March (13–31) April May June July Angust September October	11.80 1.08 2.00 0.31 0.18	0.75 0.41 0.31	1.76 3.70 0.65 0.64 0.07 0.04 0.34 0.59	0.136 0.287 0.050 0.049 0.006 0.003 0.026 0.045	0.100 0.320 0.060 0.060 0.007 0.004 0.030 0.050	66 222 40 38 5 3 20 36	
he period					0.631	430	

A. M. CROSS DITCH FROM CALF CREEK.

Location.—On SE. 4 Sec. 5, Tp. 8, Rge. 22, W. 3rd Mer. Records available.—June 1 to September 13, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff, located about 40 feet from the intake of the ditch; elevation of the zero of the gauge has been maintained at 96.06 feet since establishment.

Bench-mark.—Is a poplar stump on the left bank of the ditch, surrounded by a cairn of stones: assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Slightly shifting, owing to growth of weeds.

Discharge measurements.—Made with meter.

Observer. - A. M. Cross.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of A. M. Cross Ditch from Calf Creek, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.	
Aug. 8	F. R. Steinbergerdo E. W. W. Hughes	Feet. 5.2 4.4 4.4	Sq. ft. 1.99 1.60 1.80	Ft. per sec. 0.93 0.64 0.71	Feet. 1.46 1.40 1.25	Secft. 1.87 1.03 1.29	

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of A. M. Cross Ditch from Calf Creek, for 1914.

	Ju	ne.	Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.	Septe	mber.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Fect.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	1.50 1.50 1.67 1.67 1.58	2.00 2.00 2.50 2.50 2.20	1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50	1.88 1.86 1.84 1.82 1.80	1.42 1.38 1.38 1.38 1.38	1.19 1.06 1.05 1.04 1.03	1.42 1.42 1.42 1.42 1.42	1.74 1.74 1.74 1.74 1.74
6	1.50 1.54 1.50 1.50 1.50	2.00 2.10 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00	1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50	1.79 1.77 1.75 1.73 1.72	1.38 1.38 1.38 1.46 1.42	1.01 0.99 1.03 1.23 1.17	1.42 1.42 1.46 1.46 1.42	1.74 1.74 1.87 1.87 1.74
11 12 13 14 15	1.50 1.58 1.58 a	2.00 2.20 2.20	1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50	1.70 1.68 1.67 1.66 1.64	1.38 1.38 1.42 1.42 1.38	1.14 1.16 1.26 1.28 1.24	1.42 1.50 1.58	1.74 2 00 2.20
16	1.46	1.S7b	1.50 1.50 1.50 1.46 1.46	1.62 1.60 1.58 1.48 1.46	1.38 1.38 1.46 1.42 1.42	1.27 1.30 1.50 1.46 1.50		
21 22 23 24 25	1.54 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50	2.10 2.00 1.98 1.96 1.94	1.42 1.42 1.42 1.42 1.42	1.36 1.34 1.32 1.30 1.28	1.42 1.42 1.42 1.46 1.46	$\begin{array}{c} 1.54 \\ 1.58 \\ 1.62 \\ 1.72 \\ 1.75 \end{array}$		
26	1.58 1.58 1.54 1.50 1.54	2.20 2.10 2.00 1.92 1.98	1.42 1.42 1.38 1.38 1.38 1.42	1.26 1.24 1.14 1.13 1.11 1.21	1.42 1.42 1.42 1.42 1.42 1.42	$egin{array}{c} 1.70 \ 1.74b \ 1.74 \ 1.74 \ 1.74 \ 1.87 \ \end{array}$		

a to a Headgate closed.
b to b Shifting conditions.

5 GEORGE V. A. 1915

Monthly Discharge of A. M. Cross Ditch from Calf Creek, for 1914.

	Dischar	Run-Off		
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Total in Acre-feet.
June. July. August September (1–13).	1.87	1.87 1.11 0.99 1.74	2.10 1.54 1.38 1.81	99 95 85 47
The period				326

F. CROSS DITCH FROM NORTH BRANCH OF FRENCHMAN RIVER.

Location.—On NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 15, Tp. 7, Rge. 22, W. 3rd Mer., about 130 feet from the intake of the ditch.

Records available.—June, 1912, and May 16 to June 21, 1914.

Gauge.—Staff, fastened to the left side of the flume; elevation of the zero of the gauge, 94.45 feet.

Bench-mark.—Nut on the northwest corner of the floor of the bridge across the north branch of Frenchman River; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Discharge measurements.—Made by meter at section or by a weir in ditch.

Observer.—Frank Cross.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of F. Cross Ditch from North Branch of Frenchman River, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
	F. R. Steinbergerdo					Secft. 1.23a 0.52a

a Weir measurement.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of F. Cross Ditch from North Branch of Frenchman River, for 1914.

	M	ay.	Ju	ne
DAY.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1			1 33 1.33 1.33 1.38 1.42	0 80 0 78 0 76 0 80 0 83
6			1.42 1.42 1.38 1.38 1.38	0 81 0 78 0 72 0 70 0 .67
11			1.38 1.33 1.33 1.33 1.42	0.65 0.58 0.57 0.54 0.61
16	1.42 1.42 1.42 1.46 1.46	1 17 1 17 1 17 1 17 1 23 1 21	1.38 1.38 1.38 1.25 1.25	0 54 0 53 0 53 0 40 0 40
21	1.38 1.38 1.38 1.38 1.38	1.07 1.05 1.03 1.01 0.99	1.00	0 20
26	1.42 1.42 1.42 1.42 1.38 1.38	1.03 1.01 0.99 0.97 0.90 0.88		

Monthly Discharge of F. Cross Ditch from North Branch of Frenchman River, for 1914.

Month.		DISCHARGE IN SECOND-FEET.			
		Minimum.	Mean.	Total in Acre-feet.	
May (16–31)	1.23 0.83	0 88 0.20	1 06 0 63	33 26	
The period				59	

NORTH BRANCH OF FRENCHMAN RIVER AT F. CROSS' RANCH.

Location.—On NE. 4 Sec. 16, Tp. 7, Rge. 22, W. 3rd Mer., at F. Cross' ranch near East End.

Records available.—August 1, 1908, to October 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; the elevation of the zero of the gauge was 91.28 feet during 1908-11; 90.27 feet during 1912-14.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Sandy and slightly shifting.

Discharge measurements.—Made by wading.

Winter flow.—Station not maintained during winter.

Diversions.—F. Cross, H. Cross, and W. F. McNicol divert water above this station for irrigation. F. Cross and H. Cross were the only ones to divert water during 1914. Observer.—Frank Cross.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of North Branch of Frenchman River at F. Cross' Ranch, in 1914.

Date.	Date. Engineer.		Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge
		Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
Mar. 18	M. H. French	10.3	3.86	4.38	4.15	16.9
Mar. 26	do	6.6	2.48	3.40		8.5
April 2		10.0	9.40	7.00	5.05	66.0
April 13	do	10.4	10.40	6.73	3.62	70.0
April 20	do	$\frac{11.0}{12.3}$	8.60 8.43	1 52 1 27	1.21	13.1 10.7
April 29 May 19	F. R. Steinberger	11.5	5.87	1.19	1.08	7.0
une 18	do	11.6	4.18	1.00	0.95	4 2
uly 20	do	12 5	3,85	0 65	0.89	16.5
Aug. 7	do	11.7	3.83	0.74	0.91	2.8
Aug. 14	E. W. W. Hughes	10.6	2.96	0.88	0.95	2.6
Aug. 27	do	11.7	4.92	0.81	1 00	4.1
Sept. 11	do	11.7	5.05	0.92	1.00	4.6
Sept. 14	do	11.9	13.60	1.64	1.44	22.0
oct. 10	do	11.7	10.00	1.30	1.20	13.1

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of North Branch of Frenchman River at F. Cross' Ranch, for 1914.

	A	oril	M	ay.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-
	Hight.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.
	Feet.	Secit.	Feet.	Secf.	Feet.	Secft.
1	4.95	70.0	1.19	10.7	1.07	6.8
	4.85	66.0	1.21	11.5	1.06	6.5
	4.35	25.0	1.21	11.5	1.00	4.9
	4.85	74.0	1.21	11.5	1.09	7.4
	4.85	88.0	1.21	11.5	1.31	16.0
6	4.75	90.0	1.32	16.5	1.20	11.1
	4.75	102.0	1.32	16.5	1.14	9.0
	4.55	96.0	1.32	16.5	1.08	7.1
	4.05	60.0	1.23	12.3	1.02	5.4
	3.75	47.0	1.24	12.7	1.03	5.7
11	3.65	49.0	1.24	12.7	1.03	5.7
	3.75	69.0	1.23	12.3	1.07	6.8
	3.55	65.0	1.22	11.9	1.09	7.4
	3.00	37.0	1.22	11.9	1.31	16.0
	2.25a	30.0	1.21	11.5	1.11	8.0
16	1.50	26.0	1.20	11.1	1.01	5.2
	1.48	25.0	1.10	7.7	0.99	4.7
	1.35	18.0	1.10	7.7	0.95	3.8
	1.35	18.0	1.09	7.4	0.95	3.8
	1.35	18.0	1.00	4.9	0.95	3.8
21	1.35	18.0	0.99	4.7	1.02	5.4
	1.34	17.5	1.00	4.9	1.08	7.1
	1.33	17.0	1.00	4.9	0.96	4.0
	1.32	16.5	1.12	8.3	1.08	7.1
	1.31	16.0	1.11	8.0	1.08	7.1
26	1.32 1.32 1.21 1.20 1.21	16.5 16.5 11.5 11.1 11.5	1.09 1.08 1.05 1.07 1.08 1.08	7.4 7.1 6.2 6.8 7.1 7.1	1.11 1.07 1.05 1.04 1.04	8.0 6.8 6.2 5.9 5.9

a Ice conditions April 1 to 15.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of North Branch of Frenchman River at F. Cross' Ranch, for 1914.—Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	gust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.
Day.	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-
	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Sec.ft.	Feet.	Secfl
1	1.02	5.4	0 91	3.0	1.01	5.2	1.04	5.9
	1.00	4.9	0 92	3.2	1.00	4.9	1.04	5.9
	0.99	4.7	0 93	3.4	0.98	4.5	1.03	5.7
	0.97	4.2	0 92	3.2	0.98	4.5	1.15	9.3
	0.97	4.2	0 92	3.2	0.98	4.5	1.20	11.1
6	0 96	4 0	0.91	3.0	1.00	4.9	1.18	10.4
	0.94	3.6	0.92	3.2	1.00	4.9	1.12	8.3
	0.94	3.6	0.91	3.0	1.01	5.2	1.35	18.0
	0.95	3.8	0.96	4.0	1.06	6.5	1.35	18.0
	0.95	3.8	1.00	4.9	1.03	5.7	1.20	11.1
11.	0.96	4.0	0.97	4.2	1.00	$\begin{array}{c} 4.9 \\ 6.2 \\ 16.5 \\ 24.0 \\ 16.5 \end{array}$	1.12	8.3
12.	0.96	4.0	0.96	4.0	1.05		1.11	8.0
13.	0.97	4.2	0.98	4.5	1.32		1.11	8.0
14.	0.95	3.8	0.96	4.0	1.46		1.11	8.0
15.	0.93	3.4	0.95	3.8	1.32		1.09	7.4
16.	0.93	3.4	0.94	3.6	1.18	10.4	1.08	7.1
17.	0.92	3.2	0.94	3.6	1.09	7.4	1.09	7.4
18.	0.91	3.0	1.03	5.7	1.04	5.9	1.08	7.1
19.	0.91	3.0	1.01	5.2	1.04	5.9	1.09	7.4
20.	0.90	2.8	0.99	4.7	1.03	5.7	1.09	7.4
21. 22. 23. 24. 25.	0.90 0.90 0.89 0.89 0.91	2.8 2.8 2.6 2.6 3.0	0.95 0.95 0.96 1.10 1.05	3.8 3.8 4.0 7.7 6.2	1.03 1.03 1.03 1.03 1.03	5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7	1.09 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.10	7.4 7.7 7.7 7.7 7.7
26	0.95 0.93 0.92 0.92 0.91 0.90	3.8 3.4 3.2 3.2 3.0 2.8	1.03 1.03 1.02 1.02 1.02	5.7 5.7 5.4 5.4 5.4 5.2	1.03 1.04 1.04 1.04 1.04	5.7 5.9 5.9 5.9 5.9	1.10 1.11 1.12 1.12 1.13 1.13	7.7 8.0 8.3 8.3 8.7 8.7

MONTHLY DISCHARGE of North Branch of Frenchman River at F. Cross' Ranch, for 1914. (Drainage area 53 square miles.)

	Di	SCHARGE IN	Run-Off.			
Month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
April May June July August September October	16.5 16.0 5.4 7.7	11.1 4.7 3.8 2.6 3.0 4.5 5.7	41.0 9.9 7.0 3.6 4.4 7.1 8.6	0.770 0.186 0.131 0.067 0.083 0.133 0.163	0.86 0.21 0.15 0.08 0.10 0.15 0.19	2,428 608 414 219 269 421 531
The period					1.74	4,890

BOLINGBROKE DITCH NEAR EAST END.

Location.—On the NE. \(\frac{1}{4}\) Sec. 7, Tp. 7, Rge. 22, W. 3rd Mer.

Records available.—May 27 to June 13, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff, fastened to post on the left bank; elevation of the zero of the gauge maintained at 98.21 feet since establishment.

Bench-mark.—Wooden post, driven in left bank about 20 feet from the gauge; assumed

elevation, 100.00 feet.

Discharge measurements.—Made with weir.

Obscrver.—J. Bolingbroke.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Bolingbroke Ditch near East End, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
		Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
June 26	F. R. Steinberger				0.42	0.15

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Bolingbroke Ditch near East End, for 1914.

	M	ay.	Ju	ue.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1			0.28 0.28 0.29 0.33 0.33	0.03 0.03 0.03 0.06 0.06
6			0.33 0.31 0.29 0.29 0.29	0 06 0.05 0.03 0.03 0 03
11 12 13 14 15			0.33 0.35 0.42	0.06 0.07 0.16
16				
21				
26 27 28 29 30	0.27 0.27 0.27 0.27 0.27 0.27	0.02 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.02		

Monthly Discharge of Bolingbroke Ditch near East End. for 1914.

		DISCHARGE IN SECOND-FEET.			
Montii.	Maximum.	Minimum	Mean.	Total in Acre-feet.	
May (27-31)	0.02 0.16	0.02 0.03	0.02 0.05	$\frac{0.2}{1.4}$	
The period				1.6	

BARROBY DITCH FROM NORTH BRANCH OF FRENCHMAN RIVER.

Location.—On the SE. 4 Sec. 33, Tp. 6, Rge. 23, W. 3rd Mer. Gauge.—Vertical staff, fastened to wall of headgate; elevation of the zero of the gauge has been maintained at 92.10 feet since establishment.

Bench-mark.—Wooden stake, driven in left bank about 30 feet from the gauge; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Discharge measurements.—Made with meter.

Observer.—No observations in 1914.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Barroby Ditch from North Branch of Frenchman River, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
		Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
June 27	F. R. Steinberger do	3.5 3.5	3.50 1.75	0.52 0.34	2.02 0.58	1.84 0.53

FRENCHMAN RIVER AT PHILLIPS' RANCH.

Location.—On the NE. 4 Sec. 23, Tp. 6, Rgc. 23, W. 3rd Mer., at A. Phillips' ranch near Ravenscrag.

Records available.—July 9, 1912, to October 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; the elevation of the zero of the gauge has been 90.02 feet since the station was established.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Permanent.

Diseharge measurements.—Made by wading or from cable.

Winter flow.—Station not maintained during winter.

Artificial control.—A permanent control was established at this station during October, 1914, by which means more accurate records should be obtained at this station.

Observer.—A. A. Phillips.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Frenchman River at Phillips' Ranch, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
Mar. 19 Mar. 23 April 6	do d	Feet. 47.0 31.0 55.0 45.0 45.0 45.0 45.0 45.0 41.0 43.0 22.0 15.5 28.0 44.0	Sq. ft. 40.0 26.0 141.0 82.0 131.0 43.0 54.0 48.0 40.0 9.7 5.7 13.2 48.0 43.0	Ft, per sec. 1.95 1.14 4.55 2.89 5.64 2.09 1.02 0.74 0.57 0.54 0.42 0.48 0.78	Feet. 3.45 3.00 4.55 3.10 4.33 1.95 1.69 1.50 1.39 1.04 1.57 1.36	Secft. 78.0 30.0 642.0 236.0 738.0 90.0 55.0 23.0 5.2 2.4 6.3 37.7 24.0

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Frenchman River at Phillips' Ranch, for 1914.

	Ma	rch.	Ap	ril.	M	ay.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1			4.57	45 60 100 250 400	1.60 1.58 1.58 1.57 1.61	43 41 41 40 44	1.35 1.34 1.34 1.39 1.49	20.0 19.4 19.4 23.0 32.0
6			4.52 4.37 3.72 3.42 2.95	642 520 410 320 236	1.63 1.66 1.68 1.84 1.88	47 50 53 74 79	1.46 1.47 1.44 1.39 1.34	29.0 30.0 27.0 23.0 19.4
11		5 5 45	2.78 3.65 4.24 3.62 3.42	380 610 738 479 413	1.84 1.79 1.72 1.68 1.62	74 67 57 53 45	1.34 1.42 1.47 1.49 1.49	19.4 26.0 30.0 32.0 32.0
16. 17. 18. 19. 20.		550 300 150 78 65	3.21 2.53 2.26 2.14 1.99	351 190 141 119 95	1.56 1.57 1.54 1.53 1.52	39 40 37 36 35	1.45 1.42 1.31 1.28 1.27	28.0 26.0 17.6 15.8 15.2
21		60 40 30 30 30	1.92 1.86 1.79 1.76 1.72	85 76 67 62 57	1.50 1.48 1.49 1.59 1.52	33 31 32 42 35	2.05 1.66 1.53 1.44 1.39	105.0 50.0 36.0 27.0 23.0
26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31.		25 20 20 20 20 25 40	1.69 1.65 1.64 1.64 1.61	54 49 48 48 44	1.48 1.41 1.40 1.40 1.40 1.40	31 25 24 24 24 24 24	1.37 1.38 1.35 1.35 1.34	22.0 22.0 20.0 20.0 19.4

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Frenchman River at Phillips' Ranch, for 1914.

—Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	gust.	Septe	mber.	October.	
Day.	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-
	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	1.32 1.29 1.25 1.21 1.22	18.2 16.4 14.0 12.0 12.5	1.02 1.00 1.00 0.89 1.00	4.60 4.00 4.00 1.95 4.00	1.14 1.12 1.12 1.10 1.08	9.1 8.3 8.3 7.5 6.7	1 15 1.16 1.18 1 24 1.48	9.5 9.9 10.7 13.5 31.0
6	1.12	8.3	0.89	1.50	1.07	6.3	1.53	36.0
	1.16	9.9	0.90	2.00	1.04	5.2	1.56	39.0
	1.14	9.1	0.90	2.00	1.03	4.9	1.56	39.0
	1.14	9.1	0.90	2.00	1.02	4.6	1.66	50.0
	1.14	9.1	0.88	1.90	1.00	4.0	1.59	42.0
11	1.10	7 5	0.88	1.90	1.00	4.0	1.55	35.0
	1.07	6.3	0.90	2.00	0.98	3.4	1.50	33.0
	1.04	5.2	0.92	2.20	1.24	13.5	1.48	31.0
	1.04	5.2	0.94	2.40	1.67	51.0	1.42	26.0
	1.04	5.2	0.94	2.40	1.57	40 0	1.38	22.0
16.	1.02	4.6	0.94	2.40	1.50	33.0	1.36	21.0
17.	1.02	4.6	0.95	2.50	1.42	26.0	1.35	20.0
18.	1.02	4.6	0.98	3.40	1.30	17.0	1.34	19.4
19.	1.02	4.6	0.96	2.80	1.25	14.0	1.34	19.4
20.	1.01	4.3	0.96	2.80	1.20	11.5	1.31	17.6
21.	1.04	5.2	0.94	2.40	1.20	11.5	1.28	15.8
22.	1.01	4.3	0.95	2.50	1.22	12.5	1.26	14.6
23.	1.02	4.6	0.98	3.40	1.22	12.5	1.25	14.0
24.	1.04	5.2	1.19	11.10	1.24	13.5	1.24	13.5
25.	1.01	4.3	1.21	12.00	1.24	13.5	1.26	14.6
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	1.00 1.01 1.01 1.03 1.03 1.01	4.0 4.3 4.3 4.9 4.9	1.18 1.18 1.17 1.19 1.16 1.14	10.70 10.70 10.30 11.10 9.90 9.10	1.25 1.26 1.22 1.19 1.16	14.0 14.6 12.5 11.1 9.9	1.25 1.24 1.25 1.24 1.24 1.24	14 0 13.5 14.0 13.5 13.5 13.5

Monthly Discharge of Frenchman River at Phillips' Ranch, for 1914.

(Drainage area 598 square miles.)

	Dı	SCHARGE IN	Run-Off.			
Month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
March (13–31). April. May. June. July August September October	738.0 79.0 105.0 18.2	5.00 44.00 24.00 15.20 4.00 1.50 3.40 9.50	81.0 236.0 43.0 28.0 7.1 4.8 13.5 22.0	0.135 0.395 0.071 0.046 0.012 0.008 0.023 0.037	$\begin{array}{c} 0.095 \\ 0.441 \\ 0.082 \\ 0.051 \\ 0.014 \\ 0.009 \\ 0.026 \\ 0.043 \end{array}$	3,050 14,043 2,619 1,697 437 295 803 1,353
The period					1.620	24,297

STRONG AND DAY DITCH AT EAST END.

Location.—On the NE. 4 Sec. 25, Tp. 6, Rge. 22, W. 3rd Mer., about one-half mile below the headgate of the ditch.

Records available.—May 9, 1909, to December 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Staff, fastened to a post on right bank.

Bench-marks.—(1) A spike on the initial post, which is about six inches above ground, on the left bank of the ditch; elevation, 5.49 feet above the datum of the gauge. (2) The top of a plug, about four inches above ground, on the right bank and about 50 feet downstream from the gauge; elevation, 7.52 feet above the datum of the gauge. Channel.—Slightly shifting and affected by growth of weeds. Discharge measurements.—Made by wading.

Observer.-M. L. Krewet.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Strong and Day Ditch at East End, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
22 22 22 16	do	Feet. 7.3 17.3 17.1 7.3	Sq. ft. 7 6 16.5 19.3 2.4	Ft. per sec. 0.91 1.17 0.65 0.34	Feet. 1.00 1.61 1.64 0.60	Secft. 7.00 19.60 12.60 0.82

DAILY GAUGE HEIGHT AND DISCHARGE of Strong and Day Ditch at East End, for 1914.

	M	ay.	Ju	ne.	Ju	ly.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height,	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secfl.
1	1.00 1.30a 1.50a 1.60a	7.0 12.6 17.0 19.2	1.55 1.65 1.45 1.55 1.55	15.8 17.8 13.2 15.0 14.8	1.80 1.80 1.70 1.70 1.70	15.60 15.60 13.80 13.80 13.80
6	1.60a 1.60a 1.60a 1.60a 1.60a	19.2 19.2 19.2 19.2 19.2	1.55 1.65 1.55 1.45 1.55	14.6 16.5 14.1 11.8 13.7	1.60 1.40 1.30 1.10 1.00	12.00 9.00 7.60 5.00 4.00
11	1.60a 1.60a 1.60a 1.60a 1.60a	19.2 19.2 19.2 19.2 19.2	1.55 1.55 1.55 1.45 1.45	13.5 13.2 13.0 10.7 10.5	1_00 0.90 0.80 0.70 0.60	4.00 3.00 2.10 1.40 0.85
16	1.60a 1.60a 1.60a 1.60a 1.60a	19.2 19.2 19.2 19.2 19.2	1.55 1.55 1.45 1.55 1.45	12.2 12.0 9.8 11.5 9.3	0.60 0.51 0.47 0.23 Dry.	0.85 0.44 0.31 0.00 Nil.
21 22 23 24 25	1.60 <i>a</i> 1.61 1.60 1.57	19 2 19 6 19 2 18 1 17 9	1.45 1.64 1.30 1.40 1.50	$9.1 \\ 12.7 \\ 7.6 \\ 9.0 \\ 10.4$	0.40 0.35	0.10 Nil.
26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31.	1.55 1.65 1.55 1.65 1.65 1.65	17.3 19.3 16.7 18.9 16.3 18.3	1.40 1.50 1.50 1.60 1.60	9.0 10.4 10.4 12.0 12.0	0.35 0.42 0.34 Dry.	0 16 Nil.

a Gauge height interpolated.

MONTHLY DISCHARGE of Strong and Day Ditch at East End, for 1914.

	Dischar	Run-Off.		
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Total in Acre-feet.
1ay (2 31)	19 2 17 8 15.6	7.00 7.60 0.00	18.2 12.2 4.0	1,083 726 245
he period				2,054

FRENCHMAN RIVER AT EAST END.

Location.—On the NE. ¹/₄ Sec. 31, Tp. 6, Rge. 21, W. 3rd Mer., at Strong and Day's highway bridge. Moved August 21 to Canadian Pacific Railway bridge in the SE. ¹/₄ of the same section, about one-half mile east of East End Railway depot, and about three-quarters of a mile below the old gauging station.

Records available.—April 21, 1909, to October 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Chain gauge at the abandoned station. Vertical staff at new station, fastened to the downstream pile of the fourth bent from the west end of the bridge. The elevation of the zero of the gauge is 2,958.84 feet above sea level.

Bench-mark.—On southeast corner of the cap of the first bent from the east abutment of the bridge; elevation, 2,974.92 feet above sea level (Canadian Pacific Railway datum).

Channel.—Permanent.

Discharge measurements.—Made by wading or from bridge.

Winter flow.—Station not maintained in winter.

Artificial control.—A permanent control for the gauge was established during October, one-quarter mile downstream from the bridge.

Diversions.—Messrs. Strong and Day divert water for irrigation purposes about two miles upstream from this station. A small amount returns to the river channel above the gauge. Observer.—M. L. Krewet and S. B. C. Gooch.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Frenchman River at East End, in 1914.

Date.	Date. Engineer.		Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
April 14 April 17 April 18 April 20 May 22 May 22 July 16 Aug. 4 Aug. 4 Aug. 4 Sept. 17	do do F. R. Steinberger do do do do E. W. W. Hughes.	Feet. 37.5 59.0 57.0 36.0 33.5 32.6 39.5 12.4 9.2 22.2 9.2 51.0	Sq. ft. 249.00 86.40 55.50 43.50 25.20 38.80 5.48 3.58 2.23 2.83 51.00	Ft. per sec. 2.17 3.10 3.44 2.18 1.23 0.59 1.46 0.80 0.85 0.29 0.64 0.42	Feet. 5.66 4.41 4.10 3.64 3.28 3.25 3.24 3.12 3.06 3.18 0.74 1.34	Secft. 540 00 268 00 191 00 95.00 97.00 14.80 55.00 4.40 3.00 2.10 1.81a 21.00a

a New station.

5 GEORGE V, A. 1915

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Frenchman River at East End, for 1914.

	Ма	rch.	Ap	ril.	May.		June.	
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1				45.0 62.0 105.0 235.0 400.0	3.08 3.07 3.06 3.07 3.08	18.6 17.9 17.2 17.9 18.6	3.21 3.19 3.17 3.07 2.97	23.00 22.00 21.00 12.00 6.00
6 7 8 9 10				500.0 800.0 650.0 475.0 360.0	3.07 3.06 3.08 3.09 3.11	17.9 17.2 18.6 20.0 22.0	3.07 2.91 2.98 3.07 2.89	14.00 4.00 8.50 17.50 4.50
11		5 <i>a</i> 5 45	6.71 5.58 5_01	280.0 260.0a 889.0 585.0 431.0	3.12 3.10 3.08 3.06 3.02	22.0 21.0 18.6 17.2 14.4	2.81 2.69 2.81 2.78 2.68	2.00 0.50 2.70 2.00 0.75
16. 17. 18. 19. 20.		550 310 170 80 75	4.71 4.56 4.06 3.84 3.61	350.0 308.0 180.0 133.0 89.0	3.06 3.06 3.09 3.08 3.06	17.2 17.2 20.0 18.6 17.2	2.78 2.89 2.94 2.87 3.01	2.50 9.00 14.00 9.00 23.00
21		50 40 40 37 30	3.56 3.16 3.36 3.26 3.16	80.0 25.0 48.0 35.0 25.0	3.07 3.25 3.21 3.24 3.22	17.9 15.5 12.0 15.5 15.5	3.64 3.25 3.21 3.31 3.41	121.00 56.00 24.00b 20.00 12.60
26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31.		22 20 20 20 20 25 40	3.08 3.08 3.08 3.06 3.06	18.6 18.6 18.6 17.2 17.2	3.21 3.22 3.21 3.21 3.20 3.20	15.5 17.5 17.5 19.0 19.5 20.0	3.53 3.60 3.73 3.67 3.63	13 00 11 60 9 60 8 00 7 40b

a Discharge estimated March 13 to April 12.
 b Discharge June 23 to 30 computed from station at Phillips' ranch.

DAILY GAUGE HEIGHT AND DISCHARGE OF Frenchman River at East End, for 1914.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.	September.		October.	
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1. 2. 3. 4. 5	2 94 2 91 2 84 2 82 2 79	$\begin{array}{c} 9 & 0 \\ 6 & 5 \\ 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{array}$	3.07 3.07 3.07 3.07 3.08	3 10 3 10 3 10 3 10 3 10 3 10	0.80 0.80 0.80 0.80 0.81	2 5 2 5 2 5 2 5 2 7	1.01 1.02 1.10 1.18 1.30	7 8 8.1 10.5 13.2 19.5
6	2 84 2 88 2 93 2 96 2 94	2.0 2.5 3.5 4.0 3.0	3.08 3.07 3.08 3.09 3.09	3.40 3.10 3.40 3.70 3.70	0.83 0.83 0.83 0.83 0.83	3.1 3.1 3.1 3.1 3.1 3.1	1 42 1.35 1.45 1.52 1.53	26.0 22.0 28.0 32.0 33.0
11. 12. 13. 14. 15.	2.87 2.84 2.88 2.95 2.92	1.5 1.0 1.9 3.0 3.5	3.08 3.08 3.07 3.07 3.07	3.40 3.40 3.10 3.10 3.10	0.83 0.83 1.14 1.47 1.54	3.1 3.1 11.7 29.0 33.0	1.42 1.32 1.33 1.35 1.42	26.0 20.0 21.0 22.0 26.0
16. 17. 18. 19.	2.92c 2.79c 2.75c 3.11 3.14	4.4 4.3 9.4 4.5 6.0	3.08 3.09 3.11 3.12 3.09	3.40 3.70 4.50 5.00 3.70	1.40 1.34 1.19 1.13 1.09	25.0 22.0 14.6 11.4 10.2	1.62 1.60 1.52 1.52 1.52	39.0 37.0 32.0 32.0 32.0
21. 22. 23. 24. 25.	3.13 3.08 3.10 3.12 3.10	5.5 3.4 4.0 5.0 4.0	3.07 0.74d 0.78 0.78 0.78 0.80	3.10 1.78 2.30 2.30 2.50	1.05 1.05 1.02 1.00 1.00	9.0 9.0 8.1 7.5 7.5	1.52 1.51 1.51 1.50 1.50	32.0 32.0 32.0 31.0 31.0
26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31.	3.11 3.10 3.09 3.08 3.07 3.07	4.5 4.0 3.7 3.4 3.1 3.1	0.82 0.78 0.80 0.80 0.80 0.80	2.90 2.30 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	7.5 7.5 7.5 7.5 7.5	1.50 1.49 1.49 1.50 1.50	31.0 30.0 30.0 31.0 31.0 31.0

 $[\]it c$ Discharge obtained from weir measurements. $\it d$ New station established.

MONTHLY DISCHARGE of Frenchman River at East End, for 1914.

(Drainage area 648 square miles.)

	Dı	SCHARGE IN	Run-Off.			
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
March (13-31) April May Une Une Uly Ung Use	889 41 130 25 5	5.00 17.20 25.00 11.20 3.10 1.78 2.50 7.80	83.0 247.0 36.0 28.0 7.9 3.1 9.0 27.0	0.129 0.382 - 0.028 0.025 0.006 0.005 0.014 0.041	0.091 0.426 0.032 0.028 0.007 0.006 0.016 0.047	3,141 14,722 2,183 1,678 484 192 536 1,642
he period					0.653	24,578

NOTE.—This table shows the total discharge of the river and Strong and Day's ditch at this point.

MORRISON BROTHERS DITCH FROM FRENCHMAN RIVER.

Location.—On the SW. \(\frac{1}{4}\) Sec. 26, Tp. 6, Rge. 21, W. 3rd Mer., about three miles downstream from East End.

Records available.—June 12 to August 28, 1913; May 25 to October 30, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff, fastened to a post at the right bank about one-half mile from the headgate; the elevation of the zero of the gauge has been maintained at 97.36 feet since establishment.

Bench-mark.—Top of rock marked B.M. in red, located on the left bank about 300 feet upstream from the gauge; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Slightly grown with weeds.

Discharge measurements.—Made with meter. Observer.—A. A. Morrison.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Morrison Brothers' Ditch from Frenchman River, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
June 22	F. R. Steinbergerdo	Feet. 11.0 7.3	Sq. ft. 15.60 3.31	Ft. per sec. 1.31 0.52	Feet. 1.67 0.48	Secft. 16.10 1.73

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Morrison Brothers' Ditch from Frenchman River, for 1914.

	M	ay.	Ju	ne.	Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.
DAY.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secfl.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secfl.	Feet.	Secfl.	Feet.	Secft.
1			0.62a 0.58 0.69a 0.81a 0.92	2.70 2.40 3.30 4.40 5.40	1.04a 1.00 0.92 0.75	6.8 6.3 5.4 3.8					0.92 0.92 0.92 0.92a 0.92	5.4 5.4 5.4 5.4 5.4
6			0.83 0.77a 0.71a 0.65a 0.59a	4.60 4.00 3.50 3.00 2.40							0.92 0.92 0.92 <i>a</i> 0.92 0.92	5.4 5.4 5.4 5.4 5.4
12 13			0.55a 0.50 1.00 1.25a 1.50	2.20 1.80 6.30 9.50 13.30							0.92 0.87a 0.83 0.83 0.83a	5.4 4.9 4.6 4.6 4.6
18			1.50 1.42 1.21 <i>a</i> 1.00 0.83	13.30 12.00 8.90 6.30 4.60							0.75a 0.75 0.75 0.75a 0.75a	3.8 3.8 3.8 3.8
21		4.60	1.25a 1.67 1.50 1.42 1.33	9.50 16.30 13.30 12.00 10.60							0 75 0.75 0.75 0.75a 0.75a	3.8 3.8 3.8 3.8 3.8
26	0.83 0.83 0.71a 0.50 0.50 0.67	4.60 4.60 3.50 1.80 1.80 3.10	1.33 1.17 1.17 1.17 1.08	10.60 8.40 8.40 8.40 7.30							0.75 0.75a 0.75a 0.75 0.75 0.75	3.8 3.8 3.8 3.8 3.8

a Gauge height interpolated.

b to b Headgate closed.

Monthly Discharge of Morrison Brothers' Ditch from Frenchman River, for 1914.

	DISCHAR	Run-Off.		
Montii.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Total in Acre-feet.
May (25-31) June July (1-4)		1.80 1.80 3.80	3 40 7.30 5.60	48 434 44
June July (1-4) August September October (2-30)	5.4	3.80	4.50	257
The period				783

MULE CREEK AT GUNN'S RANCH.

Location.—On SW. ½ Sec. 33, Tp. 5, Rge. 17, W. 3rd Mer.
Records available.—April 15 to October 31, 1914. Previous records at old station about one-half mile downstream from present site consist of discharge measurements made during 1911, 1912, and 1913.

Gauge.—Vertical staff, fastened to a post on the left bank about 1½ miles south of Mr. Gunn's ranch; the elevation of the zero of the gauge has been maintained at 91.50 feet since establishment.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark, located on the left bank about 30 feet from the gauge; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Discharge measurements.—Made with meter; with weir at low stages.

Channel.—Probably permanent.

Winter flow.—This station is not maintained during the winter. Diversions.—There is no diversion above this stream.

Observer.—Wm. Gunn. Jr.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Mule Creek at Gunn's Ranch, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
April 15	do		2.94		Feet. 1.98 1.97 1.29 1.21 1.28	Secft. 1.72 1.90a 0.27a 0.06a 0.29a

a Weir measurement.

5 GEORGE V, A. 1915

DAILY GAUGE HEIGHT AND DISCHARGE of Mule Creek at Gunn's Ranch, for 1914.

	Ap	ril.	Ma	ay.	June.	
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1			1.20 1.26 1.20 1.25 1.21	0.08 0.17 0.08 0.15 0.09	1.24 1.25 1.33 1.58 2.25	0.14 0.15 0.32 1.92 2.60
6			1.18 1.16 1.14 1.12 1.10	0.06 0.04 0.03 0.02 0.01	3.30 1.75 1.45 1.40 1.60	5.22 1.34 0.60 0.48 0.97
11	1.97	1.90	1.10 1.12 1.29 1.29 1.27	0.01 0.02 0.23 0.23 0.19	2.00 3.50 4.00 3.00 1.95	1.97 5.70 6.00 4.50 1.84
16	1.95 1.89 1.71 1.65 1.64	1.84 1.70 1.24 1.10 1.07	1.28 1.24 1.25 1.23 1.21	0.21 0.14 0.15 0.12 0.09	1.65 1.43 1.35 1.25 1.35	1.10 0.55 0.36 0.15 0.36
21. 22. 23. 24. 25	1.52 1.43 1.40 1.43 1.33	0.77 0.55 0.48 0.55 0.32	1.24 1.26 1.28 1.30 1.27	0.14 0.17 0.21 0.25 0.19	1.38 1.25 1.20 1.22 1.25	0.43 0.15 0.08 0.10 0.15
26 27 28 29 30 31	1.30 1.33 1.20 1.25 1.28	0.25 0.32 0.08 0.15 0.21	1.25 1.25 1.23 1.20 1.23 1.22	0.15 0.15 0.12 0.08 0.12 0.10	1.45 1.43 1.38 1.35 1.28	0.60 0.55 0.43 0.36 0.21

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Mule Creek at Gunn's Ranch, for 1914.

	Tu	Jy.	August.		September.		October.	
Day.						·		
DA1.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secfl.	Feet.	Secfl.
1 2 3 4 5	1.35 1.35 1.30 1.32 1.33	0.36 0.36 0.25 0.29 0.32	1.30 1.26 1.25 1.20 1.24	0.25 0.17 0.15 0.08 0.14	1.20 1.22 1.21 1.23 1.20	0.08 0.10 0.09 0.12 0.08	1.16 1.19 1.92 2.16 2.21	0.04 0.07 1.77 2.40 2.50
6	1.30 1.30 1.32 1.31 1.75	$\begin{array}{c} 0.25 \\ 0.25 \\ 0.29 \\ 0.27 \\ 1.34 \end{array}$	1.26 1.28 1.23 1.25 1.29	0.17 0.21 0.12 0.15 0.23	1.16 1.17 1.19 1.20 1.18	0.04 0.05 0.07 0.08 0.06	2.41 2.16 2.11 2.01 1.95	3.00 2.40 2.20 2.00 1.84
11 12 13 14 15	1.95 1.65 1.40 1.35 1.34	1.84 1.10 0.48 0.36 0.34	1.27 1.26 1.28 1.26 1.27	0.19 0.17 0.21 0.17 0.19	1.21 1.19 3.45 2.24 1.54	0.09 0.07 5.60 2.60 0.82	1.80 1.74 1.54 1.45 1.50	1.47 1.32 0.82 0.60 0.72
16	1.32 1.35 1.38 1.34 1.28	0.29 0.36 0.43 0.34 0.21	1.24 1.23 1.27 1.32 1.28	0.14 0.12 0.19 0.29 0.21	1.44 1.49 1.49 1.44 1.39	0.58 0.70 0.70 0.58 0.46	1.38 1.35 1.30 1.27 1.24	0.43 0.36 0.25 0.19 0.14
21	1.26 1.28 1.30 1.28 1.25	$egin{array}{c} 0.17 \\ 0.21 \\ 0.25 \\ 0.21 \\ 0.15 \\ \end{array}$	1.26 1.23 1.22 1.22 1.23	0.17 0.12 0.10 0.10 0.10	1.33 1.28 1.21 1.17 1.19	0.32 0.21 0.09 0.05 0.07	1.21 1.28 1.31 1.30 1.30	0.09 0.21 0.27 0.25 0.25
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	1.27 1.30 1.24 1.23 1.26 1.28	0.19 0.25 0.14 0.12 0.17 0.21	1.21 1.19 1.21 1.17 1.22 1.23	0.09 0.07 0.09 0.05 0.10 0.12	1.21 1.23 1.21 1.20 1.18	0.09 0.12 0.09 0.08 0.06	1.27 1.29 1.25 1.26 1.32 1.30	0.19 0.23 0.15 0.17 0.29 0.25

Monthly Discharge of Mule Creek at Gunn's Ranch, for 1914.

(Drainage area 60 square miles.)

	Dı	SCHARGE IN	Run-Off.			
Month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
April (15–30) May June July August September October	6.00 1.84 0.29	0.08 0.01 0.08 0.12 0.05 0.04 0.04	0.78 0.12 1.31 0.38 0.15 0.47 0.87	0.013 0.002 0.022 0.006 0.002 0.008 0.014	0.001 0.002 0.024 0.007 0.003 0.009 0.016	25 8 78 23 9 28 53
The period					0.062	224

FRENCHMAN RIVER AT "76" RANCH.

Location.—On the SE. 4 Sec. 27, Tp. 5, Rge. 16, W. 3rd Mer., at the "76" ranch, near Waldville post office.

Records available.—April 10 to October 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff, fastened to post on left bank, about one-quarter mile south of "76" ranch house; the elevation of the zero of the gauge is 87.95 feet.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark, located about five feet west of the sill of the north tower of the cable; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Probably permanent.

Discharge measurements.—Made by wading, or from cable.

Floods.—On account of the crooked channel above this station, floods during the spring are caused by ice jams.

Winter flow.—Station not maintained during winter.

Diversions.—Messrs. Morrison Brothers, Duncan and Watson divert water from the stream some 50 miles above the station.

Observer.—Mrs. Raymond A. Cole.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Frenchman River at "76" Ranch, in 1914.

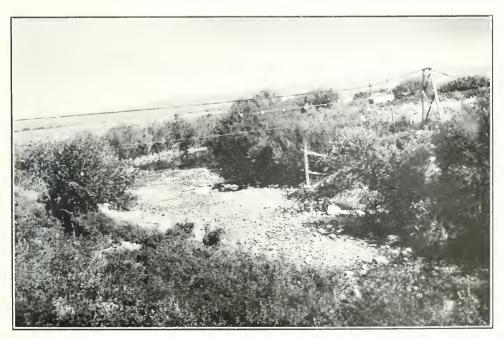
Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velccity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
April 11 April 11 April 12 April 17 May 13 May 15 July 20 Oct. 23	do	Feet. 70.8 71.5 72.0 68.3 59.5 58.1 16.8 28.5	Sq. ft. 189.0 208.0 225.0 209.0 57.1 57.3 7.4 15.0	Ft. per sec. 2.00 2.33 2.49 2.00 1.23 1.20 0.28 1.16	Feet. 4.92 4.97 5.04 4.32 2.66 2.80 1.46 2.00	Secft. 378.0 485.0 560.0 418.0 70.0 69.0 2.1 17.4

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Frenchman River at "76" Ranch, for 1914.

	Ар	ril.	Ma	ıy.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1					1.90 1.80 1.90 1.90 2.00	13.0 9.5 13.0 13.0 17.0
6	5.46	741			2.50 3.00 2.75 2.20 2.52	48.0 107.0 74.0 27.0 50.0
11	5.31 5.67 4.56 4.43 5.31	699 800 489 452 699	2.67 2.86 2.59	65 87 57	2.35 2.20 2.25 2.30 2.30	36.0 27.0 30.0 33.0 33.0
16	4.98 4.36 4.18 3.89 3.68	606 433 382 301 247	2.46 2.61 2.51 2.46 2.41	45 59 49 45 41	2.25 2.10 1.90 1.85 1.78	30.0 21.0 13.0 11.0 8.9
21	3 46	1	2.29	34 33 32 31 28	1.70 1.70 1.70 1.75 1.80	6.8 6.8 6.8 8.0 9.5
26			2.18 2.18 2.17 2.17 2.16 2.17	26 26 25 25 25 25 25	1.70 1.80 1.90 1.80 1.80	6.8 9.5 13.0 9.5 9.5



Gauging Station on Frenchman River at "76" Ranch. Taken by R.J. Burley.



Gauging Station on Frenchman River at Buzzard's Ranch. Taken by R. J. Burley.



Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Frenchman River at "76" Ranch, for 1914.

—Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	gust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Die- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secfl.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	1.80a 1.80a 1.80 1.81 1.75	9 50 9 50 9 50 9 80 9 80 8 00	1.15 1.16 1.15 1.11 1.11	0.70 0.73 0.70 0.58 0.58	1 05 1 03 1.02 1.02 0 99	0.40 0.36 0.34 0.31 0.28	1.64 1.63 1.66 1.75 1.79	5.3 5.1 5.8 8.0 9.2
6	1.70 1.78 1.60 1.50 1.48	6.80 8.90 4.50 2.80 2.40	1.10 1.08 1.08 1.06 1.01	0.55 0.49 0.49 0.43 0.38	0.95 0.95 0.96 0.92 0.91	0 20 0.20 0.22 0.14 0.12	1.85 2.10 1.86 1.90 2.10	11 0 21.0 11 4 13.0 21.0
11 12 13 14 15	1.50 1.50 1.46 1.42 1.50	2.80 2.80 2.20 1.82 2.80	1.02 1.02 1.02 1.01 1.01	0.34 0.34 0.34 0.32 0.32	0.92 0.95 1.05 1.70 1.68	0.14 0.20 0.40 6.80 6.20	2.20 2.20 2.15 2.13 2.05	27.0 27.0 24.0 23.0 19.0
16	1.48 1.30 1.35 1.35 1.51	2 40 1 20 1 45 1 45 2 90	1.01 1.00 0.80 0.80 0.80	0.32 0.30 Nil. "	1.55 1.70 1.69 1.90 1.91	3.50 6.80 6.50 13.00 13.40	2.02 2.01 2.00 1.94 1.92	17.8 17.4 17.0 14.6 13.8
21 22 23 24 25.	1.40 1.39 1.25 1.26 1.23	1 70 1.65 1.00 1.01 0 94	0.80 0.81 0.80 1.10 1.10	0.55 0.55	1.88 1.86 1.90 1.86 1.80	12.20 11.40 13.00 11.40 9.50	1.87 1.82 1.95 1.95 1.95	11.8 10.1 15.0 15.0 13.8
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	1.25 1.27 1.27 1.26 1.23 1.20	1.00 1.08 1.08 1.04 0.94 0.85	0.90 1.00 1.00 0.82 0.90 0.90	0.10 0.30 0.30 Nil. 0.10 0.10	1.74 1.68 1.68 1.65 1.64	7.80 6.20 6.20 5.50 5.30	1.88 1.86 1.86 1.87 1.89 1.90	12.2 11.4 11.4 11.8 12.6 13.0

a Gauge height interpolated.

Monthly Discharge of Frenchman River at "76" Ranch, for 1914.

(Drainage area 1,106 square miles.)

	Di	SCHARGE IN	Run-Off.			
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
April (10-21) May (13-31) June July August September October	87.00 107.00 9.80 0.73	194.00 25.00 6.80 0.85 0.00 0.12 5.10	504.00 40.00 23.40 3.40 0.32 4.90 14.50	0.4560 0.0360 0.0210 0.0030 0.0003 0.0040 0.0130	0.2030 0.0250 0.0230 0.0040 0.0004 0.0040 0.0150	11,983 1,503 1,393 210 20 294 891
The period					0.2744	16,294

BATE CREEK AT BATE'S RANCH.

Location.—On NW. 4 Sec. 6, Tp. 6, Rge. 16, W. 3rd Mer., near Nummola post office.

Records available.—April 15 to October 31, 1914.
Gauge.—Vertical staff, fastened to a post on right bank about one-quarter mile from Mr. Bate's house; the elevation of the zero of the gauge has been 94.87 feet since establishment. Bench-mark.—Wooden plug, driven in the left bank, 36 feet from the gauge; assumed eleva-

tion, 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Probably permanent.

Discharge measurements.—Made with meter and weir.

Diversions.—Mr. Bate diverts water for irrigation purposes above the gauge. Observer.—A. E. Bate.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Bate Creek at Bate's Ranch, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
April 16. May 14. July 21. Oct. 23.	do				Feet. 1.71 1.49 1.20 1.42	Secft. 1.23 0.34 Nil. 0.15

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Bate Creek at Bate's Ranch, for 1914.

	An	oril.	M	ay.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Fee'.	Secft.
1			1.62 1.61 1.56 1.53 1.52	0.83 0.78 0.60 0.49 0.45	1.40 1.42 1.46 1.58 1.54	$\begin{array}{c} 0.11 \\ 0.15 \\ 0.25 \\ 0.67 \\ 0.52 \end{array}$
6			1.51 1.50 1.47 1.48 1.48	0.42 0.38 0.28 0.32 0.32	1.49 1.50 1.42 1.41 1.42	0.35 0.38 0.15 0.13 0.15
11	1.92	2.37	1.46 1.45 1.42 1.48 1.47	$\begin{array}{c} 0.25 \\ 0.22 \\ 0.15 \\ 0.32 \\ 0.28 \end{array}$	1.43 1.54 1.72 1.56 1.48	0.18 0.52 1.28 0.60 0.32
16	1.77 1.72 1.75 1.80 1.78	1.53 1.28 1.42 1.70 1.59	1.50 1.50 1.48 1.48 1.48	0.38 0.38 0.32 0.32 0.32	1.46 1.44 1.42 1.40 1.40	0.25 0.20 0.15 0.11 0.11
21 22 23 24 25	1.72 1.73 1.74 1.73 1.68	1.28 1.32 1.37 1.32 1.09	1.48 1.48 1.48 1.50 1.47	0.32 0.32 0.32 0.38 0.28	1.44 1.41 1.40 1.38 1.46	0.20 0.13 0.11 0.68 0.25
26	1.67 1.66 1.65 1.65 1.65	1.05 1.00 0.96 0.96 0.96	1.46 1.44 1.45 1.44 1.43 1.42	0 25 0.20 0.22 0.20 0.18 0.15	1.45 1.43 1.40 1.45 1.42	0.22 0 18 0.11 0.22 0.15

DAILY GAUGE HEIGHT AND DISCHARGE of Bate Creek at Bate's Ranch, for 1914.—('oncluded.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	gust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Sec -ft.	Feet.	Secfl.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secfl.
1	1.38 1.38 1.35 1.32 1.36	0.08 0.08 0.04 0.03 0.05	1.30 1.28 1.20 1.21 1.17	0.02 0.02 Nil	1.37 1.36 1.34 1.36 1.36	0.07 0.05 0.04 0.05 0.05	1 41 1.42 1.42 1.46 1.45	0.13 0.15 0.15 0.25 0.22
6	1.36 1.38 1.32 1.36 1.36	0.05 0.08 0.03 0.05 0.05	1.18 1.16 1.21 1.26 1.25	0.01 0.01	1.35 1.36 1.39 1.40 1.37	0.04 0.05 0.10 0.11 0.07	$\begin{array}{c} 1.45 \\ 1.50 \\ 1.55 \\ 1.46 \\ 1.46 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.22 \\ 0.38 \\ 0.56 \\ 0.25 \\ 0.25 \end{array}$
11. 12. 13. 14. 15	1.36 1.31 1.28 1.27 1.30	0.05 0.02 0.02 0.01 0.02	1.21 1.20 1.20 1.15 1.15	Nil " "	1.36 1.38 1.84 1.55 1.44	$\begin{array}{c} 0.05 \\ 0.08 \\ 1.92 \\ 0.56 \\ 0.20 \end{array}$	I .44 1 .42 1 .42 I .42 I .42	0.20 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15
16. 17. 18. 19. 20.	1.22 1.25 1.20 1.20 1.22	Nil 0.01 Nil "	1.15 1.20 1.28 1.26 1.30	0.02 0.01 0.02	1.42 1.40 1.39 1.40 1.40	0.15 0.11 0.10 0.11 0.11	1.42 1.42 1.42 1.42 1.42	0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15
21. 22. 23. 24. 25	1.20 1.20 1.20 1.18 1.20	64 64	1.28 1.24 1.30 1.59 1.41	0.02 0.01 0.02 0.70 0.13	1.40 1.40 1.40 1.40 1.40	0.11 0.11 0.11 0.11 0.11	1.42 1.42 1.42 1.43 1.43	0.15 0.15 0.15 0.18 0.18
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	1.21 1.15 1.19 1.16 1.16 1.14	ee	1.36 1.34 1.37 1.34 1.36 1.38	0.05 0.04 0.07 0.04 0.05 0.08	1.40 1.40 1.40 1.40 1.40	0.11 0.11 0.11 0.11 0.11	1.44 1.43 1.43 1.44 1.43 1.44	0.20 0.18 0.18 0.20 0.15 0.20

MONTHLY DISCHARGE of Bate Creek at Bate's Ranch, for 1914.

(Drainage area 12 square miles.)

	Dī	SCHARGE IN	Run-Off.			
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
April (15-30) May. June July August. September. October	1.28 0.08 0.70	0.96 0.15 0.11 	1.32 0.34 0.27 0.02 0.04 0.17 0.20	0.110 0.029 0.023 0.002 0.004 0.014 0.016	0.065 0.033 0.026 0.002 0.005 0.016 0.018	422 21 166 1 3 100 122

SNAKE CREEK NEAR VAL MARIE.

Location.—On SW, 4 Sec. 16, Tp. 4, Rge. 13, W. 3rd Mer., about one-half mile east of Val Marie post office.

Records available.—April 7 to October 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff, fastened to post on right bank; the elevation of the zero of the gauge in its present location has been 87.91 feet since establishment.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark, located three feet north of the east tower of the cable; assumed elevation, 100,00 feet.

Channel.—Permanent.

Discharge measurements.—Made from cable and by weir.

Observer.—Jean Denniel.

Discharge Measurements of Snake Creek near Val Marie, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
		Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
April 7. April 19. May 11. May 18. June 20. June 21. June 22. June 23. June 24. July 11. July 24. Oct. 24.	do d	13.4		1 19 0 08	3.05 1.81 1.14 1.04 0.52b 0.59 0.60 0.58 0.52 0.43 0.34 0.54	40.00 1.35 0.32a 0.20a 0.24a 0.35a 0.31a 0.22a 0.05a Nil 0.26a

a Weir measurement.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Snake Creek near Val Marie, for 1914.

	Ap	ril.	M	ay.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1 2 3 4 5			1.20 1.16 1.16 1.14 1.13	0.40 0.34 0.34 0.31 0.30		
6	3 03 2 70 3 67 6 41	40.00 29.00 60.00 146.00	1.12 1.20 1.24 1.19 1.16	0.28 0.40 0.46 0.38 0.34		
11	6 78 5.16 3.11 1.98 2.31	158.00 107.00 42.00 6.70 17.10	1.14 a	0.31		
16 17 18 19 20	3.59 2.49 1.93 1.81 1.72	57.00 23.00 5.20 1.58 1.18			0.52b	0.21
21 22 23 24 25	1.66 1.61 1.58 1.31 1.31	1.09 1.02 0.97 0.56 0.56			0.56 0.60 0.58 0.52 0.60	0.28 0.35 0.31 0.21 0.35
26	1.26 1.23 1.29 1.26 1.26	0 49 0 44 0 54 0 49 0 49			0 62 0.67 0.60 0.60 0.57	0.39 0.48 0.35 0.35 0.30

b Station moved upstream about one mile June 20.

a to a No observer. b Station moved about one mile upstream.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Snake Creek near Val Marie, for 1914.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Galige Height.	Dis- charge.
1 2 3 4 5 6	Feet. 0.55 0.51 0.50 0.49 0.49 0.47 0.45	Secft. 0.26 0.19 0.17 0.15 0.15 0.00 0.09	Feet. Dry a a a a	Secft. Nil u u u	Feet. 0.42 0.41 0.39 0.39 0.38 0.37 0.37 0.39	Secft. 0 04 0 03 0 02 0 02 0 01 0 01 0 01 0 02	Feet. 0.54 0.53 0.53 0.57 0.62 0.64 0.65 0.66	Secft. 0.24 0.22 0.22 0.30 0.39 0.42 0.44 0.45
8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	0.42 0.42 0.42 0.46 0.44 0.42 0.39 0.38	0.04 0.04 0.04 0.10 0.07 0.07 0.02 0.01	64 64 64 65 65 66	62 62 63 64 64	0.45 0.45 0.44 0.44 0.62 0.68 0.66	0.08 0.08 0.07 0.07 0.39 0.49 0.46	0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.62 0.58 0.57	0.48 0.46 0.46 0.39 0.31 0.30
16. 17. 18. 19.	0.37 0.35 0.35 0.35 0.35	0 01 Nil "	n n n	п п п	0.64 0.60 0.59 0.58 0.59	0.42 0.35 0.33 0.31 0.33	0.57 0.57 0.58 0.60 0.61	0.30 0.30 0.31 0.35 0.37
21. 22. 23. 24. 25.	0.36 0.34 Dry	er er	0.40 0.45	0.02 0.08	0.58 0.59 0.57 0.57 0.55	0.31 0.33 0.30 0.30 0.26	0.52 0.54 0.52 0.54 0.54	0.21 0.24 0.21 0.24 0.24
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	er er er	er er er	0.41 0.40 0.40 0.40 0.39 0.43	0.03 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.06	0.54 0.54 0.53 0.53 0.53	0.24 0.24 0.22 0.22 0.22	0.54 0.52 0.55 0.55 0.54 0.55	0.24 0.21 0.26 0.26 0.24 0.26

Monthly Discharge of Snake Creek near Val Marie, for 1914. (Dralnage area 188 square miles.)

	Diamage a.					
	Dı	SCHARGE IN	Run-Off.			
Month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
April (7-30) May (1-11) June (20-30) July August September	0.46 0.48 0.26 0.08 0.49	0.44 0.28 0.21 Nil. Nil. 0.01 0.21	29.10 0.35 0.32 0.05 0.01 0.21 0.32	0.15000 0.00200 0.00200 0.00200 0.00020 0.00005 0.00100 0.00200	0.01300 0.00080 0.00070 0.00030 0.00006 0.00100 0.00200	1,388 8 7 3 1 12 19
The period					0.01786	1,438

BIGBREED CREEK NEAR BUZZARD'S RANCH.

Location.—On the SE. ½ Sec. 15, Tp. 2, Rge. 11, W. 3rd Mer., near Coriander post office.

Records available.—March 30 to October 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff, fastened to a post on the left bank about three miles from Mr.

Buzzard's house; elevation of the zero of the gauge has been maintained at 92.13 feet since establishment.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark, located on the left bank 36 feet from the gauge; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Probably permanent.

Discharge measurements.—Made with meter and weir.

Winter flow.—This station is not maintained during the winter.

Observer.—Geo. A. Brown and A. A. Hendrix.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS	of	Bigbreed	Creek	near	Buzzard's	Ranch,	in	1914.
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Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
	E. W. W. Hughes		Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet. 3.19	Secft.
April 2	do do do do		26.6		2.45 0.98 0.89 0.85	35.00 0.87a 0.31a 0.06a
June 10	dodo do do	10.3	6.74	0.59	0.34 1.12 0.14	Nil. 3.90 Nil.
July 3	do do do				0.60	u u

a Weir measurement.

DAILY GAUGE HEIGHT AND DISCHARGE of Bigbreed Creek near Buzzard's Ranch, for 1914

_	Ma	rch.	Ap	ril.	Ma	ıy	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secfl.
1			3.19 2.66 2.55 2.14 2.18	40.00 36.00 35.00 33.00 33.00	0.92 0.92 0.96 0.96 0.95	0.26 0.26 0.64 0.64 0.50	0.45 0.36 0.33 0.32 0.32	Nil.
6			2.16 2.14a 1.61 1.40 1.35	33.00 33.00 25.00 14.80 12.60	0.95 0.95 0.94 0.94 0.93	0.50 0.50 0.42 0.42 0.34	0.33 0.31 0.30 0.30 0.30	т п п
11 12. 13. 14. 15.			1.20 1.97 1.97 2.37 1.45	6.40 43.00 43.00 63.00 17.10	1.08 1.06 0.93 0.93 0.94	2.80 2.30 0.34 0.34 0.42	0.31 0.31 1.14 1.15 1.09	4.50 5.80 3.00
16 17 18 19 20.			1.36 1.36 1.20 1.10 1.12	13.00 13.00 6.40 3.20 3.80	0.94 0.88 0.85 0.85 0.88	0.42 0.08 0.05 0.08 0.05	1.30 1.19 1.05 1.00 0.98	10.40 6.10 2.10 1.20 0.92
22			1.07 0.99 0.97 0.96 0.99	2.50 1.06 0.78 0.64 1.06	0.83 0.84 0.83 0.79 0.75	0.03 0.04 0.03 Nil.	0.96 1.16 0.90 0.83 0.88	0.64 5.10 0.10 0.03 0.08
26	1.05c 2.01	25 32	0.98 0.94 0.95 0.94 0.93	0.92 0.42 0.50 0.42 0.34	0.68 0.66 0.62 0.59 0.58 0.47	er er er	0.97 1.09 1.12 1.10 0.90	0.78 3.00 3.80 3.20 0.10

a to a Gauge height affected by ice.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Bigbreed Creek near Buzzard's Ranch, for 1914-Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
•	Feet.	Secfl.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secfl.	Feet.	Secft.
1	0.78 0.70 0.69 0.65 0.80	Nil.	Dry.	Nil.	Dry.	Nil.	Dry.	Nil.
6. 7. 8. 9.	0.72 0.64 0.57 0.48 0.44	п п п	17 64 64	т п п	π π π	er er er	0.55 0.60 0.45 Dry.	α α α
11. 12. 13. 14. 15.	Dry.	er er er	66	er er er	et et et	er er er	66 66 66 66	ec ec ec
16. 17. 18. 19. 20.	et et et	и и и		et et et	п п п	er er er	er er	а ш ш
21 22 23 24 25	eq eq eq	et et et	т п п	6 62 64 64	66 66 66	т п п	er er er	т ж п
26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31.	et et et	ec ec ec ec	ee ee ee	er er er	а а н п	т а п	66 66 66	а п п

MONTHLY DISCHARGE of Bigbreed Creek near Buzzard's Ranch, for 1914.

(Drainage area 83 square miles.)

	Di	SCHARGE IN	Run-Off			
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
March (30-31) April May June July August September October	63.00 2.80 10.40					113 1,023 23 101 Nil.
The period					0.282	1,260

FRENCHMAN RIVER AT BUZZARD'S RANCH.

Location.—On the NW. \(\frac{1}{4}\) Sec. 3, Tp. 2, Rge. 11, W. 3rd Mer., at Wm. Buzzard's ranch, near Coriander post office.

Records available.—March 27, 1914, to October 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff, fastened to post on left bank about one-half mile upstream from Mr. Buzzard's house; the elevation of the zero of the gauge is 87.50 feet.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark, located about two feet west of the sill of the north tower of the cable; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Probably permanent.

Discharge measurements.—Made by wading, or from cable.

Winter flow.—Station not maintained during winter.

Observer.-Geo. A. Brown, and A. Hendrix.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Frenchman River at Buzzard's Ranch, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
Mar. 28. April 1. April 1. April 2. April 26. May 4. May 20. June 8. June 10. June 13.	do d	Feet. 43.5 46.0 47.9 46.6 44.0 45.9 44.8 44.3 43.5 50.0	Sq. ft. 39.0 77.1 92.8 72.7 38.1 53.1 41.0 32.8 35.8 106.4	Ft. per sec. 1.73 1.52 1.54 1.80 2.88 1.33 1.19 0.58 0.60 3.27	Feet. 1.36 2.18 2.54 2.30 1.05 0.88 0.79 0.60 0.61 2.48	SSft. 68.0a 117.0a 139.0a 131.0a 110.0 71.0 49.0 18.9 22.0 348.0
June 27. July 3. July 28. October 26.	dodo	45.1 45.1 41.0	37.4 39.3 30.0	0.60	0.60 0.69 0.10 0.54	19.0 15.6 0.3b 17.4

a Ice conditions.b Discharge estimated.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Frenchman River at Buzzard's Ranch, for 1914.

	Ma	rch.	Ap	ril.	M	ay.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
1	Feet.		Feet. 2.36 2.32 2.65 3.38 4.34	Secft. 128 131 146 515 688	Feet. 0.94 0.93 0.90 0.85 0.85	Secft. 76 74 69 60 60	Feet. 0.57 0.56 0.55 0.55 0.56	Secft. 20 19 18 18 18
6			5.78 7.03 4.45 3.93 4.72	947 1,172 708 614 757	0.85 0.84 0.82 0.81 0.80	60 58 55 53 51	0.56 0.67 0.64 0.60 0.61	19 32 28 23 24
11. 12. 13. 14. 15			6.04 6.15 5.45 5.33 3.17	994 1,014 888 866 <i>a</i> 478	0.82 0.83 0.84 0.84 0.86	55 56 58 58 62	0.64 0.68 2.70 2.00 0.89	28 33 393 267 67
16. 17. 18. 19.			4.95 6.03 4.46 3.72 3.07	798 992 710 577 460	0.91 0.90 0.85 0.85 0.79	71 69 60 60 49	0.74 0.72 0.70 0.69 0.64	42 39 36 35 28
21. 22. 23. 24. 25			2.57 2.04 1.73 1.82 1.67	370 274 218 235 208	0.78 0.75 0.74 0.71 0.67	48 43 42 37 32	0.63 0.61 0.59 0.58 0.68	27 24 22 21 33
26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31.	1.81 1.28 0.98 1.14 1.88	95 <i>a</i> 68 44 53 97	1.05 1.00 0.95 0.95 0.94	96 87 78 78 76	0.67 0.66 0.63 0.61 0.60 0.59	32 30 27 24 23 22	0.85 0.60 0.59 0.57 0.56	60 23 22 20 19

a March 27 to April 14-ice conditions.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Frenchman River at Buzzard's Ranch, for 1914. - Concluded.

			1					
	Ju	ly.	Aug	gust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft
1	0 55a 0.55a 0.54a 0.54a 0.53	18.00 18.00 17.10 17.10 16.20	0.16 0.26 0.26 0.21 0.15	0.55 1.70 1.70 0.90 0.50	0.11 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01	0.34 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03	0.39 0.37 0.35 0.32 0.30	6.1 5.3 4.5 3.3 2.5
6	0.53 0.52 0.50 0.49 0.43	16.20 15.30 13.50 12.70 8.30	0.10 0.01 0.02 Dry	0.30 0.03 0.06 Nil	0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 Dry	0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 Nil	0.69 0.84 0.80 0.70 0.73	35.0 58.0 51.0 36.0 40.0
1	0.41 0.40 0.39 0.36 0.34	7.10 6.50 6.10 4.90 4.10	er er	и и и	0.82 0.42	55.00 7.70	0.75 0.80 0.81 0.79 0.76	43.0 51.0 53.0 49.0 45.0
6	0.33 0.31 0.30 0.28 0.26	3.70 2.90 2.50 2.10 1.70	er er	14 14 14	0.30 0.20 0.17 0.15 0.10	2.50 0.75 0.60 0.50 0.30	$\begin{array}{c} 0.75 \\ 0.75 \\ 0.72 \\ 0.70 \\ 0.70 \end{array}$	43.0 43.0 39.0 36.0 36.0
21	0.24 0.23 0.17 0.11 0.10	1.35 1.20 0.60 0.34 0.30	0.72	39.00	0.02 0.10 0.13 0.60 0.55	0.06 0.30 0.42 23.00 18.00	0.69 0.67 0.65 0.62 0.58	35.0 32.0 29.0 25.0 21.0
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	$\begin{array}{c} 0.10 \\ 0.10 \\ 0.11 \\ 0.11 \\ 0.10 \\ 0.11 \\ \end{array}$	0.30 0.30 0.34 0.30 0.30 0.34	0.54 0.72 0.35 0.32 0.30 0.20	17.10 39.00 4.50 3.30 2.50 0.75	0.53 0.50 0.47 0.43 0.41	16.20 13.50 11.10 8.30 7.10	0.56 0.54 0.54 0.53 0.53 0.52	19.0 17.1 17.1 16.2 16.2 15.3

a Gauge height interpolated.

MONTHLY DISCHARGE of Frenchman River at Buzzard's Ranch, for 1914.

(Drainage area 1,778 square miles.)

	Di	SCHARGE IN	ET.	Run-Off.		
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
March (27–31) April May May June July August September October	1,172 76 393 18 39	44.00 76.00 22.00 18.00 0.30 0.00 0.00 2.50	$\begin{array}{c} 71.0 \\ 510.0 \\ 51.0 \\ 49.0 \\ 6.4 \\ 3.6 \\ 5.5 \\ 30.0 \end{array}$	0.040 0.287 0.028 0.027 0.004 0.002 0.003 0.017	0.007 0.320 0.032 0.030 0.005 0.002 0.003 0.020	708 30,347 3,124 2,892 396 222 329 1,833
The period					0.419	39,851

LITTLEBREED CREEK NEAB RUZZARD'S RANCH.

Location.—On the NW. ¼ Sec. 11, Tp. 2, Rgc. 11, W. 3rd Mer., near Coriander post office. Records available.—March 28 to October 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff, fastened to post on right bank about two miles from Mr. Buzzard's

house; elevation of the zero of the gauge has been 92.82 feet since establishment.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark, located on the left bank about 60 feet from the gauge; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Probably permanent.

Discharge measurements.—Made by meter, and by weir at low stages.

Winter flow.—This station is not maintained during the winter.

Artificial control.—Mr. Buzzard has a dam about one mile below this station, but the flow at the gauge is not affected by this structure.

Observer. - Geo. A. Brown and A. A. Hendrix.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Littlebreed Creek near Buzzard's Ranch, in 1914.

Date.	Eng	gineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge
			Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
far. 31	E. W. W. Hu	ghes	7.5	3.17	0.25	1.23	0.80
Mar. 31	do		12.0	11.20	0.64	1.84	7.20
pril 1	do		19.0	34.60	0.55	3.36	18.70
pril 2	do		130.0	157.00	0.47	4.52	74.00
pril 26	do					0.38	0.02
Tay 4	do						Nil
fay 20	do						4
une 8	do						и
une 13	do		12.8	13.20	0.46	1.82	6.10
une 27	do		5.5	2.63	0.28	0.63	0.74
uly 3	do						Nil
ıly 28	do						
ct. 26	do						"

a Weir measurement.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Littlebreed Creek near Buzzard's Ranch, for 9114.

_	Ma	rch.	Ap	ril.	M	ay.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1 2. 3 4 5.			3.16a 4.32 3.95 3.57 3.23	18.70 74.00 54.00 41.00 30.00	Dry " "	Nil " "	Dry "	Nil "
6			3.53 2.36 2.00 1.45 1.19	39.00 12.50 8.30 4.00 2.70	n n	er er er	er er er	n n n
11			1.08 1.29 1.30 2.31 2.51	2.20 3.10 3.20 11.80 14.80	er er er	n n n	1.91 3.08 1.21	7.40 26.00 2.70
16	1		2.35 1.28 1.06 0.95 1.04	$12.40 \\ 3.00 \\ 2.10 \\ 1.70 \\ 2.10$	er er er	и и и	1.56 1.02 0.83 0.55 0.51	4.70 1.98 1.24 0.40 0.32
21 22 23 24 25			0.93 0.91 0.83 0.81 0.49	1.62 1.54 1.24 1.18 0.28	er er er	ec er ec	0.39 0.38 Dry 0.78	0.08 0.06 Nil 1.09
26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31.	0.98a 0.98 1.14 1.53	0.20 0.20 0.50 4.00	0.38 0.31 Dry	0.06 Nil "	44 44 44 44	66 60 60 66	1.72 0.63 0.50 0.40 Dry	5.80 0.64 0.30 0.10 Nil

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Littlebreed Creek near Buzzard's Ranch, for 1914.

—Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	gust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ober.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secf1.	Feet.	Secft.
1	Dry.	Nil "	Dry .	Nil .	Dry	Nil	Dry	Nil
3	44	44	и	4	4	и	4	4
4	44	и	4	и	"	и	и	44
5	44	"	и	44	4	ш		4
6	44		tt.	4	и	64	ш	и
7	44	"	- 4	14	и	и	1.85	6.80
8	44	"	4	4	и	и	1.51	4.40
9	44	4	4	"	4	и	0.75	1.00
10		-	-			44	0.70	0.85
11	44	4	44	44	44	4	0.80	1.15
12	44	16		и	и	64	Drv	Nil
13	66	4	4	66	"	и	"	и
14	и	44	44	4	"	ш	4	4
15	44	и	4	"	"	"		"
16	4	44	64	ш	0.85	1.30		4
17	44	4	и	и	0.50	0.30	4	и
18	44	44	- 4	4	Dry	Nil	"	4
19	44	14	64	4	"	"	"	- 4
20	4	u	- 4	4	- 44	4	"	- "
21	4	и	4	4	и	и		4
22	44	44	и	4	и	и	"	u
23	66	44	и	и	и	-44	"	и
24	44	44		"	4	"	ш	"
25	4	и	0.89	1.46	и	4	- 4	"
26	и	44	0.65	0.70	и	и	u	4
27	4	44	Dry	Nil	"	44	"	4
28	ш	44	4	4	4	и	"	4
29	66	44	**	4	4	4	ш	- 66
30	66	44	-44	- 44	и	4	"	"
31	4	44	- 44	- 4			"	4

Monthly Discharge of Littlebreed Creek near Buzzard's Ranch, for 1914. (Drainage area 61 square miles.)

	Dı	SCHARGE IN	Run-Off.			
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
March (28-31) April May	4.00 74.00	0.20	1.22 11.70	0.0200 0.1910	0.001 0.213	10 696 Nil.
JuneJuly	26.00		1.76	0.0290	0.032	106 Nil.
August September October	$\frac{1.46}{1.30}$		0.07	0.0010 0.0009 0.0070	0.001 0.001 0.008	4 3 28
The period					0.256	847

McEachran Creek at McCoy's ranch.

Location.—On the SW, \frac{1}{2} Sec. 6, Tp. 1, Rge. 7, W. 3rd Mer., about 50 feet north of Mr. McCoy's house.

Records available.—May 1 to October 31, 1914.
Gauge.—Staff gauge, fastened to a post in the right bank; elevation of the zero of the gauge has been maintained at 89.50 feet since establishment.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark, located 32 feet southeast of the gauge; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Probably permanent.

Discharge measurements.—Made with meter, and by weir at low stages.

Winter flow.—Station not maintained during the winter.

Diversions.—There is no diversion from this stream.

Observer.—Donald McCoy.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of McEachran Creek at McCoy's Ranch, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
	E. W. W. Hughes			0.60	Secft. 0.54a
July 1)	1	0.28	b

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of McEachran Creek at McCoy's Ranch, for 1914.

	M	ay.	Ju	ne	Ju	ly.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
1 2 3 4 5	Feet. 0.60 0.60 0.60 0.55 0.55	Secft. 0.54 0.54 0.54 0.37 0.37	Feet. 0.25 0.25 0.25 0.32 0.32	Secft. 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.03 0.04	Feet. 0.28 0.28 0.25 0.25 0.25 0.25	Secft. 0.02 0.02 0.01 0.01 0.01
6	0.50 0.50 0.50 0.50 0.50	0.24 0.24 0.24 0.24 0.24	0.35 0.35 0.30 0.30 0.30	0.04 0.04 0.02 0.02 0.02	0.25 0.25 0.25 0.25 0.25 0.20	0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 Nil.a
11	0.50 0.50 0.50 0.50 0.50	0.24 0.24 0.24 0.24 0.24	0.30 0.35 0.40 0.40 0.40	0.02 0.04 0.08 0.08 0.08	0.20 0.20 0.20 0.20 0.20 0.10	n n n
16	$\begin{array}{c} 0.45 \\ 0.45 \\ 0.45 \\ 0.45 \\ 0.45 \\ 0.45 \end{array}$	0.13 0.13 0.13 0.13 0.13	0.40 0.35 0.35 0.35 0.35	0.08 0.04 0.04 0.04 0.04	0.10 Dry. "	et et et
21	0.45 0.45 0.45 0.40 0.40	0.13 0.13 0.13 0.08 0.08	0.35 0.30 0.30 0.30 0.30	0.04 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.02	п п п	e e e
26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31.	0.35 0.35 0.30 0.30 0.25 0.25	0.04 0.04 0.02 0.02 0.01 0.01	0.30 0.30 0.30 0.30 0.29	0.02 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.02	ee ee ee	ee ee ee

s Stream dry from July 10 to Oct. 31.

a Weir measurement.b Flow too small to measure.

Monthly Discharge of McEachran Creek at McCov's Ranch, for 1914.

(Drainage area 107 square miles.)

	Dı	SCHARGE IN	RUN-OFF.			
Monte.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
May June July	0.54 0.08 0.02	0.01 0.01 0.00	0.200 0.030 0.004	0.00200 0.00030 0.00003	0.00200 0.00030 0.0003	12.0 2.0 0.2
The period					0.00233	14-2

HORSE CREEK NEAR BARNARD, MONTANA, U.S.A.

Location.—About one mile north of Barnard post office, on United States unsurveyed land. and about one-quarter mile south of the international boundary.

Records available.—May 1 to October 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Staff gauge, fastened to a post on the right bank; the elevation of the zero of the gauge has been maintained at 92.54 feet since establishment.

Bench-mark.—Wooden plug, driven in the left bank 30 feet from the gauge; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Probably permanent.

Discharge measurements.—Made by wading, with meter, and by weir at low stages.

Winter flow.—This station is not maintained during the winter.

Observer.—W. J. Harris.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Horse Creek near Barnard, Montana, U.S.A., in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
		Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
30 1					0.64 0.50 0.45	0.63 0.28a 0.22a

a Weir measurement.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Horse Creek near Barnard, Montana, U.S.A., for 1914.

	M	ay.	Ju	ne.	Ju	ly.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	0.66 0.62 0.54 0.46 0.52	0.69 0.57 0.37 0.23 0.33	0.40 0.40 0.40 0.40 0.56	0.14 0.14 0.14 0.14 0.41	0.46 0.46 0.46 0.45 0.41	0.23 0.23 0.23 0.21 0.21
6	0.53 0.53 0.58 0.52 0.52	0.35 0.35 0.46 0.33 0.33	0.56 0.55 0.54 0.54 0.52	0.41 0.39 0.37 0.37 0.33	0.42 0.40 0.37 0.35 0.34	0 17 0.14 0.11 0.09 0.08
11	0.54 0.54 0.53 0.52 0.52	0.37 0.37 0.35 0.33 0.33	0.51 0.67 0.67 0.67 0.67	0.31 0.73 0.73 0.73 0.73	0.32 0.31 0.31 0.40 Dry.	0.07 0.06 0.06 0.14b Nil.
16	0.51 0.51 0.54 0.57 0.52	0.31 0.31 0.37 0.44 0.33	0.94 0.59 0.56 0.54 0.54	1.66 0.49 0.41 0.37 0.37	ee ee	er er er
21	0.50 0.48 0.48 0.48 0.48	0.29 0.26 0.26 0.26 0.26 0.26	0.52 0.52 0.50 0.50 0.54	0.33 0.33 0.29 0.29 0.37	er er	n n n
26	$\begin{array}{c} 0.46 \\ 0.44 \\ 0.44 \\ 0.42 \\ 0.42 \\ 0.40 \end{array}$	0.23 0.20 0.20 0.17 0.17 0.14	0.56 0.56 0.60 0.55a 0.50	0.41 0.41 0.51 0.39 0.29	67 67 67 67	b

Monthly Discharge of Horse Creek near Barnard, Montana, U.S.A., for 1914.

(Drainage area 71 square miles.)

	Dī	SCHARGE IN	Run-Off.			
Монтн.	Maximum .	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
May June July August September October	0 23					20 26 4 Nil.
The period					0,013	50

BOWREY DITCH FROM ROCK CREEK, MONTANA, U.S.A.

Location.—In United States unsurveyed territory, near Barnard, Montana. Records available.—June 1 to August 26, 1914. Gauge.—Vertical staff; elevation of zero 96.51 feet.

Bench-mark.—Stake on left bank; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet. Discharge measurements.—By wading. Observer.—C. W. Bowrey.

a Gauge height interpolated.b Stream dry from July 14 to Oct. 31.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Bowrey Ditch from Rock Creek, Montana, U.S.A., in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.		Mean Velocity.		Discharge.
		Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
30			2.13 6.85	0.25	0.70 1.45	Nil. 0.53 1.05

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Bowrey Ditch from Rock Creek, Montana, U.S.A. for 1914.

	Jui	ne.	July.		August.	
Day,	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft
1	1.29 1.35 1.45 1.50 1.50	0.94 0.99 1.06 1.09 1.09	1 45 1.50	1.06		
6	1.50 1.40 1.45	1.09 1.02 1.06				
11. 12. 13. 14.						
6						
21					1.70	1.23
70	0.70	0.53			1.20	0.89

MONTHLY DISCHARGE of Bowrey Ditch from Rock Creek, Montana, U.S.A., for 1914.

	Dischar	Run-Off		
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Total in Acre-feet.
une (1-8 and 30) uly (1-2) uugust (25-26)	1.09 1.09 1.23	0.00 00.00 00.0	0.98 1.08 1.06	18 4 4
he period				26

ROCK CREEK NEAR BARNARD, MONTANA, U.S.A.

Location. On United States unsurveyed land, about one mile south of the international boundary.

Records available.—May 1 to October 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff, fastened to a post on the right bank about one-half mile down-stream from Mr. Bowrey's house; the elevation of the zero of the gauge has been maintained at 91.83 feet since establishment.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark, located 28 feet west of the gauge; assumed elevation, 100,00 feet.

Channel.—Probably permanent.

Discharge measurements.—Made by wading.

Winter flow.—Station not maintained during the winter.

Diversions.—Mr. Chas. Bowrey diverts water for irrigation purposes, about one-quarter mile above the gauge. Records of the discharge of this ditch appear elsewhere in this report, but are included in the monthly computations of this station.

Observer.—Chas. Bowrey.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Rock Creek near Barnard, Montana, U.S.A., in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge
April 30	E. W. W. Hughesdo	Fcet. 15 1 19.1 8.1	Sq. feet. S 57 19 10 S 10	Ft. per sec. 1.10 0.98 0.40	Fect. 1.01 1.02 0.50	Secft. 9.40 9.90 0.87

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Rock Creek near Barnard, Montana, U.S.A., for 1914.

	М	ay.	Ju	ne.	Ju	ly.	Aug	gust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	obar.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secfl.	Feet.	Secft.	Fcet.	Secft	Fcet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft	Feet.	Secft.
1 2 3 4. 5	1 06 1 06 1 06 1 05 1 05	11.4 11.4 11.4 11.0 11.0	Dry.a " a " a " a " a	Nil.	0.50 <i>a</i> 1.05 <i>b</i> 0.99 0.95 0.94	0 85 11.00 8.70 7 40 7.10	Dry.a a a 1.32d 1.12	Nil. " 22 00 13.80	0.60	1.55 0.50c 0.50c 0.50c 0.50c	0.60	0.50c 0.50c 0.50c 0.50c 1.55
6 7 8 9 10	1.04 1.04 1.04 1.04	10 6 10.6 10.6 10 6 10.6	" a " a 1.30b 1.20	21.0 17.0	0.94	7.10 7.10c 7.10c 7.10c 7.10c 7.10c	0.90 0.65 0.65	6.10 2.00 2.00 1.55c 1.15c		0.50c 0.50c 0.50c 0.50c 0.50c	0.85 0.95 2.45 1.65	5 00 7 40 67 00 35.00 26.00c
11 12 13 14	1.04 1.04 1.04 1.04 1.03	10.6 10.0 10.6 10.6 10.2	1.10 1.07 1.05 1.00 1.00	13.0 11.8 11.0 9.0 9.0	1.96 1.90 1.30 1.03	7.10 <i>c</i> 17.00 15.00 21.00 10.20		1.00c 0.85c 0.50c 0.50c 0.50c	0 70	0 50 <i>c</i> 0 50 <i>c</i> 0 50 <i>c</i> 0 50 <i>c</i> 2 50	1.05 1.00 0.90	20.00c 15.00c 11.00 9.00 6.10
16 17 18 19	1.02 1.02 1.04 1.04 1.04	9.8 9.8 10.6 10.6 10.6	1.03 1.03 1.00 0.98 0.99	10.2 10.2 9.0 8.4 8.7	1.03 1.03 1.03 Dry.a a	10.20 10.20 10.20 Nil.		0.50c 0.50c 0.50c 0.50c 0.50c	0.60 0.60 0.60 0.55 0.55	1.55 1.55 1.55 1.15 1.15	0.85 0.75 0.70	5.00 4.50c 4.00c 3.20 2.50
21 22 23 21, 25	Dry.a 1.04d	Nil. 10-6 10.6c 10.6c 10.6c	1.00 1.02 1.00 1.00 1.00	9.0 9.8 9.0 9.0 9.8	" a " a " a " a	ee ee ee	1.30	0.50c 0.50c 0.50c 0.50c 21.00	0.55 0.55 0.55	1 15 1 15 1 15 0 50c 0 50c	0.97 0.70 0.70 0.70 0.70 0.70	8 00 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50
26	Dry.a " a " a " a	10.6c 10.6c Nil.	1.00 0.95 0.96 0.90 1.00	9.0 7.4 7.7 6.1 9.0	" a " a " a " a " a " a	66 66 66 66	1.30 1.15 1.05 0.85 0.80 0.65	21 00 15 00 11 00 5 00 4 00 2 00		0.50c 0.50c 0.50c 0.50c 0.50c	0.70	2.50c 2.50c 2.50c 2.50c 2.50c 2.50c 2.50c

a Sluice in dam closed, reservoir filling.

b Dam broke.

c Discharge estimated.
d Sluice in dam opened.

MONTHLY DISCHARGE of Rock Creek near Barnard, Montana, U.S.A., for 1914.

(Drainage area 230 square miles)

	Di	DISCHARGE IN SECOND-PERT.					
Монти.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per s juare Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total 'n Acre-fect	
May June July August September October	$\begin{array}{c} 11 & 4 \\ 21 & 0 \\ 47 & 0 \\ 22 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 \\ 67 & 0 \end{array}$	0 00 0 94 0 00 0 00 0 50 0 50	8 90 7 80 7 60 4 40 0 85 8 30	0 039 0 034 0 033 0 019 0 004 0 036	0 045 0 038 0 038 0 022 0 004 0 042	549 462 463 273 51 510	
The period					1.89	2,308	

Note.—This table includes discharge of Bowrey Ditch.

Miscellaneous Discharge Measurements made in Frenchman River drainage basin, in 1914.

Date	е.	Engineer.	Stream.	Location.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Dis- charge
		N. II. E.	71. 1. 1. 1. 6. 1	no. c. on. n	Feet.	Sq. ft.	Fi. pr sec.	
March Iune	17 27	M. H. French F. R. Steinberger	B'acktail Creek	30-6-23-3				Nil.
March	17	M. H. French	Concrete Coulce	2-7-23-3				и
April	7	F. R. Steinberger		do	7 10	3 04	0.70	2 20
June Aug.	26 7	do do	do do	do cb				0 13 0.13
June	20	do	Calf Creek	SE. 5-8-22-3				0.14
Sept.	14	E. W. W. Hughes		do	8 00	3 25	0.90	2 90
May Iune	7	F. R. Steinberger	Doyle Coulee, do	SE. 17-7-22-3	1911			0.22
July	20	do	do	do				0.09
Aug.	7	do	do	do				20.08
March March	25 31	M. H. French	Frenchman River.	25-6-22-3 do	38 00 44 00	39 (0)	0.92	28.00 44.00
April	1	do	do do	do	44 00	37 21	1.29	45.00
April	3	do	do	do cb	55,00	67 00	2.51	165 00
April	3 .	do	do	do	45 00 55 00	48.30 93.40	1.95 2.55	94 00 238 00
April April	5 .	do	do	do	58 00	102 00	3 59	399 00
April	6	do	do	do	108.00	113.00	4.08	163.00
April	11	do	do	do	56 09	80 80	3 27	265 00 259 00
April Mav	14	do F. R. Steinberger	do Overflow of Cypress	do	5.1.90	75.60	3 43	298 00
.,143	0	T. Tel Ottliberger	Lake	SE. 24-6-25-3				0.72
lune	29	do	do	ф .				0.14
July Aug.	22 12	do do	do	do				Nil.
lune	26	do	Pearse Ditch	2-7-21-3				1.26
May	7	do	Petrified Coulee	7-7-22-3				0.62
June	26 20	do	do	do				0.14
July Aug.	7	do do	do	do				0.05

SWIFTCURRENT CREEK DRAINAGE BASHN.

General Description.

Swiftcurrent Creek rises in the eastern slope of the Cypress Hills, follows a northeasterly course for 75 miles, and then a northerly one for about 25 miles, and finally empties into the South Saskatchewan River in Township 20, Range 13, West of the 3rd Meridian.

The only important tributary is Bone Creek, which rises in the Cypress Hills and joins the

Swiftcurrent in Township 10, Range 19, West of the 3rd Meridian.

The main stream flows through a valley, 200 to 300 feet deep and a mile wide, to within

The main stream nows through a valley, 200 to 300 feet deep and a mile wide, to within a few miles of its mouth, where it enters a sandstone gorge about 500 feet deep.

The bench land above the creek is of rolling prairie, broken by innumerable coulees. The soil is a sandy loam. There is very little tree growth along the stream.

The mean annual rainfall at the town of Swift Current is about 15 inches. This increases slightly at the stream's headwaters. The greatest precipitation occurs during the mouther of May Lines and July From Newsches to Amil the stream is from the stream. months of May, June, and July. From November to April the stream is frozen over.

There are a number of small irrigation ditches in this drainage basin, and the town of Swift Current and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company take water for domestic and in-

dustrial purposes from the creek.

SWIFTCURRENT CREEK AT POLLOCK'S RANCH.

Location.—On the SW. 4 Sec. 22, Tp. 7, Rge. 21, W. 3rd Mer.

Records available.—May 18, 1909, to October 31, 1914. Two discharge measurements in

Gauge. - Vertical staff; elevation of zero, 1909-12, maintained at 89.25 feet; 1913-14, maintained at 88.75 feet.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark.

Channel.—Sand and gravel.

Discharge measurements.—At high stages by wading; permanent three-foot weir installed in 1914 for measuring the ordinary flow.

Winter flow.—Station not maintained during the winter.

Observer.—D. H. Pollock.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Swiftcurrent Creek at Pollock's Ranch, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
P		Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secfl.
	M. H. French	5.2	2.08	1.69	4.35	3.50
April 15		0.0	4.50 3.05	$0.95 \\ 0.82$	1.85 1.65	4.30
April 30	F. R. Steinberger	6.3	2.05	0.91	1.39	1.88
May 20	do				1.30	1.45a
June 24				1 1	1.13	0.61a 0.43a
July 9 Aug. 6				1	1.18	0.66a
Aug. 14	E. W. W. Hughes				1.24	0.75a
Sept. 10					1.31	0 S3a
Sept. 16	do				1.47	1.44a

a Weir measurement.

DAILY GAUGE HEIGHT AND DISCHARGE of Swiftcurrent Creek at Pollock's Ranch, for 1914.

	Ap	ril.	M	ay.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Fect.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Sec11.
1	4.52 4.52 4.50 4.50 4.30	3.00b 3.00 3.20 3.50 3.60	1.42 1.42 1.41 1.44 1.50	1.95 1.95 1.90 2.00 2.30	1.04 1.05 1.40 1.38 1.30	0.74 0.75 1.65 1.59 1.30
6. 7. 8. 9. 10.	3.50 2.50 2.40 2.40 2.30	3.70 3.80 3.90 4.00 4.30	1.44 1.44 1.42 1.42 1.45	2.00 2.00 1.95 1.95 2.10	1.30 1.09 1.10 1.07 1.30	1.30 0.70 0.82 0.78 1.25
11	1.88 1.87a 1.86a 1.85a 1.85	4.60b 4.50 4.40 4.30 4.30	1.42 1.40 1.40 1.35 1.30	1.95 1.86 1.86 1.69 1.52	1.22 1.22 1.55 1.40 1.30	1 00 0.99 2.00 1.45 1.14
16	1.75 1.65 1.64 1.59 1.55	3.40 2.50 2.50 2.40 2.20	1.34 1.30 1.35 1.30 1.30	1.66 1.52 1.69 1.48 1.45	1.25 1.20 1.18 1.15 1.15	1.00 0.87 0.82 0.70 0.69
21	1.56 1.59 1.56 1.52 1.46	2.30 2.40 2.30 2.20 1.99	1.30 1.30 1.30 1.35 1.35	$\begin{array}{c} 1.45 \\ 1.45 \\ 1.45 \\ 1.60 \\ 1.42 \end{array}$	1.19 1.15 1.15 1.15 1.15	0.77 0.64 0.63 0.61 0.61
26 27 28 29 30 31	1.45 1.45 1.44 1.43 1.42	1.98 2.00 1.98 1.95 1.90	1.10 1.08 1.05 1.05 1.05 1.04	0.90 0.85 0.78 0.78 0.76 0.74	1.15 1.15 1.15 1.15 1.15	0.61 0.60 0.60 0.60 0.60

a Gauge height interpolated.b Ice conditions April 1 to 11; discharge estimated.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Swiftcurrent Creek at Pollock's Ranch, for 1914. -Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.
DAY.	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-
	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secjt.	Feet.	Secft.
12345	1.25	0.85	1.12	0.46	1.36	1.09	0.33	1.22
	1.25	0.85	1.14	0.51	1.35	1.06	0.34	1.28
	1.25	0.85	1.15	0.53	1.36	1.09	0.34	1.28
	1.25	0.85	1.15	0.53	1.36	1.09	0.40	1.62
	1.24	0.85	1.15	0.53	1.35	1.06	0.41	1.68
6	1.24 1.25 1.10 1.11 1.10	0.80 0.80 0.45 0.43 0.42	1.18 1.20 1.18 1.17 1.15	0.60 0.64 0.60 0.57 0.60	1.36 1.36 1.40 1.38 1.36	1.09 1.09 1.21 1.15 1.09	0.41 0.44 0.95 0.70 0.65	1.68 1.86 5.60 3.60 3.30
11	1.09	0.40	1.14	0.60	1.35	1.06	0.50	2.20
	1.09	0.40	1.14	0.65	1.35	1.06	0.40	1.62
	1.08	0.39	1.15	0.70	2.10	5.10	0.40	1.62
	1.20	0.64	1.15	0.75	1.80	3.00	0.39	1.56
	1.20	0.64	1.14	0.65	1.60	2.00	0.38	1.50
16	1.19	0.62	1.14	0.65	0.37a	1.44	0.37	1.44
	1.20	0.64	1.16	0.70	0.37	1.44	0.36	1.39
	1.20	0.64	2.00	4.30	0.36	1.39	0.36	1.39
	1.19	0.62	1.45	1.40	0.35	1.33	0.36	1.39
	1.20	0.64	1.40	1.21	0.34	1.28	0.36	1.39
21.	1.19	0.62	1.38	1.15	0.33	1.22	0.37	1.44
22.	1.18	0.60	1.37	1.12	0.33	1.22	0.37	1.14
23.	1.17	0.57	1.40	1.21	0.33	1.22	0.37	1.44
24.	1.15	0.53	2.10	5.10	0.33	1.22	0.37	1.44
25.	1.15	0.53	2.00	4.30	0.33	1.22	0.37	1.44
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	1.14 1.12 1.12 1.12 1.12 1.12	$\begin{array}{c} 0.51 \\ 0.46 \\ 0.46 \\ 0.46 \\ 0.46 \\ 0.51 \end{array}$	1.80 1.38 1.35 1.35 1.36 1.36	3.00 1.15 1.06 1.06 1.09 1.09	0.33 0.32 0.32 0.32 0.32	1.22 1.17 1.17 1.17 1.17	0.37 0.37 0.37 0.37 0.37 0.37	1.44 1.44 1.44 1.44 1.44 1.44

a Gauge heights, Sept. 16 to Oct. 31, are heads on 24-inch weir.

Monthly Discharge of Swiftcurrent Creek at Pollock's Ranch, for 1914.

(Drainage area 16 square miles.)

	Dis	SCHARGE IN	RUN-OFF.			
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
April May June July August September October	0.85 5.10	1 90 0.74 0.60 0.39 0.46 1.06 1.22	3.070 1.580 0.937 0.595 1.240 1.400 1.760	0.192 0.099 0.058 0.037 0.077 0.087 0.110	0.21 0.11 0.06 0.04 0.09 0.10 0.13	183 97 55 37 76 83 108
The period					0.74	639

AXTON DITCH FROM SWIFTCURRENT CREEK.

Location.—On the NE. 4 Sec. 26, Tp. 7, Rge. 21, W. 3rd Mer., near South Fork post office. Records available.—Gauge heights for the period June 10 to July 9, 1914. Observer.—J. W. E. Axton.

Remarks.—Not sufficient data are available to compute daily discharges.

Daily Gauge Height of Axton Ditch from Swiftcurrent Creek, for 1914.

	Ju	ne.	Ju	ly.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1			0.60 0.58 0.58 0.58 0.56	
6			0.56 0.56	
8 9 10	$0.54 \\ 0.54$		0.48	
11 12 13 14 15	$\begin{array}{c} 0.54 \\ 0.52 \\ 0.50 \\ 0.50 \\ 0.50 \\ 0.50 \end{array}$			
16				
21	0.75			
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	0.75 0.73 0.71 0.67 0.65			

JONES CREEK AT STEARNS' RANCH.

Location.—On SE. 4 Sec. 20, Tp. 8, Rge. 20, W. 3rd Mer. Records available.—May 15, 1912, to October 31, 1914.
Gauge.—Vertical staff; elevation 93.14 feet since establishment Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark; assumed elevation, 100 00 feet. Channel.—Composed of clay and sand.
Discharge measurements.—Made by wading or with a weir.
Winter flow.—Station not maintained during winter.
Observer.—C. E. Stearns.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Jones Creek at Stearns' Ranch, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
		Fcet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
April 15		4.4 3.9			2.84 2.07 0.75 0.62 0.51 0.45 Dry. 0.50	Nil. 6.70 2.00 1.81 0.29a 0.22a Nil. 0.40a

a Weir measurement.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Jones Creek at Stearns' Ranch, for 1914.

	Ap	ril.	M	ay.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-
	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	4.32	16.2	0.72	1.94	0.42	0.66
	4.80	18.2	0.72	1.95	0.40	0.58
	3.92	14.5	0.72	1.96	0.62	1.40
	3.71a	13.6	0.74	2.10	0.73	1.83
	3.50	12.8	0.74	2.20	0.89	2.50
6	3.61 3.39a 3.17 2.67 2.17	13.2 12.3 11.4 9.3 7.2	$\begin{array}{c} 0.79 \\ 0.74 \\ 0.71 \\ 0.71a \\ 0.70 \end{array}$	2.30 2.10 2.00 2.00 1.99	0.82a 0.75a 0.62 0.59 0.56	2.20 1.82 1.26 1.11 0.96
11	2.35	7.9	0.69	1.97	0.57	0.98
	2.44	8.3	0.67	1.90	0.70	1.48
	2.30	7.7	0.65	1.82	0.92	2.40
	2.32	7.8	0.64	1.80	0.94	2.40
	1.97	6.3	0.62	1.74	0.78a	1.72
16	1.72	5.3	0.62	1.75 1.76 1.78 1.79 1.80	0.62	1.02
17	1.37	3.9	0.62a		0.58a	0.82
18	1.17	3.1	0.62		0.55	0.66
19	1.14a	3.1	0.62		0.53a	0.56
19	1.12	3.1	0.62		0.52	0.50
21	1.02	2.7	0.62	1.78	0.57	0.60
	0.96a	2.5	0.61	1.72	0.54a	0.46
	0.92	2.4	0.62a	1.72	0.51	0.34
	0.87	2.2	0.64	1.78	0.58a	0.48
	0.84	2.2	0.62	1.68	0.65a	0.84
26. 27. 28. 39. 40.	0.83 <i>a</i> 0.82 0.80 0.77 0.76	2.2 2.2 2.1 2.1 2.1	0.60a 0.58 0.55 0.54a 0.53 0.47a	1.56 1.46 1.30 1.24 1.16 0.88	0.72 0.65 0.63a 0.61 0.58	1.12 0.84 0.76 0.68 0.57

a Gauge height interpolated.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Jones Creek at Stearns' Ranch, for 1914.

—Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	rust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Sec4.	Feet.	Secft.
1	0.56a 0.53a 0.51 0.51 0.48	0.51 0.42 0.37 0.37 0.29	Dry.	Nil.	Dry.	Nil.	Dry.	Nil.
6. 7. 8. 9.	0.50 0.48a 0.47 0.45 0.45a	0.34 0.29 0.27 0.22 0.22	64 64 64	n n	er er er	65 67 68	64	66 66 66 66
11	0.45 0.40a 0.36 0.32 0.32a	0.22 0.14 0.09 0.04 0.04	64 64 64	et et et	er er er	66 66 80 80	er er	66 66 66
16. 17. 18. 19. 20.	$\begin{array}{c} 0.31a \\ 0.31 \\ 0.30 \\ 0.28a \\ 0.26a \end{array}$	0.03 0.03 0.02 0.01 Nil.	64 64 66	n n n	n n n	er er	n n	ec ec
21 22 23 24 25	0.24 0.20a 0.16	er er er	n n n	er er er	n n	ec ec	er er	n n n
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	0.05 Dry.	65 65 65 67	n n n	ee er er er		т п п	62 62 64 64	66 hh 66 ho 66

a Gauge height interpolated.

MONTHLY DISCHARGE of Jones Creek at Stearns' Ranch, for 1914.

(Drainage area 5 square miles.)

DISCHARGE IN SECOND-FEET. Run-Off. MONTH. Depth in Per square Mile. inches on Drainage Area. Total in Maximum. Minimum. Mean. Acre-feet. 1.380 3.540 2.240 0.025 18.20 2.30 2.50 0.51 6.930 17.700 11.200 0.126 April May June July 412 1,088 2.10 0.88 4.05 2.50 0.03 666 0.00 8 15

a Creek dry.

STEARNS DITCH NEAR DOLLARD.

Location.—On the SW. 4 Sec. 20, Tp. 8, Rge. 20, W. 3rd Mer., 600 feet from headgate of ditch.

Records available.—Discharge measurements only in 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff, graduated to feet and inches; elevation, 97.46 feet.

Bench-mark.—Top of stake, marking initial point for soundings; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Discharge measurements.—Made with weir.

Observer.—No observations in 1914.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Stearns' Ditch near Dollard, in 1914.

Date.	Engincer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
	F. R. Steinbergerdo					0.115

SWIFTCURRENT CREEK AT SINCLAIR'S RANCH (UPPER STATION).

Location.—On the NE. 4 Sec. 18, Tp. 10, Rge. 19, W. 3rd Mer., above the mouth of Bone Creek.

Records available.—June 15, 1910, to October 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; the elevation of the gauge was maintained at 87.91 feet during 1910-11, and at 87.86 feet during 1912-14.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark: assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Permanent.

Discharge measurements.—Made with meter, and by weir at low stages.

Winter flow.--This station is not maintained during the winter.

Diversions.—Messrs D. H. Pollock and J. W. E. Axton divert water for irrigation purposes above this station.

Observer.—Mrs. K. Sinclair.

Remarks.—Records at this station are affected by backwater from Bone Creek at certain stages of that stream.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Swiftcurrent Creek at Sinclair's Ranch (Upper Station), in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
April 16. May 1. May 20. June 23. July 10. Aug. 5.	F. R. Steinberger do				Feet. 2.80 2.18 0.71 0.55 0.42 0.24	Secft. 1.43 34.00 7.90 4.70 1.93 0.14a Nil.
Sept. 9 Oct. 2	1 -	10.0	2.20	1.06	0.44	2.30

a Weir measurement.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Swiftcurrent Creek at Sinclair's Ranch (Upper Station), for 1914.

	Ap	ril.	M	ay.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secit.	Feet.	Secfl.
1	3.50 3.75 5.04 5.25 5.32	62.0 67.0 96.0 100.0 102.0	$\begin{array}{c} 0.72 \\ 0.72 \\ 0.71 \\ 0.71 \\ 0.70 \\ \end{array}$	8.20 8.20 8.00 8.00 7.80	0.38 0.38 0.37 0.42 0.66	1 39 1.39 1.26 1 99 6 90
6	5.40 4.90 4.20 4.07 2.90	104.0 93.0 78.0 75.0 50.0	0.69 0.75 0.79 0.80 0.84	7.60 8.90 9.70 10.00 10.80	$\begin{array}{c} 0.69 \\ 0.76 \\ 0.70 \\ 0.61 \\ 0.55 \end{array}$	7 60 9.10 7.80 5.90 4 60
11	$\begin{array}{c} 2.72 \\ 2.63a \\ 2.55 \\ 2.37 \\ 2.00 \end{array}$	45.0 43.0 42.0 38.0 30.0	0.75 0.69 0.60 0.55 0.54	8.90 7.60 5.60 4.60 4.40	$\begin{array}{c} 0.45 \\ 0.47 \\ 0.52 \\ 0.89 \\ 0.85 \end{array}$	2 50 2.90 4 00 11 90 11 00
16	2.20 2.00 1.75 1.52 1.48	34.0 32.0 27.0 24.0 24.0	0.52 0.53 0.53 0.54 0.55	4.00 4.20 4.20 4.40 4.60	0.77 0.69 0.62 0.55 0.47	9.30 7.60 6.10 4.60 2.90
21	1.39 1.30 1.25 1.00 0.95	23.0 21.0 19.6 14.2 13.2	0.55 0.55 0.55 0.55 0.54	4.60 4.60 4.60 4.60 4.10	$\begin{array}{c} 0.46 \\ 0.45 \\ 0.42 \\ 0.40 \\ 0.40 \end{array}$	2.70 2.50 1.99 1.65 1.65
26 27 28 29 30 31	0.89 0.82 0.80 0.78 0.76	11.9 10.4 10.0 9.5 9.1	0.54 0.49 0.45 0.42 0.40 0.39	4.40 3.30 2.50 1.99 1.65 1.52	0.42 0.43 0.43 0.44 0.45	1.99 2 20 2.20 2.30 2.50

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Swiftcurrent Creek at Sinclair's Ranch, (Upper Station), for 1914.—Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	gust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Heigtt.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	0.47 0.46 0.44 0.42 0.40	2.90 2.70 2.30 1.99 1.65	Dry.	Nil.	0.60 0.60 0.60 Dry.	5.60 5.60 5.60 Nil.	0.33 0.39 0.42 0.57 1.00	$\begin{array}{c} 0.78 \\ 1.52 \\ 1.99 \\ 5.00 \\ 14.20 \end{array}$
6. 7. 8. 9. 10	0.40 0.37 0.33 0.27 0.24	1.65 1.26 0.78 0.27 0.14	u u	er er er	а п п	n n n	1.80 1.99 1.99 1.87 1.50	31.00 36.00 36.00 33.00 25.00
11. 12. 13. 14. 15.	0.22 0.22 0.21 0.21 0.23	0.12 0.12 0.11 0.11 0.13	n n n	п п п	0.70 0.30 1.25 1.30	7.80 0.45 19.60 21.00	1.43 1.00 0.89 0.68 0.55	24.00 14.20 11.90 7.40 4.60
16 17 18 19 20	$egin{array}{c} 0.22 \\ 0.21 \\ 0.21 \\ 0.21 \\ 0.22 \\ \end{array}$	0.12 0.11 0.11 0.11 0.12	п п п	и и и	1.32 1.30 1.17 1.00 0.87	21.00 21.00 17.90 14.20 11.40	0.49 0.46 0.45 0.42 0.40	3.30 2.70 2.50 1.99 1.65
21 22 23 24 25	0.21 0.20 0.19 0.17 0.17	0.11 0.10 0.09 0.07 0.07	0.10 0.12 Dry.	0.02 Nil.	0.40 0.38 0.37 0.36 0.33	1.65 1.39 1.26 1.13 0.78	$\begin{array}{c} 0.40 \\ 0.41 \\ 0.43 \\ 0.43 \\ 0.41 \end{array}$	1.65 1.82 2.20 2.20 1.82
26 27 28 29 30 31	0.16 0.16 0.16 0.14 0.10 Dry.	0.06 0.06 0.06 0.04 Nil.	0.60 0.70	5.60 7.80	0.30 0.30 0.29 0.30 0.31	0.45 0.45 0.39 0.45 0.56	0.43 0.42 0.43 0.43 0.45 0.44	2.20 1.99 2.20 2.20 2.50 2.30

Monthly Discharge of Swiftcurrent Creek at Sinclair's Ranch (Upper Station), for 1914.

(Drainage area 172 square miles.)

	Di	SCHARGE IN	Run-Off.			
Month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
April May June June July August September October The period	10.8 11.9 2.9 7.8 21.0 36.0	9.10 1.52 1.26	9.40	0.253 0.033 0.025 0.003 0.002 0.031 0.054	0.280 0.040 0.030 0.004 0.003 0.040 0.060 0.457	2,594 353 262 35 27 317 575

MONTHLY DISCHARGE of Swiftcurrent Creek at Sinclair's Ranch (Upper Station), for 1912. (Drainage area 172 square miles.)

	Dis	SCHARGE IN	Run-Off.			
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
Tune (28-30) (uly. hugust September October. November (1-15)	5.8 4.5 4.0 7.9	3.20 1.38 1.14 2.80 2.60 3.70	3.37 3.99 3.24 3.43 4.41 6.50	0.020c 0.023 0.018 0.020 0.026 0.038	0.001c 0.026 0.020 0.022 0.030 0.021	20 240 199 204 271 193
he period					0.120	1,127

Note.—This table is inserted in this report to correct a table on page 348 of the 1912 report. The drainage area and columns marked 'c' have been corrected.

MONTHLY DISCHARGE of Swiftcurrent Creek at Sinclair's Ranch (Upper Station), for 1913.

(Drainage area 172 square miles.)

	Dis	CHARGE IN	Run-Off.			
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
April (8-30) May June June July August September October The period	17.00 29.00 6.80 2.50 3.80 8.20	11.00 3.90 1.19 0.42 0.18 0.21 1.81	96.700 12.040 8.120 2.840 0.960 0.994 3.410	0.560c 0.070 0.047 0.016 0.006 0.006 0.020	0.480¢ 0.081 0.052 0.018 0.007 0.007 0.023	4,411 740 483 175 59 59 210

Note.—This table is inserted in this report to correct a table on page 318 of the 1913 report. The drainage area and columns marked "c" have been corrected.



BONE CREEK AT LEWIS' RANCIL.

Location.—On the NW. 4 Sec. 34, Tp. 8, Rge. 22, W. 3rd Mer., at Klintonel post office.

Records available.—July 1, 1908, to October 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; the elevation of the zero of the gauge has been maintained at 95.02 feet since establishment.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Slightly shifting.

Discharge measurements.—Made with meter, or with weir at low stages.

Winter flow.—This station is not maintained during the winter.

Observer.—C. L. Lewis.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Bone Creek at Lewis' Ranch, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
April 28	do			Ft. per sec. 0.93 0.88	Feet. 0.20 0.21 0.17 0.11	Secft. 1.99 1.82 1.61a 0.52a
July 31	E. W. W. Hughes				0.08 0.13 0.35	0.44a 0.60a 4.70

a Weir measurement.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Bone Creek at Lewis' Ranch, for 1914.

	Ma	rch.	Ap	ril.	М	ay.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Fect.	Secft.
1 2 3 4 5			0.50 0.47 0.60 0.32 1.00	7.70 7.10 9.70 4.10 17.70	$0.22 \\ 0.22 \\ 0.22 \\ 0.24 \\ 0.47$	2.10 2.10 2.10 2.50 7.10	0.16 0.12 0.12 0.33 0.33	1.15 0.66 0.66 4.30 4.30
6. 7. 8. 9. 10.			1.04 0.73 0.32 0.32 0.28	18.50 12.30 4.10 4.10 3.10	0.27 0.30 0.30 0.30 0.30	3.10 3.70 3.70 3.70 3.70 3.70	0.23 0.15 0.12 0.12 0.11	2.40 1.00 0.66 0.66 0.55
11 12 13 14 15	1.95 1.13 1.04 0.92	37.00 20.00 18.50 16.10	0.50 1.19 0.56 0.61 0.43	7.70 22.00 8.90 9.90 6.30	0.29 0.27 0.25 0.25 0.25	3.50 3.10 2.70 2.70 2.70	0.11 0.11 0.32 0.16 0.12	0.55 0.55 4.10 1.15 0.66
16. 17. 18. 19.	0.92 0.30 0.30 0.31 0.65	16.10 3.70 3.70 3.90 10.70	0.34 0.25 0.22 0.21 0.21	4.50 2.70 2.10 1.94 1.94	0.25 0.25 0.25 0.24 0.24	2.70 2.70 2.70 2.50 2.50	0.11 0.11 0.11 0.10 0.10	0.55 0.55 0.55 0.44 0.44
21. 22. 23. 24. 25.	0.65 0.42 0.25 0.20 0.18	10.70 6.10 2.70 1.75 1.45	0.22 0.22 0.22 0.22 0.22 0.22	2.10 2.10 2.10 2.10 2.10 2.10	0.25 0.24 0.24 0.22 0.22	2.70 2.50 2.50 2.10 2.10	0.24 0.11 0.10 0.10 0.11	2.50 0.55 0.44 0.44 0.55
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.16 0.40	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.15 5.70	0.22 0.22 0.22 0.22 0.22	2.10 2.10 2.10 2.10 2.10 2.10	0.22 0.21 0.21a 0.20 0.20 0.18	2.10 1.94 1.94 1.75 1.75 1.45	0.12 0.12 0.24 0.24 0.23	0.66 0.66 2.50 2.50 2.40

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Bone Creek at Lewis' Ranch, for 1914.—Concluded.

•	Ju	ly.	Aug	gust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secfl.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	0.20 0.18 0.15 0.13 0.12	1.75 1.45 1.00 0.77 0.66	0.08 0.08 0.08 0.08 0.08	0.31 0.31 0.31 0.31 0.31	0.12 0.12 0.12 0.12 0.12	0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66	0.13 0.13 0.13 0.20 0.27	0.77 0.77 0.77 1.75 3.10
6. 7. 8. 9. 10.	0.12 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10	0.66 0.44 0.44 0.44 0.44	0.08 0.08 0.08 0.09 0.09	0.31 0.31 0.31 0.38 0.38	0.12 0.12 0.12 0.12 0.12 0.12	0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66	0.27 0.29 0.31 0.31 0.31	3.10 3.50 3.90 3.90 3.90
11	0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10	0.44 0.44 0.44 0.44 0.44	0.10 0.10 0.11 0.11 0.11	$\begin{array}{c} 0.44 \\ 0.44 \\ 0.55 \\ 0.55 \\ 0.55 \end{array}$	0.12 0.20 0.45 0.31 0.29	0.66 1.75 6.70 3.90 3.50	0.29 0.20 0.18 0.18 0.18	3.50 1.75 1.45 1.45 1.45
16	0.11 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10	0.55 0.44 0.44 0.44 0.44	0.11 0.11 0.11 0.11 0.11	0.55 0.55 0.55 0.55 0.55	0.15 0.13 0.13 0.13 0.13	1.00 0.77 0.77 0.77 0.77	0.18 0.18 0.15 0.15 0.13	1.45 1.45 1.00 1.00 0.77
21	0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10	0.44 0.44 0.44 0.44 0.44	0.11 0.11 0.12 0.15 0.15	0.55 0.55 0.66 1.00 1.00	0.13 0.13 0.13 0.13 0.13	0.77 0.77 0.77 0.77 0.77	0.13 0.12 0.12 0.12 0.12	0.77 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	0.09 0.08 0.08 0.08 0.09 0.09	0.38 0.31 0.31 0.31 0.38 0.38	0.15 0.13 0.13 0.13 0.12 0.12	1.00 0.77 0.77 0.77 0.66 0.66	0.13 0.13 0.13 0.13 0.13	0.77 0.77 0.77 0.77 0.77	0.12 0.12 0.12 0.12 0.12 0.12	0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66

Monthly Discharge of Bone Creek at Lewis' Ranch, for 1914. (Drainage area 17 square miles.)

	Di	SCHARGE IN	Run-Off.			
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
March (12–31) April May June July August September October	18.50 7.10 4.30 1.75 1.00	1.00 1.94 1.45 0.44 0.31 0.31 0.66 0.66	8.20 5.90 2.70 1.30 0.54 0.54 1.16 1.55	0.480 0.350 0.160 0.077 0.032 0.032 0.068 0.090	0.36 0.39 0.18 0.08 0.04 0.04 0.08 0.10	323 352 167 77 33 34 69 95
The period					1.27	1,150

SWIFTCURRENT CREEK AT SINCLAIR'S RANCH (LOWER STATION)

Location.—On the NW, ¹/₄ Sec. 17, Tp. 10, Rge. 19, W. 3rd Mer., and below the mouth of Bone Creek.

Records available.-May 27, 1910, to October 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Chain gauge, attached to floor of highway bridge: the zero of the gauge was maintained at 85-73 feet during 1913-14.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark, located on the right bank about 600 feet upstream from the bridge; assumed elevation, 100 00 feet.

Channel.—Permanent.

Discharge measurements.—Made with meter from bridge or by wading, and with a weir at very low stages.

Winter flow.—This station is not maintained during the frozen season.

Observer. - Mrs. K. Sinclair.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Swiftcurrent Creek at Sinclair's Ranch (Lower Station), in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
April 16	F. R. Steinberger do	Fect. 18.0 20.0 30.7 29.3 29.0	Sq. ft. 18.4 54.7 23.0 19.3 14.2	Ft. per sec. 0.75 1.59 1.19 0.95 0.68	Feet. 4 22 3.80 2.25 2.01 1.73	Secft. 13.90 87.00 27.00 18.30 9.80
July 10	do	15.5 13.0 26.0	4.3 14.2	0.83 0.99 0.97	1.40 0.99 1.40 1.89	3 40 0.01a 4 20 13.80

a Weir measurement.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Swiftcurrent Creek at Sinclair's Ranch (Lower Station), for 1914.

	April.		May.		June.		
Day.		2.17.1.1		2.40.5		J and	
		Discharge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	
1	4 73 4.80 5.97 6.32 6.70	123 125 168 184 174	2 24 2 21 2 19 2 22 2 24	27.0 26.0 25.0 26.0 27.0	1.73 1.70 1.71 1.76 2.22	9.8 9.0 9.3 10.6 26.0	
6 7 8 9	7.00 6.75 6.18 5.90 4.95	210 176 178 168 132	2.29 2.39 2.43 2.44 2.51	29 0 33.0 34.0 35 0 37.0	2.28 2.43 2.40 2.31 2.13	28.0 34.0 33.0 30.0 23.0	
11 12 13 14 15	5.00 4.64 4.28 4.05 3.94	133 119 106 96 92	2.40 2.29 2.21 2.16 2.04	33.0 29.0 26.0 24.0 19.5	1.90 1.92 2.03 2.71 2.42	14.7 15.4 19.2 45.0 34.0	
16	3.80 3.75 3.72 3.68 3.67	87 85 84 82 82	1.98 1.98 2.00 2.03 2.01	17.4 17.4 18.1 19.2 18.5	2.34 2.20 2.07 2.00 1.90	31.0 25.0 21.0 15.1 14.7	
21 22 23 24 25	3.50 3.37 2.95 2.64 2.63	75 70 54 42 42	2.01 2.00 1.97 1.97 1.93	15.5 15.1 17.0 17.0 15.7	1 82 1.77 1.75 1.71 1.72	12.2 10.5 10.3 9.3 9.5	
26 27 28 29 30 31	2.69 2.64 2.51 2.35 2.33	44 42 37 31 30	1.92 1.90 1.88 1.86 1.86 1.84	15.4 14.7 14.1 13.4 13.4 12.8	1.69 1.71 1.81 1.82 1.81	8.8 9.3 11.9 12.2 11.9	

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Swiftcurrent Creek at Sinclair's Ranch (Lower Station), for 1914.—Concluded.

Day.	July.		August.		September.		October.	
	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	$F\epsilon et.$	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	1.81	11.90	1.04	0.34	1.42	3.70	1.64	7.6
	1.76	10.60	1.03	0.28	1.43	3.80	1.68	8.5
	1.74	10.00	1.03	0.28	1.45	4.10	1.69	8.8
	1.70	9.00	1.02	0.22	1.43	3.80	2.09	21.0
	1.69	8.80	1.99	0.09	1.40	3.40	2.92	53.0
6	1.68	8.50	1.98	0.08	1.38	3.20	3.43	73.0
	1.56	6.00	0.98	0.08	1.37	3.00	3.92	92.0
	1.45	4.10	0.97	0.07	1.34	2.70	3.98	94.0
	1.35	2.80	0.95	0.05	1.40	3.40	3.90	91.0
	1.21	1.48	0.95	0.05	1.45	4.10	3.65	81.0
11	1.17	1.16	0.96	0.06	1.47	4.40	3.52	76.0
	1.15	1.00	0.95	0.05	1.50	4.90	2.95	54.0
	1.15	1.00	0.93	0.03	1.64	7.60	2.55	38.0
	1.14	0.94	0.93	0.03	2.55	38.00	2.42	34.0
	1.17	1.16	0.94	0.04	2.80	48.00	2.25	27.0
16	1.19	1.32	0.95	0.05	3.20	64.00	2.05	19.9
	1.19	1.32	0.97	0.07	3.05	58.00	1.98	17.4
	1.18	1.24	0.99	0.09	2.35	31.00	1.90	14.7
	1.17	1.16	0.99	0.09	2.21	26.00	1.91	15.0
	1.15	1.00	0.90	Nil	2.06	20.00	1.91	15.0
21	1.10	$\begin{array}{c} 0.70 \\ 0.40 \\ 0.58 \\ 0.70 \\ 0.70 \end{array}$	0.90	Nil	1.90	14.70	1.90	14.7
22	1.05		0.99	0.09	1.82	12.20	1.99	17.8
23	1.08		1.00	0.10	1.77	10.80	1.96	16.7
24	1.10		1.45	4.10	1.70	9.00	1.92	15.4
25.	1.10		1.50	4.90	1.67	8.30	1.93	15.7
26 27 28 29 30 31	1.11 1.10 1.08 1.06 1.05 1.05	0.76 0.70 0.58 0.46 0.40 0.40	1.46 1.44 1.41 1.40 1.41 1.42	4.30 4.00 3.50 3.40 3.50 3.70	1.60 1.59 1.52 1.55 1.60	6.70 6.50 5.40 5.80 6.70	1.98 1.99 1.99 2.02 2.00 2.00	17.4 17.8 17.8 18.8 18.1 18.1

Monthly Discharge of Swiftcurrent Creek at Sinclair's Ranch (Lower Station), for 1914. (Drainage area 366 square miles.)

	Di	SCHARGE IN	Run-Off.			
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
April May June July August September October	37.0 45.0 11.9 4.9	30.00 12.80 8.80 0.40 Nil 2.70 7.60	102.00 22.00 1.86 2.90 1.08 14.10 33.00	0.280 0.060 0.050 0.008 0.003 0.038 0.091	0.310 0.070 0.060 0.009 0.004 0.040 0.010	6,069 1,371 1,107 180 66 839 2,041
The period					0.503	11,673

SWIFTCURRENT CREEK NEAR SWIFT CURRENT (UPPER STATION).

Location.—On the SW. 4 Sec. 12, Tp. 15, Rgc. 11, W. 3rd Mer., above the city of Swift Current's water-supply dam.

Records available.—January 16, 1914, to December 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff at old section; zero elevation 91.72 feet since establishment. Vertical staff at weir; zero elevation 89.90 feet since establishment. Crest of weir at elevation 98.58 feet.

Bench-mark.—On top of a pile at upstream face of left abutment, marked D.I.; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet. Bench-mark for weir measurements on granite rock on left bank; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Permanent.

Discharge measurements.—At high stages from bridge; at low stages by wading or by weir. Winter flow.—Affected by ice.

Observer.-Mrs. Mackintosh.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Swiftcurrent Creek near Swift Current (Upper Station), in 1914.

		Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
an. 16. F. R. Steinberger eb. 6 do eb. 25 do far. 19 do far. 19 do fay 4 W. H. Storey. une 12 do uly 7 do uly 7 do co tot. 5 F. R. Steinberger do cov. 12 do do ecc. 2 J. E. Caughey	Feet. 4.7 6.5 64.0 66.0 68.0 35.5 17.0 40.5 7.9	\$q. ft. 3.25 2.88 74.80 111.00 111.00 21.19 4.60 2.60 38.20 8.97 8.18	F1. per sec. 0.46 0.51 1.59 0.60 0.39 0.83 0.11 0.82 0.69 2.97 1.47	Feet. 3.00 2.36 2.90 4.78 2.63 2.55 2.35 1.86 1.98 2.48 2.41 2.31 2.54	Secft. 1.48a 1.19.00 66.00 45.00 17.60 0.52 2.10 26.00 24.00 12.10

a Frozen solid.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Swiftcurrent Creek near Swift Current (Upper Station), for 1914.

	Janı	gary.	Febr	uary.	Ma	rch.	Ар	ril.	Ma	ay.	Jui	ne.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secjt.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1. 2			2.65 2.60 2.55 2.50 2.45	0.50 0.40 0.30 0.20 0.07	3.21 3.31 3.36 3.56 3.91	4.0 5.3 6.6 8.0 9.2	4.70 4.85 5.00 5.00 6.00	200.0 215.0 268.0 270.0 240.0	2.56a 2.58a 2.60a 2.63 2.63	48.0 52.0 57.0 67.0 67.0	2.31 2.27 2.30 2.30 2.35	15.3 11.5 7.9 7.9 13.0
6 7 8 9 10			2.36 2.31 2.21 2.16 2.11	0.01 0.01 0.08 0.19 0.39	4.01 4.31 4.61 4.71 4.61	10.5 11.7 13.0 14.4 15.7	6.50 6.82 6.70 6.70 6.75	370.0 360.0 360.0 390.0 325.0	2.62 2.64 2.63 2.61 2.59	64.0 71.0 67.0 60.0 55.0	2.43 2.50 2.45 2.45 2.45	25.0 34.0 27.0 27.0 27.0
11			2.01 3.76 4.01 4.01 3.31	0.65 1.10 1.50 1.84 2.00	4.66 5.01 5.31 5.21 5.26	35.0 54.0 77.0 92.0 104.0b	6.70 6.50 6.00 5.81 5.25	320.0 285.0 310.0 310.0 290.0	2.61 2.63 2.63 2.59 2.54	60.0 67.0 67.0 55.0 43.0	2.44 2.55 2.46 2.51 2.54	26.0 45.0 28.0 36.0 43.0
16	3.01 3.01 3.01 3.00 2.90	1.48b 1.40 1.30 1.20 1.07	3.21 3.11 3.01 3.01 2.96	2.00 2.00 1.93 1.74 1.52	4.75 4.10 4.30 4.15 4.64	119.0 220.0c 330.0 328.0 340.0	4.95 4.38 4.15 3.95 3.52	290.0 240.0 255.0 255.0 220.0	2.53 2.53 2.52 2.52 2.49	41.0 41.0 39.0 39.0 39.0 33.0	2.50 2.50 2.49 2.48 2.47	34.0 34.0 33.0 31.0 30.0
21	2.90 2.71 2.71 2.71 2.62	0.97 0.90 0.82 0.77 0.73	2.91 2.91 3.01 3.06 3.01	1.45 1.40 1.40 1.45 1.50	4.99 5.30 4.90 4.70 4.70	270.0 260.0 185.5 180.0 170.0	3.10 3.00 2.70 2.68 2.55	165.0 150.0c 92.0 85.0 42.0	2.49 2.49 2.47 2.44 2.42	33.0 33.0 30.0 26.0 23.0	2.47 2.48 2.48 2.48 2.48 2.48	30.0 31.0 31.0 31.0 31.0
26	2.62 2.73 2.72 2.76 2.71 2.66	$\begin{array}{c} 0.71 \\ 0.70 \\ 0.68 \\ 0.66 \\ 0.62 \\ 0.57 \end{array}$	3.01 3.11 3.16		4.90 4.50 4.40 4.40 4.35 4.50	160 0 150.0 150.0 140.0 130.0 140.0	2.45 2.36 2.40a 2.44a 2.48a	27.0 17.6 21.0 26.0 31.0	2.39 2.38 2.34 2.34 2.33 2.33	20.0 19.2 16.1 16.1 15.3 15.3	2.48 2.48 2.47 2.47 2.46	31.0 31.0 30.0 30.0 28.0

a Gauge height interpolated. b Ice conditions Jan. 16 to March 16. c Discharge estimated March 17 to April 22.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Swiftcurrent Creek near Swift Current (Upper Station), for 1914.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ober.	Nove	mber.	Dece	mber.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	2.45 2.44 2.42 2.40 2.37	27.0 26.0 23.0 20.7 18.4	1.94 1.91 1.89 1.86 1.81	1.60 1.15 0.95 0.80 0.70	1.97 1.99 2.02 2.01 1.99	2.05 2.40 3.00 2.70 2.30	2.32 2.31 2.32 2.37 2.46	14.5 13.8 14.5 18.4 28.0	2.37 2.36 2.36 2.36 2.37	18.4 17.6 17.6 17.6 18.4	2.69 2.63 2.60 2.58 2.55	24.0 24.0 23.0 22.0 20.0
6	2.36 2.33 2.31 2.28 2.27	17.6 15.3 13.8 12.0 11.5	1.83 1.81 1.78 1.76 1.73	0.65 0.55 0.46 0.42 0.36	1.98 1.97 1.96 1.96 1.97	2.20 2.00 1.90 1.90 2.00	2.48 2.49 2.52 2.57 2.58	31.0 33.0 39.0 50.0 52.0	2.38 2.40 2.41 2.36 2.38	19.2 21.0 22.0 17.6 19.2	2.57 2.57 2.58 2.58 2.59	18 8 17.3 16.4 15.6 11.2
11. 12. 13. 14.	2.24 2.22 2.20 2.18 2.15	9.9 8.9 7.9 7.3 6.4	1.70 1.67 1.65 1.63 1.61	0.30 0.27 0.25 0.23 0.21	1.97 1.98 2.03 2.53 2.60	2.00 2.20 3.20 41.00 57.00	2.61 2.65 2.71 2.75 2.72	61.0 74.0 96.0 111.0 100.0	2.41 2.38 2.37 2.36 2.34	22.0 19.2 18.4 17.6 16.1	2.60 2.60 2.60 2.60 2.61	12.2 9.0 7.0 6.8 6.7
16, 17, 18. 19.	2.14 2.14 2.13 2.13 2.12	6.0 6.0 5.7 5.7 5.4	1.59 1.57 1.56 1.56 1.54	0.19 0.17 0.16 0.16 0.14	2.62 2.66 2.69 2.71 2.68	64.00 78.00 88.00 96.00 85.00	2.71 2.66 2.61 2.57 2.52	96.0 78.0 60.0 50.0 39.0	2.31 2.30 2.28 2.28 2.31	12.1 12.7 13.3 15.5 19.5	2.61 2.62 2.62 2.63 2.63	6.9 8.0 8.5 8.0 7.0
21	2.12 2.11 2.08 2.07 2.05	5.4 5.1 4.3 4.1 3.6	1.52 1.51 1.50 1.50 1.50	0.12 0.11 0.10 0.10 0.10	2.64 2.62 2.58 2.53 2.48	71.00 64.00 52.00 41.00 31.00	2.50 2.47 2.46 2.45 2.45	34.0 30.0 29.0 27.0 27.0	2.35 2.41 2.47 2.52 2.54	21.0 22.0 23.0 25.0 27.0	9.34d 9.40 9.40 9.39 9.39	6.9 7.8 7.8 7-7 7.7
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	2.03 2.02 2.01 2.00 1.99 1.98	3.2 3.0 2.7 2.5 2.3 2.2	1.57 1.74 1.83 1.92 1.96 1.97	0.17 0.38 0.65 1.30 1.90 2.00	2.44 2.41 2.38 2.35 2.34	26.00 22.00 19.20 16.80 16.10	2.45 2.44 2.44 2.43 2.42 2.40	27.0 26.0 26.0 25.0 23.0 21.0	2.65 2.65 2.65 2.68 2.67	28.0 28.0 27.0 26.0 25.0	9.35 9.35 9.30 9.30 9.35 9.40d	7.1 7.1 6.3 6.3 7.1 7.7

d to d Weir measurements—new rod.

Monthly Discharge of Swiftcurrent Creek near Swift Current (Upper Station), for 1914. (Drainage area 995 square miles.)

	Dı	SCHARGE IN	SECOND-FE	ET.	Run-Off.		
Month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.	
January February March April May June July August September October November December	2.50 340.00 390.00 71.00 45.00 27.00 2.00 96.00	0.57 0.01 4.00 17.60 15.30 7.90 2.20 0.10 1.90 13.80 12.10 6.30	$\begin{array}{c} 0.91 \\ 1.14 \\ 120.00 \\ 214.00 \\ 43.00 \\ 28.00 \\ 9.40 \\ 0.54 \\ 30.00 \\ 44.00 \\ 20.00 \\ 11.40 \end{array}$	0.0009 0.0011 0.1210 0.2150 0.0430 0.0280 0.0094 0.0005 0.0302 0.0442 0.0201 0.0114	0.0005 0.0011 0.1400 0.2400 0.0500 0.0300 0.0010 0.0006 0.0340 0.0500 0.0200 0.0200	29 63 7,378 12,734 2,644 1,666 578 33 1,785 2,705 1,190 701	
The year					0.5800	31,506	

SWIFTCURRENT CREEK NEAR SWIFT CURRENT (LOWER STATION).

Location:—On the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 18, Tp. 15, Rge. 13, W. 3rd Mer., below the water supply dam of the city of Swift Current.

Records available.—May 5, 1913, to December 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; elevation of zero has been maintained at 87.195 feet since establishment.

Bench-mark.—On rock; assumed elevation up to June 11, 1914, 100.00 feet. From June 12, 1914, to December 31, 1914, rock near creek used, with an elevation of 97.24 feet.

Channel.—Permanent.

Discharge measurements.—By wading or from bridge. Winter flow.—Affected by ice.

Artificial control.—The flow of the creek at this point is affected to some extent by the city water supply dam.

Observer. Stanley Tite.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Swiftcurrent Creek near Swift Current (Lower Station), in 1914.

	Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
Jan. Feb. Feb. March May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Dec.	17	F. R. Steinberger do do do W. H. Storey do do do do do do do do J. E. Caughey do	5.8 7.2 45.0 55.0 55.0 11.5 100.0 29.0 20.0 44.0 22.0	Sq. feet. 5.2 2.1 42.0 100.0 96.0 74.0 2.7 2.2 20.6 10.6 50.0 13.0	Fi. per sec. 0 48 0.66 2.77 0.65 0.46 0.23 1.11 0.62 1.25 1.07 0.71 0.52	Feet. 0.83 1.65 2.10 1.92 1.27 1.20 0.84 0.62 0.46 1.05 0.89 1.10 0.59	Secft. 1.92a 2.50 1.38 16.00 65.00 44.00 17.10 3.00 1.32 26.00 11.40 35.00 6.80

a Weir measurement.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Swiftcurrent Creek near Swift Current (Lower Station), for 1914.

	Jar	nuary.	Febr	uary.	Ма	rch.	Ap	oril.	M	ay.	Ju	ine
DAY.	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-	Gauge	Dis-
	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.	Height.	charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	1.21	1.05c	0.40a	2.40	3.05	4.0	1.23	55	1.29	71.0	0.93	13.9
2	1.32	1.10	0.50a	2.27	3.04	6.0	1.78	218	1.25	60.0	0.90	15.2
3	1.21	1.12	0.60a	2.24	3.06	7.5	1.94	266	1.25	60.0	0.95	18.4
4	1.20	1.15	1.00a	2.26	3.20	9.0	1.94	266	1.24	58.0	0.95	18.4
5	0.88	1.18	1.42a	2.40	3.19	11.0	2.18	238	1.24	58.0	1.00	22.0
6	0.83	1.20	1.83	2.54	3.16	12.5	2.28	368	1.23	55.0	1.08	29.0
	0.79	1.25	2.05	2.58	4.05	14.0	2.26	362	1.25	60.0	1.15	40.0
	0.77	1.30	2.19	2.60	3.70	16.0	2.24	356	1.24	58.0	1.10	32.0
	0.76	1.35	2.36	2.58	3.80	18.0b	2.34	386	1.22	53.0	1.10	32.0
	0.79	1.40	2.31	2.50	3.83	20.0	2.14	326	1.20	48.0	1.10	32.0
11	0.81	1.44	2.26	2.42	3.85	30.0	2.12	320	1.22	53.0	1.09	30.0
	0.85	1.48	2.16	2.30	3.18a	40.0	2.01	287	1.24	58.0	1.20	48.0
	0.82	1.51	1.96	2.23	2.16a	50.0	2.09	311	1.24	58.0	1.15	40.0
	0.72	1.60	1.92	2.23	2.14a	100.0	2.08	308	1.20	48.0	1.10	32.0
	0.72	1.70	1.66	2.25	2.16	144.0cb	2.02	290	1.15	40.0	1.09	30.0
16	0.67	1.82	1.63	2.26	3.02	216.0	2.02	290	1.14	38.0	1.65	179.0
	0.90	1.90	1.66	2.21	2.11	317.0	1.85	239	1.14	38.0	1.00	22.0
	0.73	1.94	1.53	2.15	2.11	317.0	1.90	254	1.13	37.0	1.45	119.0
	0.58 <i>a</i>	1.96	1.31	2.00	2.20	344.0	1.90	254	1.13	37.0	0.60	3.3
	0.58	1.98	0.66	1.70	1.94	266.0	1.79	221	1.10	32.0	0.80	9.8
21	0.51	2.01	0.46a	1.45	1.91	257.0	1.60	164	1.10	32.0	1.00	22.0
	0.48	2.04	1.90a	1.20	1.61	167.0	1.56	152	1.10	32.0	1.20	48.0
	0.44a	2.10	2.20a	1.20	1.56	152.0	1.55	149	1.08	30.0	0.65	4.4
	0.32a	2.18	2.70a	1.30	1.48 <i>a</i>	128.0	1.53	143	1.05	27.0	0.60	3.3
	0.33a	2.28	3.10a	1.40	1.44	116.0	1.49	131	1.03	25.0	0.55	2.4
26	0.37a 0.40a 0.35a 0.30a 0.40a 0.30a	2.42 2.50 2.58 2.63 2.61 2.51	3.05 3.06 3.07	1.43 1.55 2.10	1.29 1.20 1.27 1.27 1.27 1.28	71.0 48.0 66.0 66.0 66.0 68.0	1.45 1.40 1.38 1.36 1.30	119 104 98 92 74	1.00 0.99 0.95 0.95 0.94 0.94	22.0 21.0 18.4 18.4 17.2 17.2	0.65 0.60 0.55 0.90 0.84	4.4 3.3 2.4 15.2 11.3

a Interpolated.
b to b Estimated.

c Ice conditions Jan. 1 to March 15.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Swiftcurrent Creek near Swift Current (Lower Station), for 1914.—Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.	Septer	nber.	Octo	ber.	Nove	mber.	Dece	mber.
DAY.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secfl.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secfl.	Feet.	Secft.
1	0.85 0.86 0.86 0.85 0.90	12.3 12.9 12.9 12.3 15.2	0.65 0.60 0.63 0.62 0.50	4.40 3.30 3.90 3.70 2.40	0.31 0.31 0.46 0.43 0.45	0.13 0.13 1.27 0.87 1.05	0.87 0.87 0.85 0.95 <i>a</i> 1.05	13.4 13.4 12.3 18.4 27.0	1.04 1.03 1.02 1.00 1.00	26.0 25.0 24.0 22.0 22.0	1.05 1.05 1.00 0.90 0.88	36.0 35.0 22.0 15.6 14.4
6 7 8 9 10	0.85 0.80 0.78 0.76 0.73	12.3 9.8 9.0 8.1 7.0	0.38 0.36 0.34 0.31 0.31	0.46 0.32 0.22 0.13 0.13	$\begin{array}{c} 0.45 \\ 0.45 \\ 0.45 \\ 0.49 \\ 0.52 \end{array}$	1.05 1.05 1.05 1.49 1.92	1.07 1.06 1.05 1.15 1.15	29.0 28.0 27.0 40.0 40.0	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.90 0.96	22.0 22.0 22.0 15.2 20.0	0.86 0.80 0.80 0.82 0.80	13.3 12.1 12.1 12.7 12.1
11 12 13 14 15	0.70 0.75 0.73 0.66 0.60	6.0 7.7 7.0 4.7 3.3	0.31 0.31 0.31 0.31 0.31	0.13 0.13 0.13 0.13 0.13	0.55 0.60 0.80 <i>a</i> 1.00 1.15	2.40 3.30 9.80 22.00 40.00	1.17 1.33 1.35 1.30 1.25	43.0 83.0 89.0 74.0 60.0	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.90 0.80	22.0 22.0 22.0 15.2 12.0b	0.75 0.70 0.70 0.70 0.70 0.65	10.6 9.1 9.0 9.0 8.5
16	0 60 0.55 0.60 0.65 0.60	3.3 2.4 3.3 4.4 3.3	0.32 0.32 0.32 0.31 0.31	0.16 0.16 0.16 0.13 0.13	1.10 1.35 1.30 1.26 1.15	32.00 89.00 74.00 63.00 40.00	1.25 1.20 1.15 1.10 1.05	60.0 48.0 40.0 32.0 27.0	0.80 0.85 0.85 0.90 0.87	12.0 14.6 15.7 16.5 15.3	0.66 0.60 0.58 0.60 0.60	7.7 6.8 6.5 6.8 6.8
21 22 23 24 25	0.65 0.65 0.65 0.65 0.63	4.4 4.4 4.4 4.4 3.9	0.30 0.32 0.34 0.38 0.36	0.10 0.16 0.22 0.46 0.32	1.15 1.10 1.05 1.05 0.95	40.00 32.00 27.00 27.00 18.40	1.03 1.05 1.05 1.05 1.05	25.0 27.0 27.0 27.0 27.0 27.0	0.87 0.90 0.90 0.90 1.00	15.3 15.7 16.2 16.9 23.0	0.59 0.59 0.60 0.60 <i>a</i> 0.59	6.8 6.7 6.7 6.8 7.0
26	0.60 0.65 0.61 0.60 0.60 0.65	3.3 4.4 3.5 3.3 3.4 4.4	0.33 0.32 0.31 0.31 0.31 0.31	0.19 0.16 0.13 0.13 0.13 0.13	0.95 0.95 0.90 0.90 0.88	18.40 18.40 15.20 15.20 14.00	1.05 1.05 1.05 1.04 1.04 1.04	27.0 27.0 27.0 26.0 26.0 26.0	1.05 1.05 1.10 1.10 1.10	29.0 32.0 35.0 36.0 36.0	0.60 0.57 0.54 0.50 0.50 0.50	7.0 6.4 5.8 5.3 5.3 5.3b

MONTHLY DISCHARGE of Swiftcurrent Creek near Swift Current (Lower Station), for 1914. (Drainage area 1,000 square miles.)

	Dı	SCHARGE IN	SECOND-FE	ET.	Run-Off.		
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.	
January Gebruary March April May Lune Lune Luse Luse Luse Luse Luse Luse Luse Lus	2.6 2.6 344.0 386.0 71.0 179.0 15.2 4.4 89.0 89.0 36.0 36.0	1.05 1.20 4.00 55.00 17.20 2.40 2.40 0.10 0.13 12.30 12.00 5.30	$\begin{array}{c} 1.77 \\ 2.07 \\ 102.00 \\ 228.00 \\ 41.00 \\ 29.00 \\ 6.50 \\ 0.73 \\ 20.00 \\ 35.00 \\ 21.00 \\ 10.80 \end{array}$	0.0018 0.0020 0.1020 0.2280 0.0410 0.0290 0.0065 0.0007 0.0200 0.0350 0.0210 0.0110	0.0020 0.0020 0.1200 0.2500 0.0500 0.0300 0.0100 0.0008 0.0200 0.0400 0.0200 0.0100	109 115 6,272 13,567 2,521 1,726 400 45 1,190 2,152 1,250 664	
The year					0.5550	30,011	

a Interpolated.b Ice conditions Nov. 15 to Dec. 31.

ANTELOPE LAKE DRAINAGE BASIN.

General description.

Antelope Lake is a small body of saline water, six miles long and from one to one-and-one-half miles wide, situated at an elevation of 2,300 feet above sea level. It lies in a deep depression north of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in Township 15, Range 18, West of the 3rd Meridian, and drains an area of about 350 square miles.

The lake receives its supply from Bridge Creek, which rises in the Cypress Hills. The

altitude of the source of this creek is 2,800 feet, and it has an average fall of 15 feet per mile.

The valley traversed by Bridge Creek is narrow and quite shallow, rarely exceeding 100 feet in depth. The land lying along the creek bottom is very flat, and liable to become inundated during periods of flood. The bench land is rolling prairie, cut up by innumerable coulees, which drain the surrounding country into the main valley.

The mean annual rainfall amounts to about 14 inches, most of which occurs during May, June and July. The creek has only a small flow, and is dry along most of its course for several

months during the year.

BRIDGE CREEK AT RAYMOND'S RANCH.

Location.—On the SE. \(\frac{1}{4}\) of Sec. 33, Tp. 10, Rge. 22, W. 3rd Mer.

Records available.—April 8, 1911, to October 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; the elevation of the zero of the gauge has been maintained at 89.42 feet since establishment.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Discharge measurements.—Made with meter at flood stages, and with weir at ordinary stages.

Winter flow.—This station is not maintained during the winter.

Observer.—Mrs. C. Raymond.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Bridge Creek at Raymond's Ranch, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
		Feel.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
Mar. 20	H. O. Brown	3.3	1,96	0.64	$\frac{0.90}{1.02}$	$\frac{0.50}{1.26}$
April 1	do	8.1	4.64	0.98	1.22	4.50
April 11	do	3.2	1.72	0.67	0.84	$\frac{1.16}{0.47a}$
April 24			1		$0.69 \\ 0.55$	0.47a 0.19a
May 16	do					0.19a 0.17a
June 15	do				0.53	
July 6	do				0.41	0.03a
July 29	do					Nil.
Sept. 8	E. W. W. Hughes				0.48	0.09a
Sept. 28	do				0.50	0.11a
Nov. 4	do				0.55	0.22a

a Weir measurement.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Bridge Creek at Raymond's Ranch, for 1914.

	Ma	rch.	Ap	ril.	M	ay.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
1 2 3 4.5.	Feet. 2.80 3.05 3.15 3.20 3.15	Secft. 18.60a 21.00 22.00 23.00 22.00	Feet. 1.26 1.18 1.10 1.12 1.04	Secft. 3.20 2.40a 3.30 3.50 2.80	Feet. 0.56 0.54 0.58 0.60 0.66	Secft. 0.20 0.18 0.23 0.26 0.39	Feet. 0.40 0.38 0.42 0.45 0.53	Secft. 0.02 Nil. 0.04 0.07 0.16
6	2.90 3.18 2.90 3.05 3.00	19.60 22.00 19.60 21.00 21.00	1.08 1.05 1.00 0.98 0.80	3.20 2.90 2.40 2.20 0.86	0.68 0.69 0.68 0.60 0.63	0.44 0.46 0.44 0.26 0.33	0.56 0.50 0.58 0.56 0.56	0.20 0.12 0.23 0.20 0.20
11. 12. 13. 14.	2.85 2.90 2.55 2.60 2.05	19.10 19.60 16.10 16.60 11.10	0.85 1.05 1.00 0.95 0.98	1.17 2.90 2.40 1.93 2.20	0.59 0.58 0.56 0.54 0.50	0.25 0.23 0.20 0.18 0.12	0.58 0.53 0.58 0.53 0.53	0.23 0.16 0.23 0.16 0.16
16	1.50 1.80 1.35 1.05 0.88	5.60 8.60 4.10 1.35 0.53	0.90 0.88 0.83 0.80 0.78	1.48 1.36 1.05 0.86 0.78	0.55 0.53 0.55 0.53 0.50	0.19 0.16 0.19 0.16 0.12	0.50 0.48 0.50 0.56 0.55	0.12 0.10 0.12 0.20 0.19
21 22 23 24 24	0.85 0.85 0.85 0.85 0.85	0.45 0.45 0.45 0.45 0.32	0.70 0.63 0.60 0.69 0.63	0.48 0.33 0.26 0.46 0.33	0.52 0.48 0.50 0.46 0.43	0.15 0.10 0.12 0.08 0.05	0.53 0.50 0.50 0.53 0.48	0.16 0.12 0.12 0.16 0.10
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	0.80 0.80 0.80 0.80 1.32 1.80	0.32 0.32 0.32 0.32 3.80 8.60	0.60 0.63 0.60 0.58 0.56	0.26 0.33 0.26 0.23 0.20	0.50 0.46 0.43 0.40 0.38 0.40	0.12 0.08 0.05 0.02 Nil. 0.02	0.47 0.50 0.53 0.51 0.50	0.09 0.12 0.16 0.13 0.12

a to a Ice conditions.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Bridge Creek at Raymond's Ranch, for 1914. -Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	gust.	Septe	mber.	October.	
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	0.48 0.46 0.45 0.43 0.39	0.10 0.08 0.07 0.05 0.01	Dry.	Nil.	0.53 0.53 0.52 0.54 0.55	0.16 0.16 0.15 0.18 0.19	0.48 0.51 0.78 0.88 0.75	0.10 0.13 0.78 1.36 0.67
6	0.41 0.44 0.42 0.40 0.40	0.03 0.06 0.04 0.02 0.02	0.37 0.37	66 66 66	0.52 0.50 0.50 0.51 0.48	0.15 0.12 0.12 0.13 0.10	0.90 1.40 1.50 1.20 1.03	1.48 6.30 7.30 4.30 2.70
11	0.38 0.37 0.36 Dry. 0.37	Nil.	0.40 0.38 0.38 0.39 0.37	0.02 Nil. 0.01 Nil.	0.49 0.55 0.88 1.10 0.73	0.11 0.19 1.36 3.30 0.59	0.90 0.87 0.80 0.71 0.65	1.48 1.29 0.86 0.52 0.37
16	0.38 0.40 0.36 0.36 0.39	0.02 Nil. 0.01	0.36 0.39 0.41 0.42 0.43	0.01 0.03 0.04 0.05	0.70 0.68 0.70 0.65 0.68	0.48 0.44 0.48 0.37 0.44	0.63 0.60 0.57 0.56 0.58	0.33 0.26 0.22 0.20 0.23
21	Dry. 0.36 0.36 0.36	Nil.	0.41 0.43 0.46 0.48 0.46	0.03 0.05 0.08 0.10 0.08	0.65 0.63 0.60 0.62 0.60	0.37 0.33 0.26 0.30 0.26	0.60 0.54 0.55 0.60 0.58	0.26 0.18 0.19 0.26 0.23
26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31.	Dry.	ee	0.47 0.45 0.49 0.52 0.55 0.57	0.09 0.07 0.11 0.15 0.19 0.22	0.58 0.53 0.50 0.48 0.47	0.23 0.16 0.12 0.10 0.09	0.56 0.55 0.58 0.55 0.54 0.55	0.20 0.19 0.23 0.19 0.18 0.19

Monthly Discharge of Bridge Creek at Raymond's Ranch, for 1914.

(Drainage area 6 square miles.)

	Dı	SCHARGE IN	SECOND-FE	ET.	Run-Off.		
Month.	Maximum.	Minimum	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.	
March April May June July August September October	3.50 0.46 0.23 0.10 0.22	0.32 0.20 	10.60 1.53 0.19 0.14 0.02 0.04 0.38 1.07	1.760 0.256 0.031 0.023 0.003 0.007 0.063 0.180	2.030 0.290 0.040 0.030 0.003 0.008 0.070 0.210	651 91 11 8 1 3 23	
The period					2,687	854	

BRIDGE CREEK NEAR SKULL CREEK.

Location .- On the NW. 4 Sec. 12, Tp. 11, Rge. 22, W. 3rd Mer., near Skull Creek post office.

Records available.—August 1, 1909, to October 31, 1914.
Gauge.—Vertical staff; the elevation of the zero of the gauge has been maintained at S7.51 feet since establishment.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Discharge measurements.—Made with meter at high stages, and with weir at ordinary stages. Winter flow.—This station is not maintained during the winter. Observer.—J. Mann.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Bridge Creek near Skull Creek, in 1914.

Date,	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge
pril 1. pril 11. pril 24. fay 16. une 15. uly 6.	E. W. W. Hughes		31.10 4.20			Secft, 0.65a 22.00 1.84 0.68b Nil.
lov. 4	do				0.94	0.05a

a Discharge estimated.
b Weir measurement.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Bridge Creek near Skull Creek, for 1914.

	Ма	rch.	Ap	ril.	M	ay.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secf1.
1			3.18 2.30 2.20 2.50 2.35b	22.00 6.30 5.10 9.40 7.00	1.36 1.35 1.25 1.18 1.20	0.39 0.38 0.25 0.19 0.20
6. 7. 8. 9.			2.20 1.94 1.78 1.70 1.52	5.10 2.60 1.65 1.25 0.70	1.44 1.40 1.39 1.35 1.34b	0.53 0.45 0.44 0.38 0.36
11	3.S3 4.44 3.98	33.00 44.00 36.00	1.82 1.86b 1.90 1.92 2.00	1.87 2.10 2.40 2.50 3.10	1.34 1.34 1.29 1.26 1.20	0.36 0.36 0.29 0.26 0.20
16. ° 17	3.70 3.20 2.35 1.74 1.45	31.00 22.00 7.00 1.45 0.55	2.14 1.80 1.75 $1.76b$ 1.78	4.40 1.75 1.50 1.55 1.65	1.07 1.05b 1.04 1.02 0.98	0.14 0.12 0.12 0.11 0.09
21	1.45 1.38 1.34a	0.55 0.46 0.36 Nil.	1.77 1.80 1.62 1.52 1.48	1.60 1.75 0.97 0.70 0.61	0.94 0.90 0.85 0.81b 0.78	0.07 0.05 0.02 Nil.
26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31.	2.69	12.70	1.49b 1.50 1.46 1.37 1.37	0.63 0.65 0.57 0.40 0.40	0.77 0.77 0.76 0.76 Dry c	65 65 66 66

a to a Channel frozen.b Gauge height interpolated.c Dry to Oct. 31.

Monthly Discharge of Bridge Creek near Skull Creek, for 1914.

(Drainage area 15 square miles.)

	Dı	SCHARGE IN	Run-Off.			
Молтн.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
March (13-31) April May June	22.00 0.53	0.00 0.40 0.00	10.00 3.10 0.19	0.663 0.205 0.012	0.47 0.23 0.01	375 183 11 Nil.
July July August September October						« «
The period					0.71	569

BRIDGE CREEK AT GULL LAKE.

Location.—On highway bridge on the SE. 4 Sec. 23, Tp. 13, Rgc. 19, W. 3rd Mer., near the Canadian Pacific Railway station.

Records available.—March 29, 1911, to December 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Staff; zero of gauge has been maintained at 95.63 feet since establishment.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Permanent.

Discharge measurements.—From bridge, or by wading, at station.

Winter flow.—No winter observations have been taken. Observer.—J. R. Gaskell.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Bridge Creek at Gull Lake, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
		Fect.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
Mar. 18	F. R. Steinberger do W. H. Storey	13.0	$\frac{1.26}{5.07}$	0.21 0.66	0.75 1.05 Dry,	0.29 3.35 Nil.
June 13 July 8	do	12.0	6.60	0.22	0.65 Dry.	1.45 Nil.
Aug. 4Sept. 4	dodo				4	a

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Bridge Creek at Gull Lake, for 1914.

	Mar	ch.	A	pril.	М	ay.	Jur	ie.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
12 34 45			1.14 1.24 1.02 1.01a 1.00	5.506	Dry.	Nil.	Dry.	Nil.
6			0.96 0.95 0.75 0.63 0.56	4.90 4.80 2.40 1.44 1.12	er er er	e4 e4	64	ee ee ee
12			0.52 0.47 0.42 0.36 0.31	0.84 0.58 0.38 0.22 0.12	m m	ee ee ee	1.59 0.70 0.44 Dry.	21.00 2.00 0.46 Nil. " d
16. 17. 18. 19. 20.	0.66 0.85 0.85	b	0.28 0.27 0.24 0.24 0.33	Nil. " " 0.16	n n n	u u	64	er er er
21 22 23 24 25	$\begin{array}{c} 0.78 \\ 0.80 \\ 0.80 \\ 0.80 \\ 0.82a \end{array}$		0.34 0.30 0.30 0.28 0.28	0.18 0.10 Nil.	n n n	et et et	66 66 66	64 64 64
26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31.	0.84a 0.86a 0.88a 0.90a 0.92 0.93		0.34 0.32 0.29 0.26 0.21	0.18 0.14 Nil.	ee ee ee ee	er er er	64 64 64	64 64 64

Monthly Discharge of Bridge Creek at Gull Lake, for 1914.

(Drainage area 213 square miles.)

	Dı	SCHARGE IN	Run-Off,			
Month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet
oril Aay	5.5		0.77	0.0036	0.004	46 Nil.
uneuly	21.0		0.78	0.0037	0.004	46 Nil.
ugusteptemberctober						66
he period					0.008	92

<sup>a Interpolated.
b to c Ice conditions—insufficient data to compute discharge.
d Creek dry from June 14 to end of year.</sup>

MISCELLANEOUS DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS made in Antelope Lake drainage basin, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Stream.	Location.	Dis- charge.
April 30	dodo	Spring No. 2	NE. 27-12-19-3 NW. 32-12-18-3 NE. 27-12-19-3 NE. 27-12-19-3	Secft. 0.072 0.124 0.065 0.071
May 11. May 11. June 15. June 15. June 15. July 8. July 8. July 8.	do W. H. Storey do do do	do 2. do 3. do 1. do 2. do 3. do 1. do 2. do 3.	NE. 27-12-19-3 SW. 27-12-19-3 NW. 32-12-18-3 NE. 27-12-19-3 SW. 27-12-19-3 NW. 32-12-18-3 NE. 27-12-19-3 SW. 27-12-19-3	0.074 0.020 0.105 0.065 0.004 0.010 0.041 Nil.
Aug. 5	do	do 1	NW. 32-12-18-3. NE. 27-12-19-3. SW. 27-12-19-3. NW. 32-12-18-3. NE. 27-12-19-3. SW. 27-12-19-3. NW. 32-12-18-3.	0.018 Nil. 0.020 0.064 Nil. 0.180
Nov. 25 Nov. 26 Nov. 26 Dec. 19 Dec. 19 Dec. 20	do	do 1	NW. 32-12-18-3. NE. 27-12-19-3. SW. 27-12-19-3. NW. 32-12-18-3. SW. 27-12-19-3. NE. 27-12-19-3.	0.180 0.079 Nil. 0.161 Nil. 0.094

Note.—All the above are weir measurements.

LAKE OF THE NARROWS DRAINAGE BASIN.

Description.

Lake of the Narrows is a small lake, three miles long and one and a half miles wide, in Township 3, Range 23, West of the 3rd Meridian. It has a drainage area of about 200 square miles.

The principal stream in the basin is Skull Creek, which rises in the eastern slope of Cypress Hills. It flows through a narrow valley for the greater part of its course, but, as it nears the lake, the valley widens out into large meadows. The surrounding country is rolling prairie.

In very dry years, such as 1910 and 1914, Skull Creek goes dry for a short time. The mean

annual precipitation in the drainage basin is about 13 inches.

SKULL CREEK AT DOYLE'S RANCH.

Location.—On the NE. 4 Sec. 29, Tp. 10, Rge. 22, W. 3rd Mer., near Skull Creek post office.

Records available.—April 8, 1911, to October 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; the elevation of the zero of the gauge was maintained at 87.20 feet during 1911; 86.82 feet during 1912-14.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Discharge measurements.—Made with meter, and with weir at low stages.

Winter flow.—This station is not maintained during the winter.

Artificial control.—A control for the gauge was constructed at this station during August, 1913, and is still in good repair. The flood of April did very little damage to the control itself, but washed the east bank behind the abutment. This was repaired on April 24th. Observer.—Thos. Dovle.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Skull Creek at Doyle's Ranch, for 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
		Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
Mar. 19	II. O. Brown	12.0	6.11	1.03	2.10	6.30
Mar. 23	do	8.6	3.88	0.75	1.96	2.80
Mar. 30	do	8.5	3.31	0.67	1.82	2.20
April 1		16.2	19.00	2.18	2.59	41.40
April 2		14.4	12.80	1.65	2.34	21.00
April 11	do	10.5	6.32	1.59	1.99	10.00
April 24		15.3	7.79	0.73	1.84	5.70
May 16	do	14.3	6.57	0.44	1.84	2,90
une 16	do	14.9	5.96	0.27	1.75	1.60
uly 6	do				1.66	0.30a
uly 29	do					Nil.
	E. W. W. Hughes				1.64	0.17a
Sept. 29					1.71	0.33a
Nov. 4	do				1.77	0.83 <i>a</i>

a Weir measurement.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Skull Creek at Doyle's Ranch, for 1914.

	Ma	rch.	Ap	oril.	М	ay.	Ju	ne.
DAY.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
2			2.59 2.34 2.39 2.34 2.74	41.0 23.0 26.0 23.0 55.0	1.93 1.94 1.94 <i>a</i> 1.94 1.95	5.50 5.80 5.80 5.80 6.10	1.72a 1.70 1.70a 1.71a 1.71	1.10 0.80 0.80 0.95 0.95
7 8			2.49 2.44 2.39 2.17 <i>a</i> 1.96	32.0 29.0 26.0 16.1 9.1	1.96 2.10 2.05 2.04 2.06	6.40 10.60 9.00 8.70 9.30	1.72 1.73 1.71 1.70 1.72	1.10 1.25 0.95 0.80 1.10
11. 12. 13. 14. 15.	2.30 2.10 2.18a	2.0b 3.0 4.0	2.01 2.29 2.24a 2.19a 2.13	10.5 21.0 18.7 16.8 14.7	2.00 <i>a</i> 1.95 1.94 1.90 1.87 <i>a</i>	7.50 6.10 5.80 4.70 4.00	1.72 1.73 1.73 $1.74a$ 1.76	1.10 1.25 1.25 1.40 1.73
16. 17. 18. 19.	2.24 <i>a</i> 2.30 2.20 <i>a</i> 2.10 2.00	5.0 6.0 6.0 6.3 5.0	2.08 1.98 1.93 1.97 <i>a</i> 2.01	12.9 9.6 8.2 9.4 10.5	1.84 1.82 1.84 1.85 1.91	3.30 2.90 3.30 3.50 5.00	1.75 1.70 1.71 1.72 1.72	1.55 0.80 0.95 1.10 1.10
21. 22. 23. 24. 25.	2.10 1.96 1.96 1.90	4.0 3.0 2.8 2.0 2.0	1.98 1.93 1.87 1.92 1.86	9.6 8.2 6.6 8.0 3.7	1.82 1.85 1.82 1.82 1.80	2.90 3.50 2.90 2.90 2.40	1.73 1.72 1.71a 1.70 1.70	1.25 1.10 0.95 0.80 0.80
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	1.83 1.82 2.70	2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.2b 51.0	1.96 1.98 1.97 1.93 1.96	6.4 6.9 6.7 5.5 6.4	1.78a 1.76 1.75 1.74 1.74 1.72a	2.10 1.73 1.55 1.40 1.40 1.10	1.70 1.68 1.65 1.65 1.65	0.80 0.58 0.25 0.25 0.25

a Gauge height interpolated.
 b Ice conditions March 13 to 30; discharge estimated.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Skull Creek at Doyle's Ranch, for 1914.—Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	1.64a 1.64 1.64a 1.64a 1.64	0.20 0.20 0.20 0.20 0.20 0.20	Dry.	Nil.	1.71a 1.70 1.70 1.78 1.77a	$0.95 \\ 0.80 \\ 0.80 \\ 2.10 \\ 1.91$	1.72 1.72 1.72 1.78a 1.85	1.10 1.10 1.10 2.10 3.50
6	1.66 1.66a 1.66a 1.66	0.36 0.36 0.36 0.36 0.20	44 44	64 64 64	1.76a 1.65 1.65 1.65 1.65a	1.73 0.25 0.25 0.25 0.25 0.25	1.90 2.10 2.35 2.40 2.35	4.70 10.60 20.00 23.00 20.00
11 12 13 14 15	1.64 1.64 1.64 1.64a 1.64a	0.20 0.20 0.20 0.20 0.20 0.20	e4 e4 e4	er er er	1.65 1.65a 1.95 2.00 1.86	$\begin{array}{c} 0.25 \\ 0.25 \\ 6.10 \\ 7.50 \\ 3.70 \end{array}$	2.12a 1.90 1.90 1.87a 1.85	11.30 4.70 4.70 4.00 3.50
16. 17. 18. 19. 20.	1.64 1.64 1.64 1.65 Dry.	0.20 0.20 0.20 0.25 Nil.	ee ee ee	er er er	1.80 1.75 1.75 1.72 1.74	2.40 1.55 1.55 1.10 1.40	1.80 1.80 <i>a</i> 1.80 1.82 1.80	2.40 2.40 2.40 2.90 2.46
21	66 66 66	64	1.64	" " " 0.20	1.72 1.72 1.72a 1.72 1.72a	1.10 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.10	1.78 1.75 1.75 1.75 1.75	2.10 1.55 1.55 1.55 1.55
26	64 64 64 64 64	46 46 46 46	1.65 1.65 1.68 1.68 1.80 1.73	$\begin{array}{c} 0.25 \\ 0.25 \\ 0.58 \\ 0.58 \\ 0.40 \\ 1.25 \end{array}$	1.71 <i>a</i> 1.70 <i>a</i> 1.70 1.71 1.71	0.95 0.80 0.80 0.95 0.95	1.75 1.75 1.75 1.75 1.75 1.75	1.55 1.55 1.55 1.55 1.55 1.55

a Gauge height interpolated.

Monthly Discharge of Skull Creek at Doyle's Ranch, for 1914.

(Drainage area 19 square miles.)

March (13-31) 51.00 2.00 April 55.00 3.70 1 May 10.60 1.10	1ean. Per squa Mile.	. Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
April. 55.00 3.70 1 May. 10.60 1.10		1 0 220	993
ulfy 0.36 August 2.40 september 7.50 0.25	$\begin{array}{cccc} 16.02 & 0.84 \\ 4.60 & 0.24 \\ 0.97 & 0.05 \\ 0.14 & 0.00 \\ 0.18 & 0.00 \\ 1.50 & 0.07 \\ 4.70 & 0.24 \end{array}$	3 0.940 0.280 0.1 0.060 0.009 0.010 0.090	952 283 58 9 11 89 289

SKULL CREEK NEAR SKULL CREEK.

Location.—On the NW. § Sec. 10, Tp. 11, Rge. 22, W. 3rd Mer., near Skull Creek post office. Records available.—July 1, 1908, to October 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; the elevation of the zero of the gauge has been maintained at 88.41

feet since establishment.

Bench-mark,—Permanent iron bench-mark; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Discharge measurements.—Made with meter, and by weir at low stages. Winter flow.—This station is not maintained during the winter. Observer.—J. Mann.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Skull Creek near Skull Creek, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge
Mar. 20	do	9.7 37.7 10.4	Sq. ft. 11.20 63.20 13.30	Ft. per sec. 0.37 0.80 0.69	Feet. 2.57 4.56 1.73	Secft, 4.10 51.00 9.20
April 24. May 16. June 15. July 7.	F. R. Steinberger do do do do	10.0	6 79 3.93	0.63 0.57	1.75 1.06 0.74 0.70	4.30 2.20 1.35a Nil.
[uly 29		8.1	3.78	0.34	0.32 0.62	0 22a 1 28

a Weir measurement.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Skull Creek near Skull Creek, for 1914.

	Ma	rch.	Ap	ril.	М	ay.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1. 2. 3. 4. 5			4.56 3.57 3.32 3.72 3.57b	46.0 30.0 27.0 35.0 33.0	0.84 0.82 0.81 0.80 0.82	2.50 2.40 2.40 2.30 2.40	$\begin{array}{c} 0.43 \\ 0.42 \\ 0.50 \\ 0.65 \\ 0.70 \end{array}$	0.62 0.58 0.90 1.55 1.80
6			3.42 2.96 3.46 2.12 2.06	31.0 <i>a</i> 24.0 32.0 13.2 12.6	0.86 0.87 0.84 0.84 0.84b	2.70 2.70 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50	$\begin{array}{c} 0.78 \\ 0.54 \\ 0.52 \\ 0.56 \\ 0.60 \end{array}$	2.20 1.06 0.98 1.14 1.30
11. 12. 13. 14. 15.	3.86 4.61 3.90	15.90 <i>a</i> 26.00 16.50	1.72 $1.71b$ 1.70 1.71 1.63	9.2 9.1 9.0 9.1 8.4	0.85 0.84 0.83 0.82 0.82	2.60 2.50 2.50 2.40 2.40	0.60 0.61 0.62 0.70 0.70	1.30 1.35 1.40 1.80 1.80
16. 17. 18. 19. 20.	3.12 3.02 2.82 2.13 2.57	8.40 7.60 5.90 1.60 4.10	$egin{array}{c} 1.55 \\ 1.62 \\ 1.27 \\ 1.34b \\ 1.42 \\ \end{array}$	7.6 8.3 5.4 5.9 6.6	0.86 0.78b 0.70 0.69 0.67	2.70 2.20 1.80 1.75 1.65	0.67 0.65 0.64 0.60 0.55	1.65 1.55 1.50 1.30 1.10
21	2.52 2.34b 2.16	5.20 5.60 5.00	1.43 1.32 1.17 1.06 1.09	6.6 5.8 4.7 3.9 4.1	$\begin{array}{c} 0.67 \\ 0.66 \\ 0.65 \\ 0.62b \\ 0.60 \end{array}$	1.65 1.60 1.55 1.40 1.30	0.51b 0.48 0.48 0.48 0.48	0.94 0.82 0.82 0.82 0.82
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	3.69	30.00	1.17 1.12 1.02 0.86 0.86	4.7 4.3 3.6 2.7 2.7	$\begin{array}{c} 0.59 \\ 0.59 \\ 0.54 \\ 0.54 \\ 0.52 \\ 0.47b \end{array}$	1.26 1.26 1.06 1.06 0.98 0.80	0.48 0.48 0.49b 0.50 0.48	0.82 0.82 0.86 0.90 0.82

a to a 1ce conditions.
b Gauge height interpolated.

c to c Channel frozen.

DAILY GAUGE HEIGHT AND DISCHARGE of Skull Creek near Skull Creek, for 1914.—Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.
Day,	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secfl.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	0.46a 0.45 0.40 Dry.	0.74 0.70 0.50 Nil.	Dry.	Nil.	Dry.	Nil.	0.37 0.37 0.52 0.72a 0.92	0.41 0.41 0.98 1.90 3.00
6	n n n	et et er	er er er	66 64 64	64 64 64	64	0.90 1.39 2.85 2.50 1.57	2.90 6.30 22.00 17.60 7.80
11	n n n	ec ec ec	67 67 67	64 64 64	1.55 1.12 0.70	7.60 4.30 1.80	1.55a 1.53 1.50 1.48 1.42	7.60 7.50 7.20 7.00 6.60
16	n n n	 	er er	er er er	0.57 0.49 0.48 0.48 0.46a	1.18 0.86 0.82 0.82 0.74	1.10 0.69 0.67 0.65 0.64	4.20 1.75 1.65 1.55 1.50
21	n n n	ec ec	er er er	er er er	0.45 0.40 0.34 0.34 0.35	0.70 0.50 0.32 0.32 0.35	0.64 0.63 0.60 0.60 0.59	1.50 1.45 1.30 1.30 1.26
26	ee ee ee ee	ee ee ee	er er er er	ec ec ec ec	0.38 0.36 0.39 0.38 0.38	0.44 0.38 0.47 0.44 0.44	0.58 0.58 0.58 0.59a 0.60 0.64	1.22 1.22 1.22 1.26 1.30 1.50

a Gauge height interpolated.

MONTHLY DISCHARGE of Skull Creek near Skull Creek, for 1914.

(Drainage area 32 square miles.)

	Dī	SCHARGE IN	Run-Off.			
Month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Acre-feet.
March (13-31) April May. Une Uly August September October	46.00 2.70 2.20 0.74	2.70 0.80 0.58	6.90 13.50 1.98 1.18 0.06	0.217 0.422 0.062 0.037 0.002 0.023 0.125	0.150 0.470 0.070 0.040 0.002 0.030 0.140	261 803 122 70 4 Nil. 45 247
The period					0.902	1,552

CRANE LAKE DRAINAGE BASIN.

General Description.

Crane Lake is one of the largest of the lakes which receive their supply from the drainage of the northern slope of the Cypress Hills. It is situated in Township 13, Range 23, West of the 3rd Meridian, and covers an area of 25 square miles.

The lake has no outlet, is shallow, and the water is saline in character. It is fed by Piapot Creek, which rises in the Cypress Hills, flows northeastward, and is joined by the Bear Creek in Section 7, Township 12, Range 22, West of the 3rd Meridian, before it reaches the lake.

The country to the north of the lake is rolling and of little use for agriculture, being the east-

ern end of a range of sandhills which extend northwestward some 40 miles. South of the lake the country is rolling prairie, which is bare of tree growth except along the ereeks, where there is a small growth of willow and shrub. As it gets closer to the hills the country becomes more broken and the tree growth increases, making the ravines and coulees at the head of the creeks natural reservoirs, which regulate the spring run-off considerably.

There are a number of irrigation schemes, in operation and proposed, in this basin, also one

or two industrial schemes along the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The mean annual precipitation of the northern part of the basin is about 12 inches, but in the hills this is exceeded. During the winter season, from November to April, the streams are frozen over.

EAST BRANCH OF BEAR CREEK AT JOHNSON'S RANCH.

Location.—On the SE. \(\frac{1}{4}\) Sec. 21, Tp. 10, Rge. 23, W. 3rd Mer.

Records available.—August 18th, 1909, to October 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; the elevation of the zero of the gauge was maintained at 92.63 feet during 1909, 1910, 1911, 1913 and 1914, and at 92.26 feet during 1912.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Discharge measurements.—Made with meter, and with weir at low stages.

Winter flow.—This station is not maintained during the winter. Observer.—T. Johnson.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of East Branch of Bear Creek at Johnson's Ranch, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
		Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
Mar. 18. Mar. 23. Mar. 30. April 2. April 13. April 23. May 15. June 15. July 4. July 28. Sept. 27.	do do do F. R. Steinberger do do do do do do	12.2 10.6 8.8 15.1 14.3 11.0 10.2 6.9	7.70 4.89 3.86 13.05 12.90 7.88 4.41 2.41	0.92 0.76 0.78 2.01 1.88 0.66 0.69 0.69	1.45 1.39 3.51 1.71 1.68 1.26 1.16 1.12 0.85	7.20a 3.70a 3.00a 26.00 24.00 5.20 3.00 1.65 1.52b Nil.

a Ice conditions.
b Weir measurement.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of East Branch of Bear Creek at Johnson's Ranch, for 1914.

	Ma	rch.	Ap	oril.	M	ay.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1			1.96 2.08 2.00 1.94 2.08	10.0 26.0 35.0 40.0a 47.0	1.21 1.22 1.20 1.23 1.24	4.0 4.3 3.8 4.5 4.8	1.18 1.17 1.15 1.19 1.21	3,40 3,30 2,90 3,60 4 00
•			1.94 1.78 1.76 1.74 1.77	39.0 30.0 29.0 28.0 29.0	1.21 1.27 1.25 1.26 1.24	4.0 5.6 5.0 5.3 4.8	1.23 1.21 1.20 1.19 1.20	4.50 4 00 3.80 3.60 3.80
			1.76 1.86 1.53 1.51 1.52	29.0 34.0 16.4 15.4 15.9	1.23 1.23 1.23 1.22 1.20	4.5 4.5 4.5 4.3 3.8	1.18 1.21 1.20 1.18 1.16	3.40 4.00 3.80 3,40 3.00
16	1.43 1.61 1.61	6.4a 13.3 12.8	1.48 1.37 1.35 1.33 1.35	13.8 8.9 8.1 7.9 8.1	1.22 1.21 1.22 1.23 1.24	4.3 4.0 4.3 4.5 4.8	1.12 1.10 1.08 1.07 1.07	2.40 2.10 1.90 1.80 1.80
21	1.52 1.52 1.42 1.39 1.49	8.6 7.8 4.4 3.5 3.5	1.36 1.28 1.29 1.27 1.24	8.5 5.8 6.1 5.6 4.8	1.22 1.21 1.22 1.22 1.22	4.3 4.0 4.3 4.3 4.3	1.08 1.06 1.05 1.02 1.04	1.90 1.70 1.60 1.30 1.50
26	1.46 1.44 1.46 1.48 1.85 2.04	3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0	1.28 1.25 1.26 1.25 1.23	5,8 5.0 5.3 5.0 4,5	1.22 1.21 1.20 1.20 1.18 1.18	4.3 4.0 3.8 3.8 3.4 3.4	1.03 1.05 1.07 1.08 1.06	1.40 1.60 1.80 1.90 1.70

a Ice conditions March 18 to April 4; discharge estimated.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of East Branch of Bear Creek at Johnson's Ranch. for 1914.

	Ju	ly.	Ang	ust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber
Монти.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft
1	1.02 1.03 1.01 1.01 1.00	1.30 1.40 1.20 1.20 1.10	Dry.	Nil.	0.87 0.88 0.87 0.84 0.86	$\begin{array}{c} 0.38 \\ 0.42 \\ 0.38 \\ 0.26 \\ 0.34 \end{array}$	1.00 1.03 1.08 1.18 1.15	1.10 1.40 1.90 3.40 2.90
6	1.09 0.97 0.95 0.92 0.85	2.00 0.86 0.70 0.58 0.30	64 64 64	n n n	0.88 0.89 0.90 0.92 0.91	0.42 0.46 0.50 0.58 0.54	1.18 1.20 1.37 1.84 1.50	3.40 3.80 8.90 33.00 14.80
11	0.85 0.83 0.81 Dry. 0.75	0.30 0.22 0.14 Nil.	64	64	0.93 0.94 0.88 0.85 0.83	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.62 \\ 0.66 \\ 0.42 \\ 0.30 \\ 0.22 \end{array} $	1.22 1.21 1.16 1.20 1.19	4.30 4.00 3.00 3.80 3.60
16	0.85 0.82 0.78 0.75 Dry,	0.30 0.18 0.06 Nil.	64	ee ee ee	$\begin{array}{c c} 0.78 \\ 0.73 \\ 0.71 \\ 0.73 \\ 0.73 \\ 0.73 \end{array}$	0.06 Nil. "	1.21 1.18 1.16 1.15 1.18	4.00 3.40 3.00 2.90 3.40
21	64 64 64	66 66 66 66	" " " 0.92	" " " 0.58	0.70 0.66 0.63 0.60 0.90	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	1.19 1.17 1.19 1.18 1.16	3.60 3.30 3.60 3.40 3.00
26 27 28 29 30 31	44	44	0.90 0.85 0.85 0.81 0.83 0.89	0,50 0,30 0,30 0,14 0,22 0,46	1.01 1.02 1.00 0.97 0.98	1.20 1.30 1.10 0.86 0.94	1.17 1.18 1.16 1.17 1.16 1.18	3.30 3.40 3.00 3.30 3.00 3.40

Monthly Discharge of East Branch of Bear Creek at Johnson's Ranch, for 1914.

(1	Drainage are	a 22 square	mues.)			
	Dis	SCHARGE IN	Run-Off.			
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
March (18-31). April May June July August. September October	47.00 5.60 4.50 2.00 0.58 1.30	3.00 4.50 3.40 1.30	5.60 17.60 4.30 2.70 0.38 0.08 0.42 4.70	0.254 0.800 0.195 0.122 0.017 0.004 0.019 0.214	$\begin{array}{c} 0.130 \\ 0.890 \\ 0.220 \\ 0.140 \\ 0.020 \\ 0.005 \\ 0.020 \\ 0.250 \end{array}$	155 1,047 264 161 23 5 25 290
The period					1,675	1,970

WEST BRANCH OF BEAR CREEK AT BERTRAM'S RANCH.

Location.—On the SW. 4 of Sec. 32, Tp. 10, Rge. 23, W. 3rd Mer.

Records available.—September 16, 1909, to October 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; the elevation of the zero of the gauge has been maintained at 92.25 feet since establishment.

Since establishment.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Slightly shifting.

Discharge measurements.—Made with meter, and with weir at very low stages.

Winter flow.—This station is not maintained during the winter.

Observer.—R. McKenzie and W. L. Taylor.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of West Branch of Bear Creek at Bertram's Ranch, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
		Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
Jar. 18	H. O. Brown	13.1	11.40	1.63	1.57	18.60
Mar. 23	do	11.5	7.02	1.05	1.29	7.40
dar. 30	do ,	11.8	8.21	1.07	1.41	8.80
April 2	do	15.1	16.10	2.32	1.77	37.00
April 13	do	16.2	16.80	2.16	1.76	36.00
pril 23	F. R. Steinberger	12.3	8.86	1.44	1.39	12.80
May 15	do	13.0	6.60	1.19	1.29	7.80
une 15	do	11.5	5.65	0.85	1.16	4.80
uly 4	do				0.81	0.13a
ulv 28	do				0.75	Nil.
Sept. 27	E. W. W. Hughes	8.0	2.40	0.60	1.03	1.43
Nov. 5	do	11.6	4.72	0.95	1.19	4.50

a Weir measurement.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of West Branch of Bear Creek at Bertram's Ranch, for 1914.

	Ma	rch.	Ap	ril.	Ma	ay.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Fect.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Fcet.	Secft.
1			1.87 1.77 1.68 2.16 1.96	42.0 37.0 <i>a</i> 30.0 69.0 52.0	1.35 1.35 1.35 1.37 1.40	10.5 10.5 10.5 11.4 12.7	1.13 1.13 1.13 1.15 1.14	4.00 4.00 4.00 4.40 4.20
			1.91 1.51 1.44 1.40 1.33	48.0 18.6 14.7 12.7 9.8	1.35 1.33 1.32 1.44 1.39	10.5 9.8 9.4 14.7 12.3	1.18 1.16 1.15 1.13 1.17	5.10 4.60 4.40 4.00 4.90
11			1.29 1.44 1.70 1.85 1.70	$\begin{array}{c} 8.4 \\ 14.7 \\ 32.0 \\ 44.0 \\ 32.0 \end{array}$	1.36 1.33 1.32 1.32 1.31	10.9 9.8 9.4 9.4 9.1	1.15 1.16 1.14 1.15c 1.16	4.40 4.60 4.20 4.40 4.60
16	1.55 1.84 1.79	17.6a 39.0 36.0	1.50 1.45 1.45 1.44 1.49	18.0 15.2 15.2 14.7 17.4	1.31 1.31 1.30 1.30 1.32	9.1 9.1 8.7 8.7 9.4	1,15 1,14 1,13 1,13 1,13	4.40 4.20 4.00 4.00 4.00
21	1.69 1.59 1.28 1.19	25.0 22.0 7.4 4.6	1.44 1.41 1.40 1.40 1.40	14.7 13.2 12.7 12.7 12.7	1.31 1.29 1.25 1.23 1.21	$9.1 \\ 8.4 \\ 7.0 \\ 6.4 \\ 5.9$	1.13 1.13 1.13 1.13 1.13	4.00 4.00 4.00 4.00 4.00
26	1.39 1.77		1.40 1.40 1.40 1.40 1.37	12.7 12.7 12.7 12.7 11.4	1.19 1.16 1.14 1.13 1.13	5.4 4.6 4.2 4.0 4.0 4.0	1.14 1.13 1.05 1.00 0.95	4.20 4.00 2.60 1.80 1.20

a to a Ice conditions. b to b Channel frozen. c Gauge height interpolated.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of West Branch of Bear Creek at Bertram's Ranch, for 1914.—Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Sec-ft.	Feet.	Secft.
1 2 3 4	0.90 0.86 0.81 0.81 0.80	0.70 0.46 0.16 0.16 0.10	Dry.	Nil.	Dry.	Nil. u u	1.07 1.07 1.10 1.22 1.27	2.1 2.1 2.6 5.2 6.6
6	0.80 0.79 0.79 0.78 0.77	1.10 0.08 0.08 0.06 0.01	64 67 67	ee ee ee	er er	п п	1.24 1.35 1.79 1.66 1.55	5.7 9.3 35.0 25.0 18.7
11. 12. 13. 14.	0.76 0.76 0.76 0.75 0.75	0.02 0.02 0.02 Nil.	ec ec ec	er er er	a		1.42 1.37 1.34 1.32 1.29	12.1 10.1 8.9 8.3 7.2
16. 17. 18. 19.	0.75 0.75 0.75 0.75 0.75	п п	er er	ee ee			1.28 1.26 1.24 1.23 1.23	6.9 6.3 5.7 5.5 5.5
21	0.75 0.75 0.75 0.75 0.75		er er er	46 46 46 46			1.23 1.23 1.22 1.22 1.21	5.5 5.5 5.2 5.2 5.0
26	0.75 0.75 0.75 0.75 Dry.	er er er	er er er	46	1.03 1.05 1.05 1.06	1.42 1.70 1.70 1.88	1.24 1.22 1.22 1.21 1.21 1.20	5.7 5.2 5.2 5.0 5.0 4.7

a Stream commenced to flow about this date; no observer obtainable until September 27.

MONTHLY DISCHARGE of West Branch of Bear Creek at Bertram's Ranch, for 1914. (Drainage area 45 square miles).

	Di	SCHARGE IN	Run-Off.			
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet
March (18-31). April. May. June. July August September (1-11; 27-30). October.	69.00 14.70 5.10 0.70	8.40 4.00 1.20	14.00 22.00 8.70 4.00 0.07 1.68 7.90	0.311 0.499 0.193 0.089 0.001 0.037 0.176	0.160 0.560 0.220 0.100 0.001	389 1,335 534 238 4 Nil. 13 488
The period					1.247	3,001

BEAR CREEK AT UNSWORTH'S RANCH.

Location.—On the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 18, Tp. 11, Rge. 23, W. 3rd Mer. Records available.—June 22, 1908, to October 1, 1914. Gauge.—Vertical staff; the elevation of the zero of the gauge has been maintained at 85.95 feet since establishment.

Bench-mark.—A circle of nails in the top of the stringer at the left abutment of the bridge, on the downstream side; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Discharge measurements.—Made with meter from the bridge; by wading, or with a weir, at

very low stages.

Winter flow.—This station is not maintained during winter.

Artificial control.—Messrs. Needham Bros. have a dam below this station, but the backwater does not affect the station.

Observer.—S. Unsworth.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Bear Creek at Unsworth's Ranch, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge
		Feet.	Sq. feet.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
Iarch 17	H. O. Brown	12.5	33.80	1.15	4.29	39.00
1arch 23	do	15.5	16.20	0.71	2.27	11.40
1arch 30	do	6.8	14.40	1.04	2.15	15.00
larch 31		8.5	8.30	1.64	2.58	13.70
pril 1		8.4	12.70	2.04	4 33	26 00
pril 2		12.5	41.60	1.16	4.00	48.00
pril 10	. do	11.3	29.80	0.93	2.76	28.00
pril 13		15.5	70.60	1.15	5.05	81.00
pril 13	. do .	20.0	73.70	1.30	5.70	96 00
pril 23	F. R. Steinberger	9.2	19.20	0.70	2.13	13.40
lay 12	M. H. French	8.5	11.10	0.93	2.88	10.30
Iay 15	F. R. Steinberger	10.0	17.00	0.51	1.74	8.70
une 10	do	1.8	2 59	1.66	1.03	4.30
uly 4	do				0.80	0.85
ily 28	do .				0.56	Nil.
ept. 27	E. W. W. Hughes				1.35	0.44
ov. 5	do	12.5	8.10	0.62	1.75	5.00

a lee conditions.
b Weir measurement.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Bear Creek at Unsworth's Ranch, for 1914.

	Ma	rch.	$A_{\mathbb{P}}$	ril.	M	ay.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secfl.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secfl.	Feet.	Secft.
1 2 3 4 5			3.78 3.95 3.53 4.03 5.83	16.0 47.0 10.0a 52.0 101.0	1.98 1.98 1.98 1.98 1.98	11.4 11.4 11.4 11.4 11.4	1.38 1.33 1.33 1.28 1.23	$5.4 \\ 5.0 \\ 5.0 \\ 4.7 \\ 4.3$
6. 7. 8. 9.			5.68 3.83 3.53 3.23 3.13	96.0 47.0 40.0 33.0 31.0	2.03 2.08 2.33 2.23 2.18	12.1 12.7 16.5 14.9 14.1	1.53 1.43 1.38 1.33 1.15	6.6 5.8 5.4 5.0 3.8
11	2.88 4.18 6.83 7.23	13.2a 36.0 105.0 117.0	2.63 4.58 5.36 3.90 3.56	21.0 66.0 87.0 48.0 40.0	2.13 2.06 2.03 1.98 1.93	13.4 12.5 12.1 11.4 10.8	$\begin{array}{c} 1.15b \\ 1.15 \\ 1.20 \\ 1.25 \\ 1.30 \end{array}$	4.3 4.2 5.4 5.6 6.0
16. 17. 18. 19. 20.	8.63 4.29 3.93 3.53 3.33	159.0 39.0 35.0 28.0 26.0	3.38 3.03 2.53 2.45 2.38	36.0 29.0 19.7 18.1 17.3	1.88 1.83 1.78 1.76 1.73	10.2 9.6 9.0 8.8 8.5	1.25 1.15 1.10 1.05 1.05	5.5 4.6 4.2 3.8 3.6
21. 22. 23. 24. 25	3.13 2.63 2.27 2.18 2.13	22.0 16.2 11.4 11.0 11.0	2.28 2.18 2.13 2.08 2.08	15.7 14.1 13.4 12.7 12.7	1.73 1.71 1.68 1.63 1.63	8.5 8.3 8.0 7.5 7.5	1.00 1.00 0.95 0.95 0.95	3.2 3.0 2.6 2.4 2.3
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	2.13 2.18 2.18 2.23 2.15 3.30	11.6 12.8 13.8 15.2 15.0 25.0	2.08 2.03 2.03 1.98 1.98	12.7 12.1 12.1 11.4 11.4	1.58 1.58 1.53 1.48 1.43 1.38	7.0 7.0 6.6 6.2 5.8 5.4	1.00 1.00 1.05 1.10 1.05b	2.7 2.6 2.8 2.9 2.3

a to a Ice conditions.b to b Shifting conditions.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Bear Creek at Unsworth's Ranch, for 1914. -Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secfl.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	1.00 <i>a</i> 0.90 0.80 0.70 0.65	2.00 1.60 1.20 0.80 0.60	0.30 0.30 0.30 0.30 0.30	Nil.	0.30 0.30 0.30 0.30 0.30	Nil.	1.50 1.50 1.50 1.75 1.75	1.10 1.20 1.20 2.20 3.80
6	0.60 0.60 0.60 0.60 0.60	0.30 0.20 0.10 Nil.	0.30 0.30 0.30 0.30 0.30	er er er	0.30 0.30 0.30 0.30 0.30	м м п	2.05 4.25 3.75 3.10 2.65	4.40 38.00 28.00 17.60 11.40
11 12 13 14 15	0.60 0.60 0.60 0.70 0.70	т п п	0.30 0.30 0.30 0.30 0.30	er er er	0.30 0.30 0.60 1.20 1.80	0.60 2.60	2.35 2.15 2.05 2.00 1.90	8.00 6.80 6.00 5.50 5.00
16	0.70 0.70 0.70 0.70 0.65	er er er	0.30 0.30 0.30 0.30 0.30	er er er	1.80 1.70 1.60 1.60 1.55	2.60 2.00 1.60 1.60 1.20	1.90 1.85 1.85 1.85 1.85	5.20 4.50 4.60 4.70 4.80
21. 22. 23. 24. 25.	0.65 0.65 0.65 0.65 0.65	er er er	0.30 0.30 0.30 0.30 0.30	66 66 66	1.55 1.55 1.50 1.50 1.45	1.20 1.20 1.00 1.00 0.64	1.80 1.80 1.80 1.80 1.80	4.50 4.50 4.50 4.50 4.50
26. 27 28 29 30 31	0.65 0.65 0.65 0.30 0.30 0.30	64 G. 64 86 86	0.30 0.30 0.30 0.30 0.30 0.30	т с с	1.40 1.45 1.50 1.50 1.50	0.60 0.65 1 00 1.10 1.10	1.80 1.80 1.80 1.80 1.80 1.80	4.60 4.60 4.60 4.60 4.60 4.60

a Shifting conditions July 1 to October 31.

Monthly Discharge of Bear Creek at Unsworth's Ranch, for 1914. (Drainage area 100 square miles).

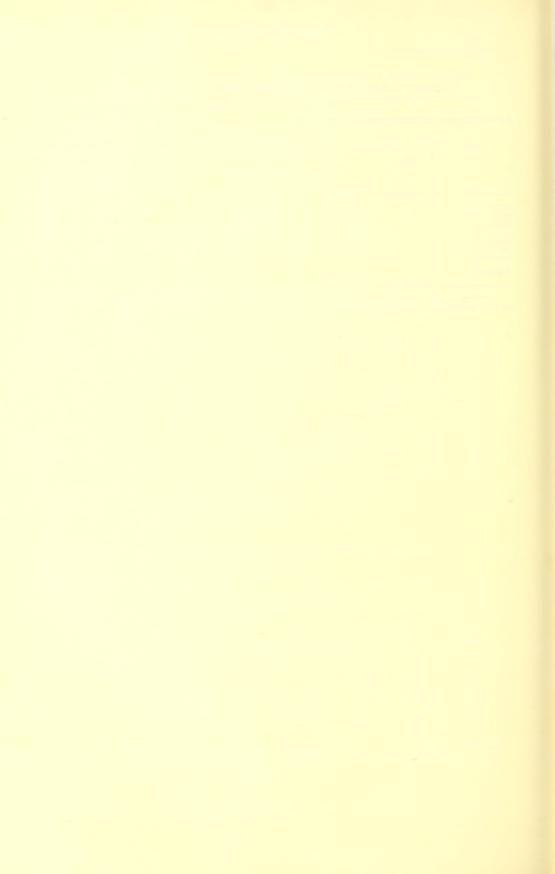
	Dı	SCHARGE IN	Run-Off.			
Month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
March (12-31) April May June July August September October The period	101.0 16.5 6.6 2.0 2.6 38.0	11.00 11.40 5.40 2.30	36.20 34.00 10.00 4.20 0.22 0.72 6.90	0.362 0.338 0.100 0.042 0.002	0.270 0.380 0.120 0.050 0.002 	1,434 2,010 615 248 14 Nil. 43 425

MONTHLY DISCHARGE of Bear Creek near Unsworth's Ranch, for 1913.

(Drainage area 100 square miles.)

	Dı	SCHARGE IN	Run-Off.			
Month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total In Acre-feet.
April May June July August September October	314.00 22.00 9.10 12.40 1.63 1.60 4.40	15.50 7.40 2.70 0.54 0.10 0.10 1.85	126.00 13.70 5.40 4.00 0.99 0.52 3.40	1.260 0.137 0.054 0.040 0.010 0.005 0.034	1.400 0.158 0.062 0.046 0.011 0.006 0.039	7,468 842 322 244 61 30 210
The period.					1.722	9,177

Note.—This table is inserted in this report to correct a table which was published on page 343 of the report for 1913, the total run-off in acre-feet for April and the period being incorrect as then published.



BRANIFF DITCH FROM BEAR CREEK.

Location.—On the SE. 1 Sec. 30, Tp. 11, Rge. 23, W. 3rd Mer. Records available.—One discharge measurement in 1914. Gauge.—Vertical staff, at headgate; elevation of zero, 95.91 feet.

Bench-mark.—Stump on right bank; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Discharge measurements.—Made by wading. Observer. - No observations in 1914.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Braniff Ditch from Piapot Creek, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
				Ft. per sec.		Secft.
June 12	F. R. Steinberger	4 0	6.10	0.81	1.42	4 9

PIAPOT CREEK AT CUMBERLAND'S RANCH.

Location.—On the NE. 4 Sec. 18, Tp. 11, Rge. 24, W. 3rd Mer.

Records available. - May 13, 1909, to October 31, 1914; from July 4, 1908, to May 12, 1909. records on this creek were obtained at a station three-quarters of a mile upstream from the present gauge.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; the zero of the gauge was maintained at 89.75 feet during 1909-11. and at 88.75 feet during 1912-14.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Discharge measurements.—Made with weir at low stages, and with meter at ordinary stages.

Winter flow.—This station is not maintained during the winter.

Artificial control.—A log buried in the bed of the stream, about 40 feet below the gauge, forms a control at this station.

Diversions.—Messrs. Fearon and Moorhead, D. Beveridge, Geo. Tranter and A. Cumberland divert water for irrigation purposes above this station.

Observer .- A. Cumberland.

Discharge Measurements of Piapot Creek at Cumberland's Ranch, in 1914.

	Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
			Feet.	Sq. feet.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	>ec1.
March March March April April May June July July Sept.	17	M. H. French H. O. Brown do do do do do do do do do E. W. Steinberger do do do do do do Hughes	7.5 12.8 8.9 7.9 10.5 12.7	2 25 6.11 12 00 10.70 \$ 53 15 00	2.00 1.56 0.62 0.51 0.79 1.17	4 28 3 56 3 55 3 44 1 54 2 05 1 15 1 04 0 97	4.50a 9.50a 7.50a 8.70a 6.80 1.8.80 1.66a 0.15b 0.12b Nil. 0.33b

g ice conditions.

Weir measurement.

5 GEORGE V, A. 1915

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Piapot Creek at Cumberland's Ranch, for 1914.

	Ma	rch.	Ap	ril.	Ма	ay.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1			3.70 3.46 3.36a 3.21 3.10	11.6 8.0 7.2 6.0 7.5	1.31 1.26 1.26 1.19 1.23	3.30 2.70 2.70 1.95 2.40	0.87 0.87 1.02 0.98 1.05	Nil. 0.49 0.21 0.70
6 7 8 9			2.10 1.51 1.40 1.66 1.44	6.6 6.2 4.6 9.0 5.2	1.23 1.19 1.16 1.14 1.14	2.40 1.95 1.65 1.46 1.46	1.03 1.05 0.93 0.89 1.04	0.56 0.70 Nil. 0.63
11 12 13 14 15	4.28a 4.48 4.28 4.12	4.5 12.0 12.6 13.8	1.49 1.51 1.43 1.69 1.74	5.9 6.3 5.0 9.6 10.7	1.14 1.13 1.11 1.12 1.16	1.46 1.37 1.19 1.28 1.65	1.07b 1.10 1.15 1.22 1.12	0.86 1.10 1.55 2.30 1.28
16 17 18 19 20	4.53 3.94 4.18 3.58 3.58	29.0 18.4 25.0 9.6 9.5	1.63 1.53 1.49 1.48 1.56	8.4 6.6 5.9 5.8 7.1	1.15 1.17b 1.18 1.17 1.16	1.55 1.75 1.85 1.75 1.65	1.10 1.05 1.03 0.99 0.97	1.10 0.70 0.56 0.28 0.14
21. 22. 23. 24. 25	3.58 3.58 3.71 3.57 3.57	9.4 9.3 12.1 8.9 8.8	1.46 1.53 1.39 1.39 1.37	5.5 6.6 4.4 1.4 4.1	1.15 1.14 1.15 1.14 1.13	1.55 1.46 1.55 1.46 1.37	0.93 1.05 0.99 0.88 0.90	Nil. 0.70 0.28 Nil. Nil.
26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31.	3.57 3.57 3.67 3.72 4.07 3.73	8.7 8.6 10.2 11.2 19.7 11.0	1.46 1.36 1.34 1.32 1.30	5.5 4.0 3.7 3.5 3.2	1.10 1.05 1.05 0.98 0.98 0.87	1.10 0.70 0.70 0.21 0.21 Nil.	0.98 0.92 0.90 0.98 1.07	0.21 Nil. 0.21 0.86

a to b lce conditions—discharges estimated.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Piapot Creek at Cumberland's Ranch, for 1914.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.
Đay.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gange Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1 2 3 4 5	1.04 0.95 0.89 1.00 0.99	0.63 Nil. 0.35 0.28	Dry.	Nil.	0.96 0.95 0.90 0.85 0.76	0 07 Nil. "	0.90 1.00c 1.10c 1.15c 1.20c	Nil. 0.35 1.10 1.55 2.00
6. 7. 8. 9. 10.	1.05 0.97 0.90 0.87 0.84	0.70 0.14 Nil.	17 17 17	ee ee	0.78¢ 0.80 0.90¢ 0.99 0.85	0.28 Nil.	1.30c 1.45 1.55 1.70 1.59	3.20 5.30 7.00 9.80 7.60
11	$0.80 \\ 0.74 \\ 0.74 \\ 0.97 \\ 0.83$	0.14 Nil.	m m	и и и	$\begin{array}{c} 0.81 \\ 1.20 \\ 1.59 \\ 1.25 \\ 1.15 \end{array}$	2.00 7.60 2.60 1.55	1.56 1.44 1.36 1.33 1.30	7.10 5.20 1.00 3.60 3.20
16	0.70 0.70 0.70 Dry.	u u u	n n n	и и и	1.11 1.06 1.05 1.04 1.04	1.19 0.78 0.70 0.63 0.63	1.27 1.25 1.20 1.18 1.14	2.80 2.60 2.00 1.85 1.46
21	66 66	и и и	" " 0.95 1.05	Nil. 0.70	1.03 1.04 1.02 1.03 1.01	0.56 0.63 0.49 0.56 0.42	1.14 1.15 1.15 1.14 1.14	1.46 1.55 1.55 1.46 1.46
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	er er er	u u u	1.00 0.94 0.75 0.74 0.86c	0.35 Nil. " "	0.99 1.03 1.02 0.90 0.90	0.28 0.56 0.49 Nil.	1.15 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14	1.55 1.46 1.46 1.46 1.46

c Gauge height interpolated.

Monthly Discharge of Piapot Creek at Cumberland's Ranch, for 1914.

(Drainage area 55 square miles.)

	Dr	SCHARGE IN	Run-Off.			
Month.	Maximum.	Minimum .	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet
March (12-31) April May June July August September October. The period.	11.60 3.30 2.30 0.70 0.70 7.60 9.80	4.50 3.20	12.60 6.30 1.54 0.51 0.07 0.04 0.73 2.80	0.229 0.114 0.028 0.009 0.001 0.001 0.013 0.014	0.170 0.130 0.030 0.010 0.001 0.001 0.010 0.060	500 373 95 31 4 3 44 175

MISCELLANEOUS DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS made in Crane Lake drainage basin, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Stream.	Location.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Dis- charge.
Mar. 31 April 1 April 12	do	do do	do do do	$8.3 \\ 8.4 \\ 21.3$	8.34 9.31 12.70 41.20		13.70 17.50 26.00 103.00

HAY LAKE DRAINAGE BASIN.

General Description.

Hay Lake is in Township 11, Range 25, West of the 3rd Meridian, and is fed by Hay Creek, which rises in the Cypress Hills. It is a comparatively small body of saline water of an approximate area of three square miles. Like all lakes in this locality it has no outlet.

The basin supplies water for a number of irrigation schemes, and also to the town of Maple Creek for domestic and industrial purposes, the water being piped some nine miles by means of a gravity system.

The annual precipitation averages about 12 inches; during 1913 and 1914 it was slightly less than this amount.

HAY CREEK AT HAY CREEK SCHOOL.

Location.—On the SW. 4 Sec. 29, Tp. 10, Rge. 25, W. 3rd Mer.

Records available.—March 24, 1911, to October 31, 1914.
Gauge.—Vertical staff; the elevation of the zero of the gauge has been maintained at 94.79 feet since establishment.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Slightly shifting.

Discharge measurements.—Made with weir at ordinary stages, and with a meter in high water periods.

Winter flow.—This station is not maintained during the winter.

Diversions.—The town of Maple Creek takes its water from springs at the head of this creek.

Observer.—Miss K. Jones.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Hay Creek at Hay Creek School, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
		Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feel.	Secft.
June 4	do do E. W. W. Hughesdo					0.19a Nil. " " 0.02a

a Weir measurement.

DAILY GAUGE HEIGHT AND DISCHARGE OF Hay Creek at Hay Creek School, for 1914.

	Ma	rch.	Ap	ril.	M	ay.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
			1.75 1.59 1.61 1.65 1.65	8.00 4.80 5.20 6.00 6.00	1.44 1.45 1.45 1.46 1.48	2.40 2.50 2.50 2.60 3.00	1.21 1.20 1.19 1.16 1.13	0.45 0.40 0.35 0.20 0.11
			1.65 1.66 1.63 1.59 1.55	6.00 6.20 5.60 4.80 4.00	1.49 1.50 1.51 1.52 1.51	3.10 3.20 3.40 3.60 3.40	1.10 1.08 1.06 1.06 1.06	0.05 0.03 0.01 0.01 0.01
11			1.51 1.47 1.45 1.41 1.38	3.40 2.80 2.50 2.00 1.70	1.53 1.50 1.30 1.30 1.30	3.70 3.20 0.95 0.95 0.95	1.06 1.07 1.08 1.08 1.08	0.01 0.02 0.03 0.03 0.03
16	1.67	6.4	1.36 1.34 1.27 1.33 1.31	1.50 1.31 0.77 1.22 1.04	1.30 1.30 1.31 1.30 1.30	0.95 0.95 1.04 0.95 0.95	1.08 1.08 1.09 1.08 1.09	0.03 0.03 0.04 0.03 0.04
21. 22. 23. 24.	1.66 1.51 1.50 1.49 1.49	6.2 3.4 3.2 3.1 3.1	1.29 1.23 1.26 1.43 1.42	0.89 0.55 0.71 2.30 2.10	1.29 1.29 1.28 1.28 1.26	0.89 0.89 0.83 0.83 0.71	1.09 1.09 1.09 1.09 1.09	0.04 0.04 0.04 0.04 0.03
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	1.49 1.47 1.46 1.45 1.46 1.49	3.1 2.8 2.6 2.5 2.6 3.1	1.44 1.45 1.45 1.46 1.46	2.40 2.50 2.50 2.60 2.50	1.24 1.23 1.22 1.22 1.21 1.21	$\begin{array}{c} 0.60 \\ 0.55 \\ 0.50 \\ 0.50 \\ 0.45 \\ 0.45 \end{array}$	1.08 1.09 1.09 1.09 1.08	0.03 0.04 0.04 0.04 0.03

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Hay Creek at Hay Creek School, for 1914. — Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	August.		September.		October.	
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis charge.
	Feet.	Secst.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	1.08 1.07 1.07 1.06 1.06	0.03 0.02 0.02 0.01 0.01	Dry.	Nil.	Dry.	Nil.	Dry.	Nil.
6 7 8 9 10	1.06 1.05 1.05 1.04 1.03	0.01 Nil. "	и и и	и и и	п п	а п п	2.00 2.01 2.02	13.2 13.4 13.6
11 12 13 14 15	1.02 1.02 1.02 1.02 1.02	и и	u u	er er er	и и и	ec e	2.03 2.03 1.02 1.00 Dry.	13.8 13.8 Nil.
16 17 18 19 20	1.01 1.01 1.01 1.01 1.00	n n n	и и и	и и и	u u	и и и	16 17 18	и и и
21 22 23 24 25	0.99 0.98 Dry.	u u	er er :e	n n n	ec ec ec	и и и	et et	n n
26 27 28 29 30 31	e u u	т п п	и и и	64 65 64 64	и и и	п п п	er er er	т п п

MONTHLY DISCHARGE of Hay Creek at Hay Creek School, for 1914. (Drainage area 22 square miles.)

	Di	SCHARGE IN	Run-Off.			
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum,	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
March (20-31) April May June July August September October	3.70 0.45 0.03	2.50 0.55 0.45 0.01		0.1480 0.1420 0.0750 0.0030 0.0001	0.0070 0.1600 0.0900 0.0030 0.0001	77 186 102 4 Nil. 4
The period					0.3701	499

HAY CREEK AT FAUQUIER'S RANCH.

Location.—On the NE. 4 Sec. 30, Tp. 10, Rge. 25, W. 3rd Mer. Records available.—April 25, 1909, to October 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; the elevation of the zero of the gauge has been maintained at 91.39 feet since establishment.

Bench-mark,—Permanent iron bench-mark; assumed elevation, 100 00 feet.

Channel.—Slightly shifting.

Discharge measurements.—Made with meter by wading, and with a weir at low stages.

Winter flow.—This station is not maintained during winter.

Reservoirs.—The town of Maple Creek takes water from the springs at the head of this creek, and Mr. H. Fauquier diverts water for irrigation purposes above the gauge. Observer.—Miss M. Fauquier.

Discharge Measurements of Hay Creek at Fauquier's Ranch, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
		Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
	M. H. French H. O. Brown	$\frac{11.3}{5.5}$	$\frac{11.1}{2.7}$	0.93	1.29	10.30
April 8		5.1	1.9	0.77	0.79	1.49 Nil.
July 2	do					4
Aug. 14						4
Sept. 23 Nov. 9	do			1		4

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Hay Creek at Fauguier's Ranch, for 1914.

	Ма	rch.	April.		May.		June.	
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Fcet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secfi.
0			1.51 1.03 0.77 0.89 1.27	14.70 5.50 1.24 3.00 9.90	0.53 0.21 Dry.	0.03 Nil. "	Dry.	Nil.
6. 7. 8. 9.			1.01 0.93 0.56 0.71 0.89	5.20 3.70 0.06 0.68 3.00	n n er	n n n	et et et	66 64 64
11. 12. 13. 14. 15.	1.16 1.33 1.37 1.03	7.90 11.10 11.90 5.50	0.61 1.03 1.26 1.16 1.21	0.13 5.50 9.70 7.90 8.80	п п п	т п п	n n n	п п п
16. 17. 18. 19. 20.	0.81 0.97 0.81 a	1.76 4.50 1.76	1.14 0.93 0.87 0.82 0.81	7.50 3.70 2.70 1.92 1.76	ee ee	и и и	и и	ee ee ee
21 22 23 24 25			0.75 0.67 0.66 0.67 0.63	1.00 0.39 0.32 0.39 0.19	n n n	n n n	π π π	66 66 68
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	0.75 1.21	1.00	0.68 0.65 0.60 0.61 0.59	0.46 0.25 0.10 0.13 0.09	n n n	т п п	ec re ec re	ec ec ec

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Hay Creek at Fauquier's Ranch, for 1914.

-Concluded.

Height. Charge. Height. Height. Charge. Height. Height. Charge. Height. Height. Charge. Height. Heig	Fcet. Dry. "" "" "" "" ""	Secft.
1. Dry. Nil. Dry. Nil. Dry. Nil. Dry. Nil. 2. 3. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4.	Dry.	Nil.
3	u u	a. a.
3	u	4
5	"	_
5		-
	4	
6	1	44
7		4
8	1.71	18.7 19.3
	1.01	5.7
- Al-+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	1.40	12.5 Nil.
12	0.50 Dry.	Nil.
	u'.	и
15	44	4
		и
16		64
	4	и
19	4	и
20	¥	4
	4	4
21	ш	и
23	и	16
21	4	и
25	-	4
26 u u a u u	и	4
27	ш	4
28	ш	4
29	и	4
30	4	4
31		

MONTHLY DISCHARGE of Hay Creek at Fauquier's Ranch, for 1914. (Drainage area 24 square miles.)

DISCHARGE IN SECOND-FEET. RUN-OFF. MONTH. Depth in Maximum. Minimum Mean. Per square Mile. inches on Total in Drainage Acre-feet. Area. 0.08 0.16 108 $11.90 \\ 14.70 \\ 0.03$ $\frac{2.70}{3.30}$ 0.113 March (12-31)..... 0.06 198 Nil. 19.3 1.81 0.075 0.09 111 October.... 0.33 417 The period.....

Miscellaneous Discharge Measurements made in Hay Lake drainage basin, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Stream.	Location.	Dis- charge.	
				Sec. ft.	
Jan. 19 Feb. 7 Feb. 26 Mar. 17 April 17 May 13 June 6 July 2 July 25 Aug. 15	F. R. Steinberger do do do H. O. Brown F. R. Steinberger do do do do	Saunder's Springs do	S.E. 20-10-25-3 do	0.15 0.56 0.35 0.52 0.78 1.01 1.06 0.82 0.60 0.43	
Sept. 3 Sept. 23 Nov. 9 Dec. 3 Dec. 18 Jan. 19 Feb. 7 Feb. 26 Mar. 17	E. W. W. Hughes do do J. E. Caughey do F. R. Steinberger do do do do	do do do do do Upper Spring do	do do do do S.E. 10-10-25-3 do	0.38 0.40 0.55 0.72 0.56 0.16 0.16 0.20 0.21	
April 8 May 13. June 6. July 2. July 25. Aug. 15. Sept. 3. Sept. 23. Nov. 9.	H. O. Brown F. R. Steinberger do e. W. W. Hughes do	do d	do	0.20 0.37 0.17 0.17 0.16 0.18 0.20 0.19 0.17	
Dec. 3	J. E. Caughey do H. O. Brown do	do do Hay Creek do	do do S.E. 10-10-25-3. N.W. 9-10-25-3.	0.16 0.15 0.45 0.60	

BIG STICK LAKE DRAINAGE BASIN.

General Description.

Big Stick is one of the largest lakes in the northern Cypress Hills district. It is situated about Township 15, Range 25, West of the 3rd Meridian, and covers an area of 35 square miles. The lake is alkaline in character and has no outlet.

The only source of supply of the lake is Maple Creek, which with its tributary, Gap Creek, rises in the Cypress Hills 30 miles south. On the south and east the lake is bounded by the sandhills. The drainage area is 820 square miles.

The topography of the drainage basin is for the most part gently rolling, and the creek slope is small except near the source. The basin is bare of trees except in the hills. The channel is flat, wide, and in most places sandy.

There are several small irrigation ditches in the basin.

ADAMS' NORTH DITCH NEAR MAPLE CREEK.

Location.—On the NE. 1/4 Sec. 10, Tp. 9, Rge. 27, W. 3rd Mer., at Geo. A. Adams' ranch.

Gauge.—Vertical staff, located near the left bank and 50 feet below the headgate; elevation of zero, 97.14 feet.

Bench-mark.—Top of wooden stake about eight feet from gauge on the left bank; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Control.—A permanent 24-inch sharp-crested weir, with complete end contractions, acts as a control. The crest of the weir is maintained at an elevation of 99.09 feet.

Channel.—Composed of a black, sandy loam.

Discharge measurements.—Computed from the measured head over the weir.

Observer.—Geo. A. Adams.

Remarks.—This ditch was used for three days during 1914, May 24-26, with an estimated total discharge of one acre-foot.

ADAMS' SOUTH DITCH NEAR MAPLE CREEK.

Location.—On the NE. 4 Sec. 10, Tp. 9, Rge. 27, W. 3rd Mer., at Geo. A. Adams' ranch. Records available.—May 22 to October 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff, located near the left bank about 100 feet below the headgate;

elevation of zero, 97.64 feet.

Bench-mark.—The top of a wooden stake across the ditch from the gauge rod; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Control.—A permanent 24-inch sharp-crested weir, with complete end contractions, is used as a control; the elevation of the erest is maintained at 99.32 feet.

Channel.—Composed of sandy loam.

Discharge measurements.—Computed from the measured head over the weir.

Observer.—Geo. A. Adams.
Remarks.—The ditch was used for eight days, June 7-14, during 1914, with a total estimated discharge of four acre-feet.

GAP CREEK AT SMALL'S RANCH.

Location.—On the SE. ¹/₄ Sec. 4, Tp. 10, Rge. 27, W. 3rd Mer., at Wm. Small's ranch. Records available.—April 24, 1909, to October 31, 1914.

Gauge —Vertical staff; the zero of the gauge was maintained at 66.53 feet during 1909-10; 66 62 feet during 1911; 66.63 feet during 1912-14.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Composed of loose stones and gravel, and liable to shift during flood stages. Discharge measurements.—Made from cable car during high stages; by wading or with a weir during low stages.

Winter flow.—Station discontinued during winter season.

Observer.—Wm. Small.

Discharge Measurements of Gap Creek at Small's Ranch, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
		Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
Mar. 14	H. D. St. A. Smith	55.0	72.0	2.02	3.74	146.00
Mar. 17	H. R. Carscallen	33.0	33.9	0.63	2.46	21.00
April 16	H. O. Brown	40.0	58.2	1.68	3.00	98.00
May 6	H. W. Rowley	17.0	9.8	0.81	2.25	8.00
June 8	do				1.84	Nil.
June 23	do				1.43	4
July 17	do				Dry.	41
July 24	do				bh.	44
Sept. 3	do				44	46
Sept. 16	do				2.00	0.78
Oct. 9	do	43 0	66.0	3.11	3.30	205.00
Nov. 6	do				1.90	Nil.

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Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Gap Creek at Small's Ranch, for 1914.

	Ma	rch.	Ap	ril.	M	ay.	Ju	ne.
DAY.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1			2.87 2.84 2.72 2.71 3.22	71.0 65.0 47.0 46.0 168.0	2.10 2.10 2.10 2.10 2.10 2.16	2.70 2.70 2.70 2.70 2.70 4.40	1.84 1.84 1.84 1.84 1.86	Nil. " " 0.02
6	3.11 3.06 3.03 2.96 2.66	127.0 113.0 105.0 88.0 39.0	2.96 2.72 2.47 2.49 2.43	88.0 47.0 21.0 23.0 18.0	2.26 2.26 2.36 2.38 2.40	8,40 8,40 13,60 14,80 16,00	1.85 1.84 1.84 1.84 1.84	Nil.
11	2.61 2.71 3.34 3.52 3.14	34.0 46.0 227.0 344.0 137.0	2.42 2.94 3.08 2.99 2.94	17.0 84.0 118.0 96.0 84.0	2.36 2.24 2.17 2.09 2.06	13.60 7.50 4.80 2.50 1.82	1.86 1.90 1.96 1.92 1.90	0.02 0.10 0.40 0.18 0.10
16	2.78 2.48 2.40 2.46 2.34	56.0 22.0 16.0 20.0 12.4	2.92 2.75 2.50 2.42 2.47	80.0 52.0 24.0 17.0 21.0	2.03 2.02 2.00 1.98 1.98	1.28 1.12 0.80 0.60 0.60	1.86 1.86 1.82 1.80 1.60	0.02 0.02 Nil.
21. 22. 23. 24. 25.	2.21 2.19 2.11 2.17 2.30	6.2 5.5 3.0 4.8 10.2	2.40 2.31 2.28 2.29 2.26	16.0 10.8 9.3 9.7 8.4	1.98 1.97 1.97 1.97 1.96	0.60 0.50 0.50 0.50 0.40	1.80 1.78 1.78 1.78 1.78	0.04
26	2.29 2.26 2.19 2.11 2.50 2.50	9.7 8.4 5.5 3.0 24.0 24.0	2.26 2.21 2.16 2.13 2.12	8.4 6.2 4.4 3.5 3.2	1.94 1.93 1.91 1.89 1.88 1.86	$0.26 \\ 0.22 \\ 0.14 \\ 0.08 \\ 0.06 \\ 0.02$	1.86 1.84 1.82 1.84 1.84	0.02 Nil.

5 GEORGE V, A. 1915

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Gap Creek at Small's Ranch, for 1914. —Concluded.

_	Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ober.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dsi- charge.
·	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1 2 3 4 5	1.82 1.79 1.79 1.79 1.79	Nil.	1.69 1.68 1.68 1.67 1.68	Nil.	1.65 1.65 1.65 1.65 1.65	Nil.	1.78 1.78 1.78 2.40 2.20	Nil. " 16.00 5.80
6	1.78 1.78 1.78 1.78 1.77	и и и	1.68 1.67 1.69 1.69 1.70	ec ec	1.64 1.64 1.64 1.64 1.64	и и и	2.46 2.46 3.45 3.28 2.69	20.00 20.00 290.00 196.00 43.00
11 12 13 14 15	1.76 1.74 1.72 1.70 1.69	n n	1.70 1.69 1.69 1.68 1.65	n n n	1.63 1.63 2.46 2.50 2.16	Nil. 20.00 24.00 4.40	2.50 2.33 2.22 2.20 2.18	24.00 11.90 6.60 5.80 5.00
16	1.67 1.65 1.64 1.64 1.64	n n n	1.65 1.65 1.68 1.68 1.68	u u u	2.00 1.93 1.89 1.84 1.83	0.80 0.22 0.08 Nil.	2.15 2.10 2.05 2.02 2.02	4.10 2.70 1.60 1.12 1.12
21. 22. 23. 24. 25	1.64 1.64 1.63 1.73 1.73	n n	1.68 1.67 1.67 1.68 1.69	ec ec ec	1.83 1.83 1.83 1.83 1.83	и п п	2.03 2.01 1.99 1.97 1.95	1.28 0.96 0.70 0.50 0.30
26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31.	1.73 1.72 1.69 1.69 1.69 1.69	т п п	1.68 1.66 1.66 1.66 1.66	n n n	1.83 1.80 1.79 1.79 1.78		1.94 1.94 1.94 1.94 1.95 1.95	0.26 0.26 0.26 0.26 0.30 0.30

Monthly Discharge of Gap Creek at Small's Ranch, for 1914. (Drainage area 108 square miles.)

	Di	SCHARGE IN	SECOND-FE	ΈΤ.	Rui	N-OFF.
Month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
March (6-31) April May. June July. August September October.	168.00 16.00 0.40	3.00 3.20 0.02 0.00 	57.00 42.00 3.70 0.03 	0.5310 0.3910 0.0342 0.0003 	0.5200 0.4400 0.0390 0.0003	2,956 2,514 227 2 Nil. 98 1,309
The period					1.2500	7,106

MCSHANE CREEK AT SMALL'S RANCH.

Location.—On the SW. 4 Sec. 3, Tp. 10, Rgc. 27, W. 3rd Mer., at the highway bridge near Wm. Small's house.

Records available.—April 24, 1909, to October 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; zero of gauge was maintained at 86.41 feet during 1909-10; 85.71 feet during 1911-12; 85.21 feet during 1913; 85.74 feet during 1914.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Composed of sand and gravel, and shifts during flood stages.

Discharge measurements.—Made by wading, or from the highway bridge during flood stages. Winter flow.—Station discontinued during winter season.

Observer.—Wm. Small.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of McShane Creek at Small's Ranch, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge
		Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
Mar. 14	H. D. St. A. Smith H. R. Carscallen	10.0 12.6	5.40 6.87	1.79 0.54	1.25 1.06	9.70
		12.2 7.0	6.56 2.98	1.54 0.70	1.19	10.12
May 29 June 8	do do				Dry.	Nil.
June 23	do				4	44
July 17 July 24					u	а
Sept. 3 Sept. 16	do do				α	4
Oct. 9	do	21.5	30.7	0.65	1.16 Dry.	20.00 Nil.

DAILY GAUGE HEIGHT AND DISCHARGE of McShane Creek at Small's Ranch, for 1914.

	Ма	rch.	Ar	ril.	M	ay.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis-3 charge.
	Feet.	Secjt.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1 2 3 4 5	1.07	2.20	1.19 1.11 0.96 1.10 1.20	10.10 5.80 1.42 5.30 10.70	Dry. " " 0.89	Nil. " 0.63	Dry.	Nil.
6	1.06 1.05 1.07 1.15 1.15	2.00 1.80 2.20 4.60 4.60	1.16 0.95 0.88 0.91 0.90	8.40 1.25 0.56 0.81 0.70	0.96 0.92 0.99 1.00 0.89	1.42 0.92 1.93 2.10 0.63	n n n	т п п
11	1.15 1.20 1.30 1.31 1.26	4.60 6.80 12.70 13.40 11.90	0.91 1.13 1.18 1.18 1.18	0.81 6.80 9.50 9.50 9.50	0.83 0.66 Dry.	0.25 Nil.	ec ec ec	er er er
16	1.08 0.95 0.98 0.83 0.63	3.90 1.25 1.76 0.25 Nil.	1.18 1.10 1.06 1.00 1.06	9.50 5.30 3.80 2.10 3.80	ee ee ee	n n n	ec ec ec	er er er
21 22 23 24 25	0.60 0.35 0.75	ec ec	0.99 0.92 0.99 0.95 0.90	1.93 0.92 1.93 1.25 0.70	ee er ee	т п п	и и а	a a
26	a	22.00 16.70	0.86 0.81 0.74 0.77 0.64	0.42 0.15 Nil. 0.04 Nil.	π π π	т п п	er er er	er e

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of McShane Creek at Small's Ranch, for 1914. --Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	gust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ober.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	Dry.	Nil.	Dry.	Nil.	Dry.	Nil.	Dry.	Nil.
3	44	44	4	44	4	4	- 4	ш
4	44	44	44	44	4	44	1.17	21.00
5	66	44	4	4	"	4	0.97	7.90
6	4	- 4	44	4		4	0.97	7.90
6	4	-44	84	4	4	ш	1.14	18.70
7 8	44	4	ш	44	u	- 4	1.92	71.00
9	и	- 4	и	44	"	ш	1.27	27.00
10	44	"	4	4	14	4	0.77	1.20
11	44	и	4	44	и	4	0.62	Nil.
12	4	4	4	44	44	44	0.52	44
13	4	44	4	44	1.23	31.0	0.51	4
14	ш	4	44	4	0.86	3.1	0.43	"
15	44	ш	64	64	Dry.	Nil.	0.61	4
16	44	и	4	44	-44	44	0.52	4
17	4	4	и	"	4	4	0.43	44
18	44	44	4	"	"	"	Dry.	"
19	44	ч	4	- 4	- 4	- 44	43.	"
20	4	4	"	4	"	44	"	"
91	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
21	4	4	и	и	4	4	- 4	- 4
22	4	и	и	4	4	и	4	- 4
23	4		4	- 4	4		4	
24	66	4	4	- 4	4	"		· ·
25					j			
26	44	и	и	4	4	и	и	
27	4	4	4	и	ш	4	"	ш
28	4	44	ш	ш	ш	4	4	ш
29	44	ш	4	4	ш	ш	и	и
30	44	ш	44	"	4	"	4	"
31	и	ш	ш	4	"	"	4	4
			1			1		(

Monthly Discharge of McShane Creek at Small's Ranch, for 1914. (Drainage area 28 square miles.)

	Di	SCHARGE IN	SECOND-FE	ET.	Ru	N-OFF.
Мохін.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
March (4-31) April May June July	2.10	0.00 0.00 0.00	4.10 3.77 0.25	0.1460 0.1350 0.0090	0.15 0.15 0.01	228 224 16 Nil.
August September October	31.00	0.00	1.14 5.00	0.0407 0.1800	0.04	68 307
The period					0.56	843

MAPLE CREEK AT MAPLE CREEK (UPPER STATION).

Location.—On the NE. 4 Sec. 16, Tp. 11, Rge. 26, W. 3rd Mer., at the first highway bridge

north of the town of Maple Creek.

Records available.—May 13, 1908, to October 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; zero of gauge was maintained at 2,492.64 ft. during 1908-09-10-1114, and at 2,492 71 feet during the years of 1912 and 1913.

Bench-marks.—Permanent iron bench-mark. Elevation, 2,499–875 feet above sea level, which is referred to the Geodetic Survey bench-mark No. 145c, on the northeast corner of the post office at Maple Creek, Sask., the elevation of which is 2,510.39 feet above mean sea level. Channel.—Composed of sand, and may shift during flood stages.

Discharge measurements.—Made from the bridge, by wading, or with a weir.

Winter flow.—Station discontinued during winter season.

Observer.-Miss Kate Williams.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Maple Creek at Maple Creek (Upper Station), in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
		Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
Mar. 13	M. H. French	8.0	4.90	0.56	1.47	2.70
April 7	H. O. Brown.	33.0	57.50	0.87	2.76	49.00
April 15	do	31.7	49.00	1.00	2.83	49 00
April 18	do	27.5	25.50	0.74	2.05	18.90
May 7	H. W. Rowley	18.0	8.80	0.55	1.45	4.80
May 12	do	11.0	7.10	0.83	1.51	5,90
May 30	do				0.56	Nil.
June 10	do				0.87	<u>.</u>
June 26					Dry.	44
July 18	do				4	4
Aug. 14	do				4	4
Sept. 4	do					4
Sept. 17	do	10.00		0.07		
Oct. 12	do	19 00	23.30	0 67	2 00	14.90
Nov. 7	do				0.77	Nil.

DAILY GAUGE HEIGHT AND DISCHARGE of Maple Creek at Maple Creek (Upper Station), for 1914.

	Ma	rch.	Ap	ril.	71	ay.	Jun	e.
DAY.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
•	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
			2.45 2.55 2.43 2.27 2.60	32.0 36.0 31.0 25.0 39.0	1.34 1.33 1.31 1.32 1.34	3.40 3.30 3.10 3.20 3.40	0.84 0.84 0.84 0.80 0.80	0.23 0.23 0.23 0.15 0.15
6			1.95 2.80 2.15 1.80 1.77a	14.7 49.0 20.0 11.0 10.4	1.60 1.44 1.44 1.48 1.68	7.00 4.60 4.60 5.10 8.60	0.73 0.69a 0.65 0.62 0.65	0.03 Nil. "
11	1.45 2.76 3.45	4.70 47.00 92.00	1.75 1.72 2.70 2.79 2.79	10.0 9.4 44.0 48.0 44.0	1.53 1.48 1.40 1.35 1.28	5.90 5.10 4.00 3.50 2.80	0.72 0.72 0.74 0.74 0.70	0.02 0.02 0.04 0.04 Nil.
16	3.10 2.40 1.80 1.65a 1.50	67.00 30.00 11.00 8.00 5.40	2.58 2.36 2.14 2.03 1.85	38.0 28.0 20.0 16.9 12.2	1.28 1.24 1.21 1.18 1.13	2.80 2.40 2.10 1.84 1.46	0.62 0.62 0.62 0.60 0.58	т п п
21	1.69 1.61 1.45 1.23 1.17	8.80 7.20 4.70 2.30 1.76	1.90 1.79 1.64 1.67 1.68	13.5 10.8 7.8 8.4 8.6	1.10 1.08 1.02 0.96a 0.90	1.25 1.13 0.80 0.58 0.40	0.58 0.58 0.58 0.58 0.58	66 66 66
26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31.	1.19 1.21 1.23 1.25 1.45 1.40	1.92 2.10 2.30 2.50 4.70 4.00	1.59 1.56 1.44 1.37 1.34	6.8 6.4 4.6 3.7 3.4	0.88 0.73 0.82 0.82a 0.82 0.84	0.34 0.03 0.19 0.19 0.19 0.23	0.58 0.58 0.58 0.58 0.79 Dry.	66 64 64 64

a Gauge height interpolated.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Maple Creek at Maple Creek (Upper Station) for 1914.—Concluded.

	J	uly.	Au	gust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Fcet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
<u>I</u>	0.66	Nil.	Dry.	Nil.	Dry.	Nil.	Dry.	Nil.
2	0.66	- "	u	"	и	4	"	и
3	0.64	и	"	46	LE	44	44	ш
5	0.62	66	и	"	и	"	44	и
6	0.62	"	и	"	46	и	ш	- 44
7	0.62	44	и	44	и	44	и	и
8	Dry.	44	4	44	ш	44	2.16	21.00
9	и	ш	"	u u	"	"	3.26	78.00
0	**	**				**	3.16	71.00
1	ш	ш	44	и	44	"	2.60a	39.00
2	44	66	44	44	44	44	1.98	15.50
3	66	44	-44	"	"	и	1.90a	13.50
4	44	и	"	и	44	"	1.80	11.00
5	**	**	44	- 44	"	44	1.50	5.40
6	44		и	и	4	66	1.30	3.00
7	66	ш	46	44	4	44	1.15	1.60
8	66	и	46	66	44	66	1.00	0.70
9	4	44		"	44	"	0.90a	0.40
30,.,	44	44	"	и	44	и	0.83	0.21
21	44	u	44	и	44	44	0.80a	0.15
22	44	"	и	44	44	и	0.804	0.11
23	ш		- 65	и	4	"	0.76a	0.07
.4	cc	44	44	и	ш	64	0.74	0.04
25	и	и	ш	α	"	и	0.71a	0.01
36	44	4	4	и	и	44	0.68	Nil.
27		46	44	44	44	и	0.66a	и
8	и	ш	"	"	44	44	0.64	а
9	"	44	44	66	44	46	0.61a	К
80	и	ш	44	- 44	и	"	0.58	ш
1	и	44	"	44			0.55	"

a Gauge height interpolated.

Monthly Discharge of Maple Creek at Maple Creek (Upper Station), for 1914. (Drainage area 81 square miles.)

	Dis	SCHARGE IN	Run	N-OFF.		
Month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
March (13-31) April May June July August	40.90 8.60 0.23	1.76 3.40 0.03 0.00	16.20 20.00 2.70 0.04	0.2000 0.2520 0.0330 0.0005	0.1400 0.2800 0.0400 0.0006	610 1.214 165 2 Nil.
September			8.40		0.1200	517
The period					0.5800	2,508

MAPLE CREEK NEAR MAPLE CREEK (LOWER STATION).

Location.—On the SE. \(\frac{1}{4}\) Sec. 28, Tp. 11, Rgc. 26, W. 3rd Mer.

Records available.—May 4, 1910, to October 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; zero of the gauge was maintained at \$1.64 feet during 1910-11;

81.60 feet during 1912-14.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Composed of sand, and liable to shift during flood stage.

Discharge measurements.—Made from the bridge, or by wading, or with a weir.

Winter flow.—Station discontinued during the winter season. Observer.—Miss Kate Williams.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Maple Creek near Maple Creek (Lower Station), in 1914.

$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Discharge.	Gauge Height.	Mean Velocity.	Area of Section.	Width.	Engineer.	Date.
April 18 do 25.50 20.50 1.15 3.77 May 7 H. W. Rowley 12.00 5.70 0.78 2.98 May 12 do 12.00 9.05 0.67 3.05 May 30 do 2.52 2 3.05	Secfl.	Feet.	Ft. per sec.	Sq. ft.	Feet.		
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	35.00	4.25	1.23	28.90	25.90	H. O. Brown	April 15
May 7 H. W. Rowley 12.00 5.70 0.78 2.98 May 12 do 12.00 9.05 0.67 3.05 May 30 do 2.52 1.00 1.00 2.55 1.00	24.00	3.77	1.15	20.50	25.50		
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	4.40	2.98	0.78	5.70	12.00		
June 10 do b 2.58 June 26 do b 2.55 July 18 do b 2.81 July 25 do b 2.76 Aug. 14 do b 2.67 Sept. 4 do b 2.54 Sept. 17 do 2.55 Oct. 10 do 36.00 29.80 1.17 5.66	6.10		0.67	9.05	12.00	do	
uly 18 do b 2.81 uly 25 do b 2.76 Aug. 14 do b 2.67 Sept. 4 do b 2.54 Sept. 17 do 2.54 Oct. 10 do 36.00 29.80 1.17 5.66	0.18				b		
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2.30				b		
	0.32				b		
Sept. 4 do b 2.51 sept. 17 do 2.55 oct. 10 do 36.00 29.80 1.17 5.66	0.09						
Sept. 17 do 2.55 Oct. 10 do 36.00 29.80 1.17 5.66	0.07						
Oct. 10 do 36.00 29.80 1.17 5.66	0.04				, ,	4	
700 10	0.34 93.40						
	15.90	3.76	0.92	17.40	14.50	1	
Oct. 12 do 14.50 17.40 0.92 3.76 Nov. 7 do	0.40		0.92	17.40	14.50	7	

a Slight flow, too small to measure. b Weir measurement.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Maple Creek near Maple Creek (Lower Station), for 1914.

	Ma	rch.	Ap	ril.	M	ay.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1			3.87 3.90 3.87 3.85 4.02	23.0 24.0 23.0 23.0 28.0	2.98 2.95 2.83 2.88 <i>a</i> 2.93	4.70 4.30 2.90 3.50 4.10	2.32 2.30 2.30 2.54 2.54	0.20c 0.20 0.20 0.18 0.18
6			4.65 4.42 3.82 3.35 3.34a	50.0 41.0 22.0 11.0 10.8	3.15 2.98 3.00 3.15 3.09	7.30 4.70 5.00 7.30 6.30	2.54 2.54 2.55 2.56 2.61	0.18 0.18 0.18 0.18 0.18
11	6.38 6.70 6.70	129.0 145.0 145.0	3.33 3.31 4.48 4.78 4.48	10.6 10.2 43.0 55.0 43.0	3.02 2.90 2.86 2.70 2.70	5.30 3.70 3.30 1.70 1.70	2.62 2.61 2.61 2.61 2.62	0.18 0.18 0.15 0.18 0.18
16	6.34 4.19 3.50 3.60a 3.70	127.0 33.0 14.2 16.5 18.9	4.11 4.05 3.81 3.67 3.53	30.0 29.0 22.0 18.2 14.9	2.68a 2.65 2.71 2.68 2.62	1.57 1.37 1.79 1.57 1.18	2.62 2.60 2.60 2.60a 2.60a	0.19 0.20 0.20 0.20 0.20
21. 22. 23. 24.	3.67 3.02 3.02 2.98 2.97	18.2 5.3 5.3 4.7 4.6	3.53 3.39 3.20 3.18 3.19	14.9 11.8 8.0 7.7 7.9	2.54 2.50 2.40 2.47a 2.54	0.81 0.65 0.40 0.58 0.81	2.56 2.56 2.56 2.50 2.50	0.21 0.22 0.23 0.23 0.23
26 27 28. 29. 30.	2.98a 2.99a 3.00a 3.01 3.54 3.87	4.7 4.9 5.0 5.2 15.1 23.2	3.15 3.12 3.07 2.99 2.98	7.3 6.8 6.0 4.9 4.7	2.58 2.58 2.56 2.46 2.36 2.32	$\begin{array}{c} 0.97 \\ 0.97 \\ 0.89 \\ 0.55 \\ 0.32 \\ 0.24 \end{array}$	2.50 2.40 2.40 2.38 2.30	0.23 0.22 0.22 0.20 0.20

a Gauge height interpolated.c Shifting conditions June 1 to Sept. 15.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Maple Creek near Maple Creek (Lower Station) for 1914.—Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	rust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ober.
Day,	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1 2 3 4 5	2.30 <i>a</i> 2.30 2.30 2.30 2.40	0.20 0.20 0.20 0.20 0.20 0.20	2.22 2.30 2.30 2.40 2.45	$\begin{array}{c} 0.11 \\ 0.20 \\ 0.20 \\ 0.40 \\ 0.52 \end{array}$	2.40 2.20 2.20 2.40 2.40	0.40 0.05 0.05 0.40 0.40	2.52 2.52 2.99b 3.46b 3.93b	$\begin{array}{c} 0.73 \\ 0.73 \\ 4.90 \\ 13.30 \\ 25.00 \end{array}$
6	2.40 2.40 2.50 2.50 2.60	0.20 0.20 0.21 0.21 0.22	$\begin{array}{c} 2.50 \\ 2.55b \\ 2.60 \\ 2.60 \\ 2.70 \end{array}$	0.65 0.85 1.05 1.05 1.70	2.41 2.42 2.44 2.40 2.53	0.42 0.45 0.50 0.40 0.78	4.40b 4.87b 5.34b 5.82 5.70	40.00 59.00 79.00 101.00 95.00
11. 12. 13. 14.	2.70 2.80 2.90 2.90 2.90	0.23 0.24 0.26 0.28 0.30	2.70 2.77 2.77 2.67 2.67 2.70	1.70 2.30 2.30 1.46 1.70	$\begin{array}{c} 2.53 \\ 2.60b \\ 2.65b \\ 2.72b \\ 2.78 \end{array}$	0.78 1.05 1.37 1.88 2.40c	$\begin{array}{c} 4.10 \\ 3.80 \\ 3.00 \\ 2.90b \\ 2.80 \end{array}$	30.00 22.00 5.00 3.70 2.60
16	2.90 2.90 2.81 2.81 2.80	0.33 0.35 0.32 0.32 0.32 0.31	2.70 $2.68b$ 2.66 $2.66b$ 2.66	1.70 1.57 1.44 1.44	2.76 2.61 2.60 2.57 2.57	2.20 1.12 1.05 0.93 0.93	2.80b 2.80 2.80b 2.80 2.70b	2.60 2.60 2.60 2.60 1.70
21 22 23 24 25	2.79 2.78 2.78 2.77 2.76	0.30 0.23 0.20 0.15 0.10	2.70 2.70 2.70 2.64 2.68	1.70 1.70 1.70 1.31 1.57	2.55 $2.54b$ 2.53 $2.53b$ 2.53	0.85 0.81 0.77 0.77 0.77	$\begin{array}{c} 2.60 \\ 2.60b \\ 2.60 \\ 2.59b \\ 2.58 \end{array}$	1.05 1.05 1.05 1.01 0.97
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	2.76 2.74 2.60 2.50 2.40 2.40	0.10 0.09 0.08 0.08 0.09 0.10	2.68 2.65 2.65 2.60 2.55 2.50	1.57 1.37 1.37 1.05 0.85 0.65	2.52 2.53 2.53 2.52b 2.50	0.73 0.77 0.77 0.73 0.65	2.58b 2.58 2.58 2.58 2.58 2.58b 2.59	0.97 0.97 0.97 0.97 0.97 0.97 1.01

a Gauge heights unreliable Aug. 1 to 31; correction applied.

MONTHLY DISCHARGE of Maple Creek near Maple Creek (Lower Station), for 1914.

(Drainage area 86 square miles.)

DISCHARGE IN SECOND-FEET. Run-Off. Month. Depth in Per square Mile. Total in Maximum. Minimum Mean. inches on Acre-feet. Drainage Area. 38.10 20.40 2.60 0.20 0.21 $^{145.00}_{55.00}_{7.30}_{0.23}$ $\frac{4.60}{4.70}$ 0.240.310 0.260 0.035 March (13-31)..... $\begin{array}{c} 0.4430 \\ 0.2370 \end{array}$ 1.437 1,214 April.... May. 0.0302160 June 0.18 $0.0023 \\ 0.0024$ 0.00312 $0.23 \\ 0.35 \\ 2.30 \\ 2.40$ July. 13 $0.08 \\ 0.11$ 0.003August 1.25 0.0145 0.017 77 50 September.... 0.840.0098 0.010 0.2201,002 101.00 0.7316.30 0.1900The period..... 0.860 3,965

GAP CREEK NEAR MAPLE CREEK.

b Gauge height interpolated.c Shifting conditions June 1 to Sept. 15.

Location.—On the road allowance east of the NE. 4 Sec. 31, Tp. 11, Rge. 26, W. 3rd Mer., at the highway traffic bridge.

Records available.—May 4, 1910, to October 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; the zero of the gauge was maintained at 81.44 feet during 1910-11;
81.61 feet during 1912-14.

Bench-mark. Permanent iron bench-mark; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Channel.- Composed of sand, and shifting.

Discharge measurements.—Made from bridge, by wading, or with a weir.

Winter flow.—Station discontinued during winter season.

Observer.—Miss Kate Williams.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Gap Creek near Maple Creek, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge
		Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
dar. 14	M. H. French	47.0	104.0	1.76	3.69	183.00
April 7	H. O. Brown	47.6	88.8	1.36	2.97	121.00
April 15		24.0	58.1	1.59	3.07	93.00
April 18		35.8	34.3	1.37	2.30	47.00
lay 7		10.0	6.4	1.36	1.47	8.70
May 12	do	11.0	9.2	1.82	1.72	16.70
May 30	do				0.97	0.05
une 10	do				Dry.	Nil.
une 26	do				u	4
uly 18	do				64	- 64
uly 25	do				и	"
Aug. 14	do				4	4
Sept. 4	do				64	4
Sept. 17	do				1.32	2.20
Oct. 12	do	22.0	21.1	1.30	2.08	28.00
Oct. 14	do	11.0	8.4	1.41	1.64	11.80
Nov. 7	do				0.99	Nil.

a Weir measurement.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Gap Creek near Maple Creek, for 1914.

	Ма	rch.	Ap	oril.	M	ay.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1			3.32 2.72 2.81 2.35 3.40	139.0 79.0 87.0 50.0 149.0	1.30 1.31 1.31 1.30 <i>a</i> 1.30	5.10 5.30 5.30 5.10 5.10	0.95 0.95 0.95 0.98 0.98	Nil. " 0.20 0.20
6. 7. 8. 9.			3.26 2.85 2.42 1.99 1.94a	133.0 90.0 55.0 30.0 27.0	1.32 1.41 1.49 1.47 1.50	5.50 7.30 9.30 8.80 9.60	0.98 0.94 0.90 0.91 0.95	0.20 Nil. "
11 12 13 14 15	2.17 3.77 3.75	40.0 193.0 191.0	1.89 1.82 2.86 2.97 2.91	24.0 21.0 91.0 102.0 96.0	1.56 1.61 1.39 1.35 1.33	11.30 12.80 6.90 6.10 5.70	0.95 0.91 0.91 0.91 0.91	64 64 64 64
16	4.43 2.55 2.35 2.20 2.02	273.0 65.0 50.0 41.0 31.0	3.15 2.75 2.26 2.08 1.87	120.0 82.0 45.0 34.0 24.0	1.32 1.17 1.15 1.12 1.09	5.50 2.90 2.60 2.10 1.66	0.91 0.91 0.91 0.91 0.91	er er er
21 22 23 24 25	2.04 1.92 1.72 1.59 1.50a	32.0 26.0 16.8 12.2 9.6	1.93 1.78 1.61 1.60 1.57	26.0 19.3 12.8 12.5 11.6	1.05 1.03 0.97 1.95 <i>a</i> 0.93	1.10 0.82 0.10 Nil.	0.91 0.91 0.91 0.91 Dry.	и и и
26 27 28 29 30 31	1.45 <i>a</i> 1.40 <i>a</i> 1.40 <i>a</i> 1.50 <i>a</i> 1.95 2.01	8.3 7.1 7.1 9.6 28.0 31.0	1.53 1.49 1.45 1.41 1.35	10.4 9.3 8.3 7.3 6.1	$egin{array}{c} 0.99 \\ 0.98a \\ 0.97 \\ 0.97 \\ 0.97 \\ 0.95 \\ \end{array}$	0.30 0.20 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.00	er er er	er er er

a Gauge height interpolated.

5 GEORGE V, A. 1915

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Gap Creek near Maple Creek, for 1914. — Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secf1.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1 2 3	0.91 0.91 0.91 0.91	Nil.	Dry.	Nil.	Dry.	Nil.	Dry.	Nil.
5	0.91	и	и	er	11	и	и	ш
6	0.91 Dry. "	4	"	"	u u	n n	4 4	n n
11	и		ш	4	и	4	2.00 2.04a	27.0
11	14 14	ш	64	47	"	u u	2.08 1.87a 1.66	31.0 21.0 12.7
15	4	<u>"</u>	"	4	2.00	27.0	1.48a 1.30	7.2
16 17 18	# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	ш	"	и	1.32 Dry.	3.5 Nil.	Dry.	Nii.
19	"	и	u	4	и	ш	и	" "
21 22	"	и	64	44	ш	u	u	4
23 24 25	4	4	ee er	66	и	и	и	ш
26 27	44	44	11	44	14	4	u	4
28	et et	er er	66 68 68	rt rt	u	si 4	и	4
31	44	"	66	44			и	44

a Gauge height interpolated.

Monthly Discharge of Gap Creek near Maple Creek, for 1914.

(Drainage area 274 square miles.)

	Dis	CHARGE IN	SECOND-FE	ET.	Run-Off.		
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.	
March (13-31). April May June July August September October	149.00 12.80 0.20	7.10 6.10 0.00 0.00 0.00	56 00 53 00 4.10 0.02 1.27 4.20	0.2060 0.1950 0.0149 Nil. 0.0046 0.0154	0.140 0.220 0.020 0.000 0.000	2,126 3,178 252 Nill. " 76 260	
The period					0.400	5,892	

MISCELLANEOUS DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS made in Bigstake Lake drainage basin, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Stream.	Location.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Dis- charge.
Apr. 6		A Coulee Branch Gap Creek. do do	NE. 20-8-27-3 .	18 3	14.5	Ft. per sec. 1.75	Secft. 25.00 0.14 0.18 0.69 0.39 102.00

MANY ISLAND LAKE DRAINAGE BASIN.

General Description.

Many Island Lake, about 25 square miles in area, is situated on the boundary line between the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, about 10 miles north of the town of Walsh. It is the farthest west of the several lakes which receive the drainage of the north slope of the Cypress Hills. The water is shallow and alkaline. Its only source of water supply is Mackay Creek with its tributaries, Stony and Boxelder Creeks.

The topography of the basin is very rough, and the creek slopes are heavy. The basin is bare of trees except in the hills near the sources of the streams. The creek channels are deep,

and the beds are mostly gravel.

As is the case in all prairie basins, the highest discharge occurs in April. All the streams of this drainage basin stop running in June or July and generally remain so for the remainder of the season.

In the lower part of the drainage basin near the lake, irrigation has been developed to some extent on hay meadows. In the upper part there are few irrigation schemes.

EAST BRANCH OF MACKAY CREEK AT GRANT'S RANCH.

Location.—On the NW. 4 Sec. 36, Tp. 10, Rge. 1, W. 4th Mer., at Arthur Grant's ranch.

Records available.—From October 13, 1911, to October 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; the zero of the gauge was maintained at 75.65 feet during 1911; 75.85 feet during 1912-14.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Practically permanent.

Discharge measurements.—Made by wading or with a weir. Winter flow.—Station discontinued during winter season. Observer.—Mrs. I. B. Grant.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of East Branch of Mackay Creek at Grant's Ranch, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
Mar. 30	H. W. Rowley		4.70 6.40 7.45	Ft. per sec. 0.46 0.88 0.64	Feet. 0.71 0.83 0.86 0.33 Dry.	Secft. 2.17 5.61 4.80 Nil.
July 28. Aug. 15. Sept. 18. Oct. 15.	dodo do do do				0.73	2.32

a Measurement made 500 feet above gauge.

5 GEORGE V, A. 1915

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of East Branch of Mackay Creek at Grant's Ranch, for 1914.

	Ma	rch.	Ap	ril.	M	ay.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Fert.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1 23 34 5			1.66 1.39 1.38 1.36 2.61	36.00 24.00 24.00 22.00 79.00	0 72 0 72 0 68 0 68 0 84	2.30 2.30 1.78 1.78 4.30	0.34 0.36 0.38 0.36 0.38	0.03 0.04 0.06 0.04 0.06
8			1.59 1.45 1.23 1.23 0.98	33.00 27.00 16.90 16.90 7.90	0 82 0.86 0.98 1.17 1 11	4.00 4.70 7.90 14.40 12.10	0.38 0.38 0.37 0.37 0.36	0.06 0.06 0.05 0.05 0.04
11 12 13 14 15	1.61 2.36 2.26	34.00 68.00 60.00	0.98 1.41 1.72 1.66 1.65	7.90 25.00 39.00 36.00 36.00	0.91 0.88 0.86 0.82 0.79	6.00 5.20 4.70 4.00 3.40	0.36 0.38 0.38 0.38 0.38 0.84	0.04 0.05 0.05 0.05 4.30
16	1.11 1.18 1.19 1.00a 0.81	12.10 14.80 15.20 8.50 3.70	1.66 1.36 1.28 1.12 1.16	36.00 22.00 19.00 12.50 14.00	0.74 0.68 0.65 0.64 0.62	2.60 1.78 1.45 1.36 1.18	0.80 0.71 0.61 0.54 0.38	3.60 2.10 1.09 0.60 0.06
21 22 23 24 25	0.66 0.61 0.61 0.71 0.71	1.56 1.09 1.09 2.10 2.10	1.06 0.94 0.91 0.91 0.90	10.40 6.60 6.00 6.00 5.70	0.59 0.59a 0.59 0.58 0.58	0.93 0.93 0.93 0.86 0.65	0.37 0.34 0.34 0.34 0.36	0.05 0.04 0.04 0.04 0.04
26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31.	$egin{array}{c} 0.71 \\ 0.71 \\ 0.71 \\ 0.71 \\ 0.83 \\ 1.47 \\ \end{array}$	2.10 2.10 2.10 2.10 4.10 28.60	0.88 0.82 0.78 0.74 0.75	5.20 4.00 3.20 2.60 2.70	0.50 0.46 0.40 0.38 0.36 0.36	0.38 0.22 0.08 0.06 0.04 0.04	0.40 0.37 0.37 0.37 0.36	0.08 0.05 0.05 0.05 0.04

a Gauge height interpolated.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of East Branch of Mackay Creek at Grant's Ranch, for 1914.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ober.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet,	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	$0.36 \\ 0.35 \\ 0.35 \\ 0.34 \\ 0.34$	0.04 0.03 0.03 0.02 0.02	Dry.	Nil.	Dry.	Nil.	Dry.	Nil.
6	$\begin{array}{c} 0.34 \\ 0.34 \\ 0.33 \\ 0.30a \\ 0.27a \end{array}$	0.02 0.02 0.02 0.02 Nil.	n n	ee ee ee	64	и и и	0.69 1.37 2.80 1.72 1.29	1.89 23.00 87.00 39.00 19.40
1	0.23 0.22 0.19 Dry.	и и и	ee ee ee	n n n	n n n	u u u	1.02 0.84 0.70 0.72 0.71	9.10 4.30 2.00 2.30 .2.10
6. 7. 8. 9.	и и и	ee ee ee	er er	ee ee	n n	. u	0.64 0.59 0.64 0.64 0.60	1.36 0.93 1.36 1.36 1.00
1	и и и	и и и	n n	ee ee	и и и	и и и	0.59 0.60 0.55 0.50 0.49	0.93 1.00 0.65 0.38 0.34
6	п п п	п п п	т п п	т п п	ec ec	u u	0.49 0.44 0.39 0.39 0.37 0.35	0.34 0.16 0.07 0.07 0.05 0.03

a Gauge height interpolated.

Monthly Discharge of East Branch of Mackay Creek at Grant's Ranch, for 1914. (Drainage area 75 square miles.)

	Dis	CHARGE IN	Run-Off.			
Month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-fest.
March (13-31) April May June June July August September October	79.00 14.40 4.30 0.04	1.09 2.70 0.04 0.03 0.00	14.00 19.60 3.00 0.43 0.01	0.18700 0.26100 0.03970 0.00573 0.00009	0.130 0.290 0.050 0.006 Nil.	526 1,163 183 26 Nil. "
`he period					0.58	2,295

WEST BRANCH OF MACKAY CREEK AT SCHNELL'S RANCH.

Location.—On the NE. 4 Sec. 27, Tp. 10, Rgc. 1, W. 4th Mer., at Chris. Schnell's ranch. Records available.—From September 20, 1912, to October 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; the zero of the gauge has been maintained at 91.66 feet, remain-

ing unchanged since the station was established.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Composed of loose stones and gravel; liable to shift during flood stages.

Discharge measurements.—Made by wading or with a weir. Winter flow.—Station discontinued during the winter season.

Observer.-Chris. Schnell.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of West Branch of Mackay Creek at Schnell's Ranch, in 1914.

	Date.	Eng	gineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
				Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
June June July Aug.	13	do do do do	y				1.14 0.85 Dry.	0.14 Nil. " " " " 1.98

a Weir measurement.

DAILY GAUGE HEIGHT AND DISCHARGE OF West Branch of Mackay Creek at Schnell's Ranch, for 1914.

	Ма	rch.	Ap	ril.	Ma	ay.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secfl.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	0.00 1.63 1.58 1.57 1.44	Nil. 7.70 6.50 6.30 3.30	2.22 1.73 1.38 1.59 1.78	21.00 10.00 2.20 6.70 11.10	1.06 1.06 1.06 1.06 1.07	0.02 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.03	0.95 0.92 0.96 0.89 0.96	Nil.
6	1.43 1.30 1.20 1.31 1.23	3.10 1.04 0.34 1.17 0.52	1.70 1.51 1.38 1.36 1.27	9.30 4.90 2.20 1.86 0.80	1.07 1.06 1.07 1.06 1.05	0.03 0.02 0.03 0.02 0.01	1.03 0.96 0.88 0.82 0.93	66 64 65
11	1.15 1.19 1.21 1.26 1.33	0.16 0.30 0.40 0.72 1.40	1.25 1.20 1.19 1.40 1.48	0.64 0.34 0.30 2.50 4.20	1.07 1.07 1.09 1.14 1.13	0.03 0.03 0.05 0.14 0.12	0.92 0.90 0.87 0.92 0.80	ee ee ee
16	1.35 1.31 1.26 1.17 1.02	1.70 1.17 0.72 0.23 Nil.	1.41 1.35 1.36 1.31 1.24	2.70 1.70 1.86 1.17 0.58	1.11 1.09 1.09 1.07 1.06	0.08 0.05 0.05 0.03 0.02	0.70 0.55 0.50 0.29 0.23	ec ec ec
21	1.04 1.00 0.98 0.97 0.96	ec ec ec	1.18 1.16 1.14 1.13 1.09	0.27 0.20 0.14 0.12 0.05	1.06 1.06 1.05 1.08 1.08	0.02 0.02 0.01 0.04 0.04	0.21 0.19 0.18 0.17 0.16	ea ea ec
26 27 28 29 30 31	0.96 1.04 1.03 0.98 1.00 2.47	######################################	1.09 1.08 1.08 1.07 1.07	0.05 0.04 0.04 0.03 0.03	1.06 1.04 1.03 1.02 1.00 0.99	0.02 Nil.	0.44 0.38 Dry.	er er er

DAILY GAUGE HEIGHT AND DISCHARGE of West Branch of Mackay Creek at Schnell's Ranch, for 1914.—Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secf1.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secfl.	Feet.	Secft.
1	Dry.	Nil.	Dry.	Nil.	Dry.	Nil.	Dry.	Nil.
3	44	64	4	и	44	и	и	*
4 5	66	u	и	4	4	и	ш	4
ē.	44	и	и	4	и	и	ш	4
6	44	4	и	ш	"	и	4	4
8	и	u	4		"	и	2.78	34.00
9	4	4	4	" "	" "	4	2.30	23.00 19.00
10							2.12	10.00
11	66	4	"	"	и	и	1.70	9.30
12	и	и	4	4	и	- "	1.45	3.60
13	4		"	" "	- 4		1.30 1.15	1.04
14	4	4	и	4	и	и	1.50	4.70
15						1	1.00	1.10
16	4	44	4	4	- 44	и	1.36	1.86
17	4	4	" "	4	u	4	1.22	0.46
18		- 4	1 -	- 4	4	u u	1.09	0.03
19	"	ш	4	и	- 44	и	1.03	Nil.
20								
21	и	ш	"	и	4	. 4	1.00	4
22	и	4 4	4	44	4	" "	0.97	1 2
23	- 4		u	4	44	"	0.92	4
24 25	и	и	64	64	ш	"	0.86	К
20								
26	"	4	4	4	и	4	0.85	
27,	4	, u	4	4	u	4	0.84	"
28,		4	u	4	и	44	0.81	4
30	и	4	и	и	и	и	0.79	и
31	и	4	44	и			0.86	м
							1	

MONTHLY DISCHARGE of West Branch of Mackay Creek at Schnell's Ranch, for 1914. (Drainage area 88 square miles.)

	Di	SCHARGE IN	Run-Off.			
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
March April May June	21.00					127 173 19 Nil.
July August September October		0.00	3.14	0.0357	0.040	" " 193
The period					0.110	512

MACKAY CREEK AT WALSH.

Location.—On NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 26, Tp. 11, Rge. 1, W. 4th Mer., at traffic bridge. Records available.—July 29, 1909, to October 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; elevation, 2,432.65 feet above mean sea level, maintained since establishment.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark; elevation, 2,443.73 feet above mean sea level (Geodetic Survey of Canada).

Channel.—Composed of clay.

Discharge measurements.—Made from bridge, by wading, or with a weir.

Winter flow.—Station not maintained during winter. Observer.—Edward Sept.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Mackay Creek at Walsh, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
Mar. 30	do H. S. Kerby do do	42.0 9.1			Feet. 1.28 0.63 2.72 0.75 Dry. " 0.43	Secft. 14.10 0.40 92.00 4.50 Nil. 0.69

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Mackay Creek at Walsh, for 1914.

	Mai	rch.	Ap	ril.	M	ay.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge,	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secgt.
1			2.71 2.14 1.78 1.35 1.86	91.00 47.00 31.00 16.00 34.00	0.60 0.58 0.56 0.55 0.54	2.20 2.00 1.80 1.70 1.62	Dry.	Nil.
6			2.50 1.78 1.36 1.06 1.02	72.00 31.00 16.30 9.40 8.60	0.80 0.78 0.84 1.02 1.29	4.90 4.60 5.50 8.60 14.60	n n n	er er er
11	$\begin{array}{c} 0.44 \\ 0.36 \\ 0.39 \\ 2.02 \\ 2.14 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.94 \\ 0.46 \\ 0.64 \\ 41.00 \\ 47.00 \end{array}$	0.99 1.05 1.48 1.67 1.90	8.00 9.20 19.80 27.00 36.00	1.15 0.98 0.88 0.78 0.72	11.30 7.80 6.10 4.60 3.80	п п	65 65 65
16	1.52 0.94 0.94 1.12 0.77	21.00 7.10 7.10 10.60 4.50	1.60 1.70 1.44 1.25 1.19	24.00 28.00 18.60 13.60 12.20	$\begin{array}{c} 0.64 \\ 0.60 \\ 0.56 \\ 0.52 \\ 0.44 \end{array}$	2.70 2.20 1.80 1.46 0.94	er er er	ez ez ez
21	$\begin{array}{c} 0.46 \\ 0.46 \\ 0.32 \\ 0.29 \\ 0.52 \end{array}$	1.06 1.06 0.28 0.18 0.14a	1.26 1.06 0.94 0.92 0.92	13.80 9.40 7.10 6.80 6.80	0.39 0.38 0.35 0.40 0.30	$\begin{array}{c} 0.64 \\ 0.58 \\ 0.40 \\ 0.70 \\ 0.20 \end{array}$	er er er	er er er
26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31.	0.52 0.04 0.00 0.04 0.34 2.22	0.10a 0.05a 0.01a 0.05a 0.40a 52.00	0.86 0.80 0.72 0.66 0.63	5.80 4.90 3.80 2.90 2.60	0.17 0.08 0.02 Dry.	0.02 0.00 0.00 Nil.	64	64 64 66 66

a Stream frozen; discharge estimated.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Mackay Creek at Walsh, for 1914 — Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Aus	gust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Sec11.	Feet.	Secft
1	Dry.	Nil.	Dry.	Nil.	Dry.	Nil.	Dry.	Nil.
2	4	4		46		64	44	4
3	4	" "	" "	4	4	4	4	ш
4	"	4	4	44	- "	4	0.89 0.86	6.20 5.80
6	4	- 4	4		44	4	0.67	0.10
7	4	- 4	64	4	- 44	69	0.86	3.10 5.50
8	66	4	64	4		4	2.74	94 0
9	4	4	"	"	4	4	3.06	126.0
0	44		4	-44	ш		2.28	56.0
1	и		4	64		-	1.50	20.0
2	44		- 4	44	4	4	1.06	9.4
3	44	4	"	ía	0.94	7.10	0.79	4.8
4	44	4	4	4	0.64	2.70	0.55	1.7
ō	44	-	4	"	0.16	0.01	0.44	0.9
6	4		- 44	4	0.00	0.00	0 =0	
7	4	"	14	- 44	0.06	0.00	0.50	1.3
8	44	"	4	u	Dry.	Nil.	0.48	1.1
9	44	4	4	4	Diy.	4	0.30	0.2
Ö	- 44	"	14	"	и	и	0.15	0.0
1	44		и	4		46	0.11	0.0
2	14	ш	14	4	44	44	0.11	0.0
3	4	4	4	4	ш	44	0.08	0.0
4	44	14	4		- 44	44	0.00	0.0
5	44	4	44	4	44	44	Dry.	Nil.
6	4	4	4	4	4	44	и	4
7 . 	4	"	4	- 44	4	ii ii	"	66
3	4	4	4 4			66	"	- 44
9	4	4	"	"	ш	4	4	4
0	4	4	" "		4	4	4	4
1		-		**	"	4	- 4	- 4

Monthly Discharge of Mackay Creek at Walsh, for 1914.

(Drainage area 200 square miles.)

	Dı	SCHARGE IN	SECOND-FE	ET.	Run-Off.		
Month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.	
March (11-31) April May . June July .	91.00 14.60	0.01 2.60 0.00	9.32 20.60 2.99	0.047 0.103 0.015	0.036 0.115 0.017	387 1,226 184 Nil.	
August September October	7.10	0.00	0.33 10.80	0.016 0.054	0 018 0.062	196 664	
The period					0.248	2,657	

BOXELDER CREEK AT YOUNG'S RANCH.

Location.—On the NE. 4 Sec. 2, Tp. 12, Rge. 30, W. 3rd Mer., two miles east of Walsh. Records available.—March 11, 1911, to October 31, 1914. Discharge measurements from 1909

Gauge.—Vertical staff; elevation of zero maintained at 88.83 feet since establishment.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Clay. Discharge measurements.-Made by wading; during flood stages, from railway bridge downstream.

Winter flow.—Station not maintained during the winter.

Observer.—John Young.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Boxelder Creek at Young's Ranch, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height,	Discharge.
April 1	R. J. Srigley	14.5	22.90	0.78	Dry. 2.54	Secft. Nil. 17.80 Nil. a " a " a " a

a Water standing in pools.

DAILY GAUGE HEIGHT AND DISCHARGE of Boxelder Creek at Young's Ranch, for 1914.

	Ма	rch.	Ap	ril.	Ma	ay.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge Heignt.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1 2 3 4 5	2.40 2.70 2.35	14.80 22.00 13.80	2.54 2.25 1.95 1.82 1.88	17.90 11.80 7.10 5.60 6.20		Nil.	Dry.	Nil.
6	2.05 2.05 1.45 1.35 1.20	8.50 8.50 2.30 1.72 1.05	2.92 2.40 1.72 1.42 1.40	27.00 14.80 4.60 2.10 2.00		и и и	n n	и и и
11 12 13 14 15	1.15 1.30 1.42 2.40 2.75	$\begin{array}{c} 0.88 \\ 1.45 \\ 2.10 \\ 14.80 \\ 23.00 \end{array}$	1.30 1.25 1.55 2.15 2.05	1.45 1.25 3.00 10.10 8.50	1.70 1.75 1.42 1.00 0.60	4.30 4.80 2.10 0.45 0.02a	et et et	66 66 64
16	2.78 1.68 1.35 0.95 0.65	24.00 4.20 1.72 0.38 0.04	2.20 1.95 1.75 1.60 1.45	10.90 7.10 4.80 3.40 2.30	0.40 Dry. "	Nil.b	66 66 66 66	66 66 61
21	0.60 0.50 0.15 0.00	0.02 0.00 0.00 0.00 Nil.a	1.28 1.20 1.15 0.90 0.50	1.37 1.05 0.88 0.30 0.00	er er er	u u	66 66 66	64 64 64
26	Dry.	ec ec ec	0.15	0,00 Nil.a "	66 64 64	61 66 62 64	64	ez ez ez

a Water standing in pools. b Creek dry from May 16th to October 7th.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Boxelder Creek at Young's Ranch, for 1914.

—Concluded.

	Jı	ıly.	Aus	gust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secfl.	Fect.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft
	Dry.	Nil.	Dry.	Nil.	Dry.	Nil.	Dry.	Nil.
•••••	и	4	"		4	4	4	" "
	44	4	4	4	4	4	ш	4
	ш	"	4	4	и	4	4	ш
	4	и	α	44	и	4	44	и
	44	и	"	и	"	- 4	и	и
·	и	4	"	u u	4	"	1.70	4.30
	4	4	u u	4	4	4	3,20 3,55	35.00 47.00
	44	и	и	и	4	4	2.22	11.30
	44	4	44	и	- 4	4	1.55	3.00
	ш	"	"	4	- 44	"	1.52	2.80
	4	4	4	44	ш	"	1.35	1.72
••••••••••	46	4	4	44	4	• "	0.96	0.39
	er.	ш	44	ш	4	ш	0.65	0.04
	44	ш	4	4	и	46	0.20	0.00
	"	4	"	- 44	4	46		Nil.
	4	ш	и и	4	"	4		и
······		* .	"	4	"	4		4
	44	ш	- 44	4	"	4		а
	4	4	4	- 4	"	"		и
	4	4	44	-4	ш	4		4
	4	и	4	- 66	4	"		44
	4	4	4	"	"	4		и
	4	и	4	44	"	ш		и
The state of the s	44	и	. 4	4	4	4		4
	и	"	4	4	"	"		4
	и	4 9	4	4	4	"		и
	и	и	44	4	4	4		44
	и	44	4	"				4

a Water standing in pools.

Monthly Discharge of Boxelder Creek at Young's Ranch, for 1914.

(Drainage area 104 square miles.)

	Dı	SCHARGE IN	Run-Off.			
Month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
March (3-31) 	27.00 4.80	Nil.	5.01 5.19 0.38	0.048 0.050 0.004	0.052 0.056 0.005	288 309 23 Nil.
uly						64. 64.
Ctober The period		Nil.	3.41	0.033	0.038	830

ROSS CREEK DRAINAGE BASIN.

General Description.

Ross Creek rises in Elkwater Lake, a small body of water covering an area of approximately two square miles, situated in Township 8, Range 3, West of the 4th Meridian. The creek flows in a northerly direction as far as Irvine, and then turns sharply to the westward and closely parallels the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway to Medicine Hat. Here it is joined by Sevenpersons River, and the combined flow empties into the South Saskatchewan in Section 32, Township 12, Range 5, West of the 4th Meridian. The tributaries of Ross Creek are Bullshead Creek, which joins it in Section 21, Township 12, Range 5, West of the 4th Meridian, and Gros Ventre Creek, which joins it in Section 14, Township 11, Range 3, West of the 4th Meridian.

The topography of this basin is exceedingly rough and rolling, and almost totally devoid of tree growth. The one exception is a small area of the Forest Reserve just south of Elk-

water Lake, which has a good stand of pine and spruce.

The Canadian Pacific Railway takes the water supply for its tank at Irvine from Ross Creek,

ROSS CREEK AT KOENIG'S RANCH.

Location.—On the SE. 4 Sec. 36, Tp. 9, Rge. 3, W. 4th Mer., at G. Koenig's ranch, one mile

below the former station on Ross Creek at James Robinson's ranch.

Records available.—At the original station at Robinson's ranch, NW. \(\frac{1}{4} \) Sec. 24, Tp. 9, Rge. 3, W. 4th Mer., from October 11, 1911, to May 6, 1914; at the new station, established May 15, 1914, at Koenig's ranch, SE. \(\frac{1}{4} \) Sec. 36, Tp. 9, Rge. 3, W. 4th Mer., from May 15 to October 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff at both stations. Station at Robinson's ranch: The zero of the gauge was maintained at 93.34 feet during 1911; at 93.00 feet during 1912; and at 93.12 feet during 1913 and to May 6, 1914. Station at Koenig's ranch: The zero of the gauge was main-

tained at 94.94 feet during 1914.

Bench-marks.—Permanent iron bench-marks at both locations of stations. At Koenig's ranch the bench-mark is located on the left bank 150 feet NE. of the NE. corner of G. Koenig's horse barn, and 495 feet north of section line between Secs. 25 and 36; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Practically permanent.

Winter flow.—Station discontinued during winter season.

Observer.-Mr. G. Koenig.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Ross Creek at Koenig's Ranch, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
		Fcet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secfi.
Mar. 23b		10.5	3.78	0.64	3.85 1.16	3.00a 3.68
		10.0	4.80	0.40	1.05	1.92
June 12		- F F.	1.15	0.84	0.98	0.96
June 29b		0.5	2.12	0.56	1.38	1.19
July 29	do		2.12	0.00	1.00	Nil.
July 29b	do					0.31
Aug. 15	do	1				Nil.
Aug. 15b	do				1.27	0.24
Sept. 19	do				0.83	0.30
Sept. 19b	do				1.28	0.40
Oct. 16	do	10.0	7.90	0.91	1.29	6.99
Oct. 17b	do	10.0	6.00	1.16	1.59	6.90

a Discharge estimated: ice conditions.

b Measurement and gauge height taken at station at Robinson's ranch.

Measurement made below gauge.

d Weir measurement.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Ross Creek at Koenig's Ranch, for 1914.

	Ma	rch.	Ар	ril.	M	ay.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gange Height.	Di- charge.
	Feet.	Secjt.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1. 2. 3. 4. 5.			4 38a 4 33a 2 83a 2 78a 1 55	9 00 10.00 12.00 10.00 4.90	0 97 1.13 1 22 1.26 1.28	0 00 0 02 0.11 0.25 0.35	0.88 1.04 1.14 1.18 1.20	0.46 1.60 3.20 4.10 1.60
6. 7. 8. 9.			2.40 1.89 1.44 1.17 1.10	56.00 25.00 2.10 0.04 0.00	1 32 b b b	0.61	1 24 1.20 1.17 1.11 1.06	5.60 4.60 3.90 2.70 1.86
			1 50 1 71 · 1 62 1 57 1 56	3.40 14.10 8.70 5.90 5.40	$ \begin{array}{c}b\\b\\b\\ 1.15 \end{array} $	3.40	1.05 1.04 1.10 1.14 1.14	1.70 1.60 2.50 3.20 3.20
16. 17. 18. 19.			1.61 1.71 1.66 1.69 1.66	8.10 14.10 11.10 12.90 11.10	1.14 1.12 1.10 1.08 1.08	3.20 2.90 2.50 2.20 2.20	1.12 1.02 0.97 0.90 0.83	2.90 1.40 0.98 0.54 0.29
21 22 23 24 25.			1.64 1.64 1.63 1.60 1.58	9.90 9.90 9.30 7.50 6.50	1.08 1.09 1.08 1.06 1.02	2.20 2.30 2.20 1.86 1.40	0 84 0 87 0 80 0 78 1 03	0.32 0.42 0.22 0.19 1.50
26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31.	4 . 24a 4 . 40a 4 . 34a	7.00 8.00 8.00	1.56 1.56 1.55 1.54 1.54	5.40 5.40 4.90 4.60 4.60	1.00 0.98 0.95 0.92 0.90 0.88	1.20 1.06 0.84 0.66 0.54 0.46	1.01 0.98 0.96 0.98 0.93	1.30 1.06 0.91 1.06 0.72

<sup>a Ice conditions; discharge estimated.
b No gauge height records.
c March 29 to May 6, records are for the station at Robinson's ranch; May 15 to October 31, records are for the station at Koenig's ranch.</sup>

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DAILY GAUGE HEIGHT AND DISCHARGE of Ross Creek at Koenig's Ranch, for 1914.—Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	0.88 0.78 0.70 0.55 0.46	0.46 0.19 0.08 0.01 0.00	Dry.	Nil.	0.80 0.84 0.80 0.78 0.79	0.22 0.32 0.22 0.19 0.20	0.84 0.85 0.92 0.96 1.02	0.32 0.34 0.66 0.91 1.40
6	0.78 0.71 0.62 0.46 Dry.	0.19 0.09 0.03 Nil.	44 44	44 44 44	0.80 0.79 0.82 0.82 0.82	0.22 0.20 0.27 0.27 0.27	1.10 1.16 1.32 1.38 1.43	2.50 3.60 7.90 9.50 10.90
11	u u	ec ec	0.60 Dry.	0.02 Nil.	0.82 0.88 1.36 1.30 1.30	0.27 0.46 9.00 7.30 7,30	1.34 1.23 1.32 1.38 1.32	8.40 5.40 7.90 9.50 7.90
16	u u u	er er er	0.72 0.73	" " 0.10 0.12	0.88 0.86 0.84 0.83 0.85	0.46 0.38 0.32 0.29 0.34	1.27 1.24 1.20 1.21 1.19	6.50 5.60 4.60 4.90 4.40
21	ec ec ec	62 62 64	0.70 0.75 0.98 0.99 1.00	0.08 0.14 1.06 1.13 1.20	0.86 0.84 0.84 0.84 0.84	0.38 0.32 0.32 0.32 0.32 0.32	0.15 1.14 1.11 1.10 1.06	3.40 3.20 2.70 2.50 1.86
26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31.	ee	ec ec ec	0.87 0.94 0.91 0.91 0.88 0.80	0.42 0.78 0.60 0.60 0.46 0.22	0.85 0.84 0.84 0.85 0.84	0.34 0.32 0.32 0.34 0.32	1.04 1.06 1.05 1.05 1.05 1.01	1.60 1.86 1.70 1.70 1.70 1.30

Monthly Discharge of Ross Creek at Koenig's Ranch, for 1914.

(Drainage area 43 square miles.)

	Dis	SCHARGE IN	Run-Off.			
Month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
March (29-31) April May (1-6a) (15-31) June July August September. October	56.00 3.40 5.60 0.46 1.20	7.00 0.00 0.00 0.19 0.00 0.19 0.32	7.70 9.70 1.41 1.95 0.03 0.22 1.06 4.10	0.1780 0.2260 0.0328 0.0450 0.0008 0.0050 0.0200 0.1000	0.0200 0.2500 0.0300 0.0500 0.0009 0.0060 0.0300 0.1100	46 579 64 116 2 14 63 251
The period					0.5000	1,135

a Records, March 29 to May 6, are for the original station at Robinson's ranch; May 15 to October 31, are for the new station at Koenig's ranch.

GROS VENTRE CREEK AT TOTHILL'S RANCH.

Location.—On the SE. 4 Sec. 27, Tp. 9, Rge. 4, W. 4th Mer., at Alf. Tothill's ranch. Records available.—October 10, 1911, to October 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; the zero of the gauge has been maintained at 82.89 feet since the

station was established.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Practically permanent. Observer.—Mrs. Kate Tothill.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Gros Ventre Creek at Tothill's Ranch, in 1914.

	Date.	Engin	eer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
				Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
June June July Aug.	15	do . do . do . do .		a				0.44 0.11 Nil. "

a Weir measurement.

DAILY GAUGE HEIGHT AND DISCHARGE of Gros Ventre Creek at Tothill's Ranch, for 1914.

	Ма	rch.	Ap	ril.	M	ay.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height. Feetaa 047 0.54 0.59 0.62 0.60 0.56 0.52 0.50 0.47 0.49 0.46	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secfl.	Feet.	Secft.
1			1.93 1.33 1.24 1.36 1.62	76.00 26.00 20.00 28.00 49.00	$\begin{array}{c} 0.61 \\ 0.60 \\ 0.58 \\ 0.68 \\ 0.70 \end{array}$	0.58 0.50 0.40 1.20 1.40	0.47	Nil. " 0.07 0.22
6			1.30 1.11 0.93 0.88 0.84	24.00 13.50 6.20 4.70 3.70	0.68 0.78 0.94 0.99 0.94	1.20 2.60 6.50 8.20 6.50	0.62 0.60 0.56	$\begin{array}{c} 0.45 \\ 0.66 \\ 0.50 \\ 0.30 \\ 0.16 \end{array}$
11	1.82 1.68 1.34	66.00 54.00 27.00	0.78 0.88 0.96 0.97 0.91	2.60 4.70 7.10 7.50 5.50	0.80 0.73 0.70 0.65 0.62	2.90 1.80 1.40 0.90 0.66	0.50 0.47 0.49	0.10 0.10 0.07 0.09 0.06
16	1.36 1.32 1.29 1.46 1.40	28.00 25.00 23.00 36.00 31.00	0.94 0.84 0.78 0.76 0.78	6.50 3.70 2.60 2.20 2.60	0.58 0.56 0.54 0.53 0.52	0.40 0.30 0.22 0.19 0.16	0.44 0.41 0.38 a	0.05 0.02 0.01 Nil.
21	1.42 1.52 1.44 1.18 1.04	32.00 40.00 34.00 16.70 10.10	0.78 0.72 0.71 0.74 0.74	2.60 1.66 1.53 1.92 1.92	0.52 0.52 0.51 0.52 0.50	0.16 0.16 0.13 0.16 0.10	aaaa	64 64 64
26 27 28 29 30 31	1.09 0.83 0.87 1.12 2.73 2.39	12.20 3.50 4.40 13.70 145.00 116.00	0.71 0.67 0.66 0.66 0.62	1.53 1.10 1.00 1.00 0.66	0.44 0.40 0.38 a	0.05 0.02 0.01 Nil.		er er er

a Water standing in pools.

5 GEORGE V, A. 1915

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge at Gros Ventre Creek at Tothill's Ranch, for 1914. -Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	gust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height. Feet. a 0.88 0.68 0.70 0.98 1.07 1.16 0.96 0.80 0.74 0.73 0.66 0.62 0.60 0.58 0.54 0.53 0.52 0.52	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1 2 3.	a a	Nil.	Dry.	Nil. "	Dry.	Nil.	a	Nil.
4 5	a	44	44	u	и	46	a	4.70
6 7 8.	α Dry.	u u	u u	u u	и и	u u	0.70	1.20 1.40 7.80
9 10	u	. 44	u	46	ш	и	1.07	11.40 15.60
11	u	ες ες	"	4	44	4	0.80	7.10 2.90
13 14 15	u	4	u	"	$0.72 \\ 0.50$	1.66 0.10	0.73	1.92 1.80 1.00
16 17	44	"	и	ш	0.42 0.34	0.03 0.00	0.60	0.66 0.50
18	u	ш	u u	u	0.32 a	0.00 Nil.	0.58	0.50 0.40 0.22
2122	u	и	44	и	a	u	0.54	0.22
23. 24. 25.	u	64 66 61	 		a	"	0.52	0.16 0.16 0.16
26	и	4	"	и	a	"	0.51 0.52	0.13
27	и	"	"	"	a	"	0.52 0.51	0.16 0.16 0.13
30	44	"	"	u	a		$0.51 \\ 0.51$	0.13

a Water standing in pools.

Monthly Discharge of Gros Ventre Creek at Tothill's Ranch, for 1914.

(Drainage area 39 square miles.)

	Di	SCHARGE IN	Run-Off.			
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
March (13-31) April May June July	76.00 8.20 0.66	3.50 0.66 0.00 0.00	38.00 10.40 1.25 0.10	0.9700 0.2660 0.0320 0.0024	0.690 0.300 0.040 0.003	1,421 618 77 6 Nil.
August September October		Nil.			0.002 0.060	" 4 120
he period					1.100	2,246

ROSS CREEK AT IRVINE.

Location.—On NW. 4 Sec. 31, Tp. 11, Rge. 2, W. 4th Mer., at traffic bridge in town of Irvine, and about 400 yards below the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's dam.

Records available.—July 28, 1909, to October 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Staff; the elevation of the zero of the gauge (2,477.79 feet) has been unchanged since establishment.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark; elevation, 2,500.43 feet above mean sea level (Geodetic Survey).

Channel.—Shifting.

Discharge measurements.—From traffic bridge, by wading, or with weir.

Winter flow.—Observations discontinued during winter.

Artificial control.—Canadian Pacific Railway Company have a dam about 400 yards above station.

Diversions.—Canadian Pacific Railway Company pump water from creek for their water tank at Irvine.

Observer .- H. J. Price.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Ross Creek at Irvine, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
Mar. 18. Mar. 21. Mar. 27. Mar. 31. April 2. May 15. June 11. June 30. July 31. Oct. 12.	do do do H. S. Kerby do do do do			Ft. per sec. 1.24 0.70 0.25 1.72 1.82 1.02	Feet. 1.52 1.14 0.79 6.83 3.43 1.18 0.85 0.70 0.70 1.56	Secft. 11.50 3.70 0.25 306.00 90.40 5.76 0.63a Nil. 17.00

a Weir measurement.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Ross Creek at Irvine, for 1914.

DAILY GAUGE HEIGHT	AND DI	SCHARG	01 110	35 0100			1011.	
	Ma	rch.	Ap	April.		ay.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feel.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	3.00 2.80 2.64 2.40 2.28	69.0 60.0 52.0 42.0 37.0	7.20 3.50 2.73 2.72 2.70	331.0 95.0 56.0 56.0 55.0	1.07 1.04 1.02 1.00 1.00	3.40 2.80 2.40 2.00 2.00	0.70 0.69 0.68 0.66 0.64	Nil.
6	2.00 1.94 1.90 1.76 1.69	27.0 25.0 24.0 20.0 17.7	2.70 2.68 2.65 2.60 2.55	55.0 54.0 52.0 50.0 48.0	1.07 2.00 2.50 2.20 1.90	3.40 27.00 46.00 34.00 24.00	0.58 0.56 0.65 0.69 0.75	0.15
11	1.64 1.58 1.50 1.50 1.50	16.2 14.5 12.5 12.5 12.5	2.50 2.45 2.42 2.38 2.30	46.0 44.0 43.0 41.0 38.0	1.62 1.54 1.50 1.46 1.19	15.60 13.50 12.50 11.50 5.80	0.85 0.84 0.83 0.82 0.81	0.60 0.54 0.48 0.42 0.36
16	1.67 1.67 1.66 1.25 1.28	17.1 17.1 16.8 7.0 7.6	2.25 2.13 2.00 1.80 1.64	36.0 31.0 27.0 21.0 16.2	1.09 1.07 1.04 0.98 0.93	3.80 3.40 2.80 1.78 1.23	0.80 0.79 0.78 0.77 0.75	0.30 0.27 0.24 0.21 0.15
21. 22. 23. 24.	1.27 1.27 1.27 1.40 1.52	7.4 7.4 7.4 10.0 13.0	1.45 1.37 1.30 1.30 1.32	11.2 9.4 8.0 8.0 8.4	0.89 0.84 0.81 0.79 0.79	0.84 0.54 0.36 0.27 0.27	0.74 0.73 0.70 0.70 0.70	0.12 0.09 Nil.
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	1.79 1.42 1.44 1.46 2.52 5.40	21.0 10.5 11.0 11.5 47.0 213.0	1.29 1.24 1.21 1.18 1.12	7.8 6.8 6.2 5.6 4.4	0.76 0.76 0.72 0.71 0.71 0.71	0.18 0.18 0.06 0.03 0.03 0.03	0.70 0.70 0.70 0.70 0.70	ec ec

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Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Ross Creek at Irvine, for 1914.—Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	gust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1 2 3 4 5	0.70 0.70 0.70 0.70 0.70	Nil.	0.70 0.70 0.70 0.70 0.70	Nil.	0.70 0.70 0.70 0.70 0.70	Nil. " "	0.70 0.70 0.70 2.10 2.20	Nil. " 30.00 34.00
6	0.70 0.70 0.70 0.70 0.70 0.70	er er	0.70 0.70 0.70 0.70 0.70	41 41 41	0.70 0.70 0.70 0.70 0.70	ee ee ee	2.25 2.25 2.08 2.00 1.80	36.00 36.00 29.00 27.00 21.00
11 12 13 14 15	0.70 0.70 0.70 0.70 0.70 0.70	n n	0.70 0.70 0.70 0.70 0.70	 	0.70 0.70 0.70 0.70 0.70	ee ee ee	1.56 1.45 1.40 1.30 1.20	14.00 11.20 10.00 8.00 6.00
16	0.70 0.70 0.70 0.70 0.70	44 44 44	0.70 0.70 0.70 0.70 0.70	ec ec ec	0.70 0.70 0.70 0.70 0.70	n n n	1.10 1.00 0.98 0.96 0.90	4.00 2.00 1.78 1.56 0.90
21	$0.70 \\ 0.70 \\ 0.70 \\ 0.70 \\ 0.70 \\ 0.70$	17 17 17	0.70 0.70 0.70 0.70 0.70	u u u	0.70 0.70 0.70 0.70 0.70	и и и	0.90 0.86 0.85 0.83 0.82	0.90 0.66 0.60 0.48 0.42
26 27 28 29 30 31	$\begin{array}{c} 0.70 \\ 0.70 \\ 0.70 \\ 0.70 \\ 0.70 \\ 0.70 \\ 0.70 \\ \end{array}$	n n n	0.70 0.70 0.70 0.70 0.70 0.70	ee ee ee	0.70 0.70 0.70 0.70 0.70	а п п	0.80 0.75 0.78 0.74 0.70 0.70	0.30 0.15 0.24 0.12 Nil.

Monthly Discharge of Ross Creek at Irvine, for 1914.

(Drainage area 248 square miles.)

	Dr	SCHARGE IN	SECOND-FE	ET.	Run-Off.		
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area. 0.1300 0.1890 0.0330 0.0006	Total in Acre-feet.	
March April May June July August	331.0 46.0 0.6	7.00 4.40 0.03	28.00 42.00 7.20 0.13	0.1130 0.1690 0.0290 0.0005	0.1890 0.0330 0.0006	1,722 2,499 442 8 Nil.	
September October			9.90	0.0400	0.0460	609	
The period					0.3986	5,280	

BULLSHEAD CREEK AT CLARK'S RANCH.

Location.—On the NW. \(\frac{1}{4}\) Sec. 15, Tp. 9, Rgc. 5, W. 4th Mer., at Clark's ranch.

Records available.—October 9, 1911, to October 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; the zero of the gauge has been maintained at 88.45 feet since the station was established.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Practically permanent.

Winter flow.—Station discontinued during winter season.

Diversions.—Water is diverted by Clark Brothers above this station for irrigation purposes.

Observer.-W. E. Clark.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Bullshead Creek at Clark's Ranch, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
April 7	dodo do	26.0 a a	28.5 22.5		Feet. 1.95 1.73 1.13 1.08 0.92 0.56 0.54 0.95	Secft. 18.70 14.80 0.78 0.26 Nil. " 0.02
Oct. 17	do				1.22	1.74

a Weir measurement.

DAILY GAUGE HEIGHT AND DISCHARGE of Bullshead Creek at Clark's Ranch, for 1914.

	Ma	rch.	Ap	ril.	NI:	ay.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secf!.	Feet.	Secji.	Feet.	Secft.
1. 2. 3. 4. 5.			1.90a 1.90a 2.00a 2.30a 1.65a	20.00 20.00 25.00 34.00 11.70	1.18 1.17 1.15 1.15 1.17	1.18 1.07 0.85 0.85 1.07	0.92 1.12 1.17 1.13 1.13	Nil. 0.61 1.07 0.69 0.69
6			1.50a 1.86 1.72 1.68 1.49	7.40 19.70 14.40 13.00 7.30	1.22 1.27 1.33 1.40 1.44	1.68 2.50 3.60 5.10 6.10	1.13 1.13 1.10 1.03 0.96	0.69 0.69 0.45 0.14 0.01
11 12 13 14 15			1.68 1.84 1.92 1.87 1.80	13.00 18.90 22.00 20.00 17.40	1.33 1.22 1.18 1.14 1.13	3.60 1.68 1.18 0.77 0.69	0.96 1.04 1.06 1.03 1.03	0.01 0.17 0.25 0.14 0.14
16	2.00 1.85 1.76 1.65	21.00 15.20 12.30 9.20	1.68 1.57 1.49 1.46 1.41	13.00 9.60 7.30 6.60 5.30	1.13 1.13 1.12 1.10 1.08	0.69 0.69 0.61 0.45 0.35	1.01 1.00 0.96 0.95 0.98	0.08 0.05 0.01 Nil, 0.03
21	1.55 1.50 1.64 1.68 1.70	6.80 5.60 9.40 10.80 11.70	1.34 1.34 1.33 1.31 1.30	3,80 3,80 3,60 3,20 3,00	1.08 1.08 1.06 1.03 1.01	0.35 0.35 0.25 0.14 0.08	0.98 0.98 0.98 0.97 1.02	0.03 0.03 0.03 0.02 0.11
26	1.70 1.70 1.68 2.00a 2.40 2.10a	11.80 12.00 11.60 23.00 42.00 29.00	1.27 1.24 1.23 1.22 1.19	2.50 1.96 1.88 1.68 1.29	0.98 0.96 0.93 0.93 0.91 0.90	0.03 0.01 Nil.	1.03 1.02 0.99 0.95 0.94	0.14 0.11 0.04 Nil.

a Rod out; gauge heights interpolated.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Bullshead Creek at Clark's Ranch, for 1914. — Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	Dry.	Nil.	Dry.	Nil.	Dry.	Nil.	$0.95 \\ 0.95$	Nil.
2	0.93	46	44	64	4		1.07	0.30
3 4	Dry.		4	44	- 44		1.14	0.77
5	<i>u y</i> .	- 44	и	"	и		1.19	1.29
6	ш	44	46	и	и		1.19	1.29
7	66	"	- 44	"	и		1.41	5.30
8	44	"	"	44	44		1.87	20.00
9	ш	46	"	"	"		1.89	21.00
10	44	6.	4	"	- 44		1.99	25.00
	66		14	u	44		1.45	6.30
12	44	"	44	44	4		1.41	5.30
	66	- 66	**	44	1.14	0.77	1.38	4.70
14	64	4	"	"	1.28	2.60	1.35	4.00
15	44	44	"	- 44	1.30	3.00	1.27	2.50
16	44	"	"	- 44	1.18	1.18	1.24	1.96
17	"	44	"	"	1.12	0.61	1.24	1.96
18	44	- "	"	"	1.04	0.17	1.24	1.96
19	44	44		и	1.03	0.14	1.24	1.96
20	44	66	4	66	1.00	0.05	1.24	1.96
21	44	"	0.54	и	0.98	0.03	1.24	1.96
22	44	- 44	Dry.	16	0.98	0.03	1.22	1.68
23	46		", ",	44	0.96	0.01	1.19	1.29
24	44	44	44	"	0.95	Nil.	1.19	1.29
25	"	"	46	"	0.95	4	1.17	1.07
	4		4		0.0#	"	1.10	0.01
26	4	"	" "	44	0.95	4	1.12	0.61
27	4	4	4	"	0.95	4	1.12	0.61
28		"	- 4	4	0.95	4	1.12	0.51
29	- 4	" "		- 4	0.95	и	1.09	0.33
80	и	66	4		0.90		1.09	0.40
31		1					1.09	0.40

Monthly Discharge of Bullshead Creek at Clark's Ranch, for 1914.

(Frainage area 56 square miles.)

	Di	SCHARGE IN	ET.	Run-Off.		
Month.	Maximum.	Mımimun.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Arca.	Total in Acre-feet.
March (17-31) April May June July	34.00 6.10 1.07		15.40 11.10 1.16 0.21	0.275 0.198 0.021 0.004	0.150 0.220 0.020 0.004	457 660 71 13 Nil.
August September October	3.00	0.00	0.29 3.80	0.005 0.068	0.006 0.080	17 234
The period					0.480	1,452

STARK AND BURTON DITCH FROM BULLSHEAD CREEK.

Location.—On the SE. \(\frac{1}{4}\) Sec. 17, Tp. 11, Rge. 5, W. 4th Mer., at Stark and Burton's ranch near Medicine Hat.

Records available.—As sufficient discharge measurements have not been made to complete the discharge of this ditch, only estimates are available for the years of 1912-14.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; the zero of the gauge has been maintained at 97.87 feet since establishment.

Bench-mark.—The head of a nail in a five-inch post, six feet upstream from the gauge; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Composed of sand and gravel.

Discharge measurements.—Made with a meter by wading.

Observer.-R. E. Stark.

Remarks.—During September, 1914, Mr. Stark increased the width of this ditch, which has changed the cross-section at the station. The ditch was used for about 24 days in April (April 7-30), but as no discharge measurements were made there are not sufficient data to estimate the daily discharge.

BULLSHEAD CREEK NEAR DUNMORE.

Location.—On SW. 4 Sec. 16, Tp. 12, Rge. 5, W. 4th Mer., at the traffic bridge about four miles east of Medicine Hat and about one mile above the junction of Ross and Bullshead Creeks.

Records available.—July 26, 1909, to October 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Staff; elevation of zero of gauge 2,295.65 feet during 1909-11; 2,295.01 feet during

1912; 2,295.06 feet during 1913-14.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark; elevation, 2,305.53 feet above mean sea level (Geodetic Survey).

Channel.—Shifting.

Discharge measurements.—From bridge, by wading, or with weir.

Gauge heights.—Owing to it being impossible to obtain an observer, no records were obtained during 1914.

Winter flow.—Observations discontinued during winter.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Bullshead Creek near Dunmore, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
		Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
far. 26pril 3	do					28.00 12.90 52.00 0.02 <i>a</i> Nil.

a Weir measurement.

Miscellaneous Discharge Measurements made in Ross Creek drainage basin, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Stream.	Location.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Dis- charge.
July 6	H. W. Rowley	Elkwater Creek	‡ mile above Elkwater Lake			Ft. per sec.	

SEVENPERSONS RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN.

General Description.

Sevenpersons River lies between the South Saskatchewan River and the Cypress Hills, and empties into the South Saskatchewan River at Medicine Hat. The drainage area consists mostly of open, level prairie, which has a small rainfall and a run-off confined chiefly to the spring freshet.

The creek has a considerable flow during the month of April, but the discharge decreases

to nil about June.

There are no irrigation works of importance on this stream, and the records are valuable chiefly for statistical purposes.

SEVENPERSONS RIVER AT MEDICINE HAT.

Location.—On NE. 4 Sec. 30, Tp. 12, Rge. 5, W. 4th Mer., at the bridge on the road between Medicine Hat and Dummore and about one and one-half miles east of the Canadian Pacific Railway station at Medicine Hat.

Records available.—April 27, 1910, to October 31, 1914.
Gauge.—Staff; elevation of zero of gauge 86.68 feet, unchanged since establishment.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Shifting.

Discharge measurements.—From bridge, by wading, or with weir.

Winter flow.—Observations discontinued during the winter. Observer.—J. W. Pickering.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Sevenpersons River at Medicine Hat, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
Mar. 25	do do H. S. Kerby do	5.0 15.5 44.0 a			Feet. 2.94 2.94 2.91 3.26 1.72 Dry.	Secft. 1.56 1.58 33.80 128.00 0.40 Nil.
July 31 Oct. 12	do		1		4	4

a Weir measurement.

Monthly Discharge of Sevenpersons River at Medicine Hat, for 1912-13.

(Drainage area 797 square miles.)

10.8 7.9 4.5 2.0	Nil.	2.07 1.41 1.37 1.13	Per square Mile. 0.003 0.002 0.002 0.002	Depth in inches on Drainage Area. 0.001 0.002 0.002 0.001	Total in Acre-feet. 45 86 82 69
7.9 4.5 2.0	0.42	1.41 1.37 1.13	0.002 0.002 0.001	0.002 0.002 0.001	86 82
	1.00	1.00	0.001	0.001	30
400.00 11.20 2.60 0.38	7.90 0.05 0.00 0.00	155.20 5.11 0.32 0.09	0.194 0.006 0.000 0.000	0.20 0.01 0.00 0.00	8,619 314 19 2
	400.00 11.20 2.60 0.38	11.20 2.60 0.38 0.00 0.10 0.07	400.00 7.90 155.20 11.20 0.05 5.11 2.60 0.00 0.32 0.38 0.00 0.09	400.00 7.90 155.20 0.194 11.20 0.05 5.11 0.006 2.60 0.00 0.32 0.000 0.38 0.00 0.09 0.000	400.00 7.90 155.20 0.194 0.20 11.20 0.05 5.11 0.006 0.01 2.60 0.00 0.32 0.000 0.00 0.38 0.00 0.09 0.000 0.00 0.10 0.07 0.08 0.000 0.00

a No observations in these months.

Note.—These tables are inserted in this report to correct tables which were published in the reports for 1912 and 1913. The drainage area used for those years was in error.



Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Sevenpersons River at Medicine Hat, for 1914.

	Ma	rch.	Ap	ril.	М	ay.
DAY.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1 2 3 4 5			2.65 2.87 2.90 3.21 3.29	13.5 29.0 34.0 77.0 102.0	1.79 1.77 1.75 1.75 1.76	2.30 1.85 1.42 1.42 1.64
6 7 8 9			3.10 3.10 3.17 3.11 2.99	86.0 94.0 110.0 102.0 83.0	1.75 1.75 1.73 1.73 1.73	1.42 1.42 1.03 1.03 1.03
11			2.69 2.39 2.34 2.29 2.24	50.0 27.0 24.0 21.0 19.0	1.72a 1.72a 1.71a 1.71a 1.70a	0.78 0.78 0.56 0.56 0.35
16. 17. 18. 19. 20.	3.00 2.99 2.98 2.97 2.97	3.5 3.2 3.0 2.8 2.8	2.27 2.27 2.31 2.29 2.23	20.0 20.0 23.0 21.0 18.0	1.70 <i>a</i> 1.69 1.67 1.63 1.49	0.35 0.32 0.24 0.10 Nil.b
21	2.94 2.94a 2.94a 2.93a 2.93a	2.2 2.2 2.2 2.0 2.0	2.18 2.07 2.00 1.97 1.91	16.1 10.9 8.5 7.4 5.3	1.49 1.49 1.49 1.48 1.45	er er er
26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31.	2.82 <i>a</i> 2.77 <i>a</i> 2.62 <i>a</i> 2.47 2.52 2.59	2.7 4.5 3.5 1.5 4.5 9.0	1.87 1.85 1.84 1.83 1.81	4.2 3.7 3.5 3.2 2.7	1.44 1.42 1.40 1.40 1.40 1.40	а « «

a Gauge height interpolated.
b River dry from May 20.

Monthly Discharge of Sevenpersons River at Medicine Hat, for 1914. (Drainage area 797 square miles.)

	Di	SCHARGE IN	Run-Off.			
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet
March (16-31)	2.3					101 2.082 37 Nil.
The period					0.053	2,220

LAKE JOHNSTON DRAINAGE BASIN.

General Description.

Lake Johnston lies about 20 miles southwest of the city of Moosejaw. It is about 25 miles long and 15 wide, and covers an area of nearly five townships. Almost all the drainage into the lake comes from the south and west through Wood River. The main tributaries of Wood River are Wiwa Creek, Notukeu Creek, Pinto Creek and Wood Creek. These drain a large area, but, owing to the limited rainfall and the small slope of the drainage basin, the run-off is comparatively small.

Lake Johnston has no surface outlet, and there has been no surface flow from Lake Chaplin to Lake Johnston for several years, but it is noted that the elevations of the two lakes are the same. There is often considerable flow in Wood River in the spring, and there is always some

discharge at all seasons; nevertheless, the lake has during recent years receded.

The lower part of Wood River has a very small fall, and is more of the nature of a long slough than that of a running stream. The channel is from twenty to fifty feet wide, and is from two to five feet deep. The bottom is composed of soft elay, and is covered with weeds and grass. There is so little fall that it would be impossible to take out water by gravity, and a dam would flood a large area of good agricultural land. There is, therefore, little possibility of irrigation development in this basin.

This drainage basin includes a large area of very good agricultural land. This is pretty well taken up by settlers and is being farmed with good results. There is one irrigation scheme

on Pearce Creek.

NOTUKEU CREEK NEAR VANGUARD.

Location.—On NW. & Sec. 10, Tp. 11, Rgc. 10, W. 3rd Mer., at the traffic bridge south of the town.

Records available.—August 6, 1914, to December 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Staff; zero elevation of gauge was maintained at 77.94 feet during 1914.

Beneh-mark.—Top of large bolt on plate, top of left pier downstream side; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Permanent.

Discharge measurements.—From traffic bridge during high water, or by wading.

Winter flow.—Affected by ice.

Observer.-Miss Ripley.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Notukeu Creek near Vanguard, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
		Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
Sept. 5	J. E. Caughey	26	10.0 16.0 3.4	0.19 0.29 0.12	1.27 1.53 1.38	1.87 4.62 0.42

a Water in pools; no flow.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Notukeu Creek near Vanguard, for 1914.

	Aug	gust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.	Nove	mber.	Dece	mber.
DAY.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secfl.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1 2 3 4 5			1.41 1.40 1.37 1.31 1.27	3.20 3.10 2.80 2.20 1.89	1.26 1.27 1.33 1.36 1.40	1.82 1.89 2.40 2.70 3.10	1.44 1.40 1.40 1.38 1.38	3.5 3.1 3.1 2.9 2.9	1.52 1.52 1.52 1.52 1.52	4.60a 4.50 4.30 4.10 3.80
6	Dry.	Nil.	1.26 1.26 1.26 1.23 1.20	1.82 1.82 1.82 1.61 1.40	1.43 1.48 1.53 1.59 1.62	3.40 4.00 4.60 5.30 5.70	1.38 1.40 1.40 1.41 1.42	2 9 3.1 3.1 3.2 3.3	1.52 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.52	3.40 3.10 2.70 2.40 2.00
11	u u	u u	1.19 1.20 1.16 1.28 1.38	1.35 1.40 1.20 1.96 2.90	1.62 1.60 1.55 1.54 1.57	5.70 5.40 4.80 4.70 5.00	1.42 1.42 1.42 1.43 1.41	3.3 3.3 3.3 3.4 3.2	1.52 1.52 1.52 1.53 1.53	1.70 1.35 1.00 0.80 0.70
16	er er	44 44 44	1.44 1.40 1.38 1.34 1.31	3.50 3.10 2.90 2.50 2.20	1.61 1.63 1.61 1.58 1.55	5,50 5,80 5,50 5,20 4,80	1.41 1.41 1.39 1.39 1.37	3.2 3.2 3.0 3.0 2.8	1.53 1.53 1.53 1.55 1.55	0.62 0.57 0.54 0.48 0.45
21	1.19 1.53 1.84 2.01	1.35 4.60 8.50 10.70	1.31 1.29 1.27 1.27 1.28	2.20 2.00 1.89 1.89 1.96	1.53 1.51 1.51 1.50 1.49	4.60 4.30 4.30 4.20 4.10	1.37 1.36 1.35 1.35 1.34	2.8 2.7 2.6 2.6 2.5	1.53 1.38 1.38 1.38 1.37	0.44 0.42 0.37 0.33 0.28
26	1.93 1.80 1.65 1.55 1.48 1.41	9.70 8.00 6.00 4.80 4.00 3.20	1.28 1.28 1.27 1.26 1.25	1.96 1.96 1.89 1.82 1.75	1.48 1.47 1.47 1.47 1.46 1.46	4.00 3.90 3.90 3.90 3.80 3.80	1.33 1.36 1.38 1.39 1.42	2.4 2.7 2.9 3.0 3.3	1.37 1.37 1.35 1.35 1.36 1.36	0.24 0.20 0.15 0.10 0.05 0.01a

a Ice conditions Dec. 1 to 31.

MONTHLY DISCHARGE of Notukeu Creek near Vanguard, for 1914.

(Drainage area 1,406 square miles.)

	Dı	SCHARGE IN	ET.	Run-Off.		
Month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet
August September October November December	3.5 5.8 3.5	Nil. 1.20 1.82 2.40 0.01	2.30 2.10 4.30 3.00 1.48	0.0016 0.0014 0.0030 0.0021 0.0010	0.002 0.002 0.003 0.002 0.001	119 125 264 178 91
he period					0 010	777

QU'APPELLE RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN.

General Description.

Qu'Appelle River rises in Township 23, Range 4, West of the 3rd Meridian, and flows eastward into the Assiniboine River in Township 28, Range 17, West of the Principal Meridian. These waters eventually find their way into Hudson's Bay through the Red River, Lake Winnipeg and Nelson River.

The chief tributaries of Qu'Appelle River are Moosejaw Creek, Last Mountain Lake,

Waskana Creek and Loon Creek. Last Mountain is the largest lake in the basin, being some

sixty miles long and from one to three miles wide.

The valley of the main stream is from 200 to 300 feet deep, with a flat from one to three miles wide along the river. This flat is covered in many places with brush, and the side hills are in many places well wooded. The bench lands above the river are mostly level prairie, much of which is now under cultivation.

The mean annual rainfall at Moosejaw is 14 inches; at Regina, 15 inches; and at Indian Head, 19 inches. The streams are frozen during the winter months, and there is usually an

abundant snowfall.

There are several irrigation and many industrial water rights in this basin.

QU'APPELLE RIVER AT LUMSDEN.

Location.—On NW. 4 Sec. 33, Tp. 19, Rgc. 21, W. 2nd Mer., at farm near Lumsden, Sask. Records available.—May 12, 1911, to December 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; zero of gauge maintained at 85.33 feet during 1911-13; and at 85.16 feet during 1914.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Permanent.

Discharge measurements.—From bridge or by wading.

Winter flow.—Affected by ice.

Observer.-J. G. Miller.

Discharge Measurements of Qu'Appelle River at Lumsden, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
Jan. 14. Feb. 3 Feb. 21 Mar. 12 April 7. May 18. July 4 July 4 Aug. 11. Occ. S Occ. S	do do do do W. H. Storey do do do do	Feet. 13.5 13.0 10.9 10.5 27.0 27.0 27.0 24.0 24.0 18.0	Sq. ft. 7.16 8 90 5.10 7.90 77.00 116.00 114.00 123.00 20.70 24.60 10.20 9.80	Ft. per sec. 0.075 0.000 0.000 0.180 1.000 0.220 0.180 0.210 0.350 0.281 0.390	Feet. 2.56 2.60 2.55 5.81 3.11 3.02 3.29 2.34 2.50 2.16 2.31	Secft. 0.54 0.00 0.00 1.43 77.10 25.60 20.60

a Measurement could not be made, due to low velocity.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Qu'Appelle River at Lumsden, for 1914.

	Janu	iary.	Febr	uary.	Ма	rch.	Ap	ril.	Ma	ıy.	Ju	ne.
DAY.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge .
	Feet.	Secfl.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secfl.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	2.83 2.83 2.78 2.77 2.77	2.70c 2.67 2.61 2.53 2.44	2.86 2.79 2.74 2.74 2.74	0.06 0.01 Nil.	2.54 2.56 2.56 2.62 2.62	0.09 0.14 0.22 0.30 0.40	1 38 5 40 5.06 5.88 6 22	7 5 10 4 13 0 15.7 26 0a	3 33 3 26 3 18 3 33 3 93	$ \begin{array}{r} 34 & 0 \\ 31.0 \\ 28 & 0 \\ 34.0 \\ 65 & 0 \end{array} $	3 00 3 00 3 02 2.82 2 97	22 0 22 0 22 0 15 6 20 0
6 7 8 9	2.78 2.86 2.83 2.83 2.84	2.33 2.23 2.08 1.87 1.65	2.72 2.70 2.70 2.65 2.65	т п п	2.61 2.61 2.55 2.56 2.58	0.50 0.64 0.77 0.94 1.09	6.04 5.93 5.64 5.52 5.89	38.0 56.0 69.0 84.0 98.0	3.90, 3.89 3.60 3.49 3.40	63 0 62.0 47.0 12 0 37.0	3 06 3 20 3 32 3 41 3 25	24 0 29 0 34 0 38.0 31.0
11 12 13 14	2.86 2.87 2.85 2.84 2.86	1.41 1.45 1.50 1.30 1.00	2.68 2.67 2.69 2.71 2.69	u u u	2.54 2.59 2.84 2.95 4.22	1.28 1.43 1.75 2.10 2.50	7 88 7.69 7.72 7.85 6 77	112.0 116.0 132.0 150.0 160.0	3.36 3.32 3.31 3.06 2.83	35.0 34.0 33.0 24.0 15.9	3.10 3.01 3.00 3.04 3.05	25 0 22.0 22.0 23.0 23.0
16 17 18 19 20	2.88 2.82 2.77 2.81 2.85	0.75 0.54 0.48 0.40 0.32	2.66 2.69 2.67 2.65 2.63	66 66 64	4.64 4.35 4.86 4.61 4.28	2 90 3.00 2.95 2.90 2.82	6 24 5.97 5.75 5.21 5.01	175.0 ac 187.0 174.0 142.0 130.0	2.84 3.21 3.11 3.19 3.22	16.2 29.0 25.0 29.0 30.0	3.06 3.02 3.06 3.08 3.08	24.0 22.0 24.0 24.0 24.0
21	2.83 2.77 2.77 2.82 2.85	0.27 0.23 0.22 0.24 0.27	2.65 2.63 2.63 2.58 2.58	44 66 44 64	4.12 3.75 3.64 3.54 3.34	2.77 2.70 2.60 2.50 2.42	4.86 4.67 4.24 3.95 3.90	121.0 109.0 83.0 66.0 63.0	3.15 3.14 3.11 3.06 3.12	27.0 27.0 25.0 24.0 26.0	2.90 2.98 3.10 3.12 2.88	18.0 21.0 25.0 26.0 17.4
26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31,	2.81 2.82 2.82 2.79 2.80 2.86	0.32 0.40 0.45 0.41 0.27 0.15	2.53 2.53 2.53	0.02	3.05 2.96 2.91 2.84 3.08 3.78	2.32 2.22 2.16 2.24 2.40 4.30	3.81 3.73 3.65 3.53 3.43	58 0 54.0 50.0 44.0 38 0	3 29 3 12 3 26 3 30 3 39 3 15	33.0 26.0 31.0 33.0 37.0 27.0	2.86 2.94 3.08 3.10 3.03	16.8 19.4 24.0 25.0 23.0

a to a Estimated.c 1ce conditions Jan. 1 to April 16.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Qu'Appelle River at Lumsden, for 1914. — Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.	Nove	mber.	Dece	mber.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	2.98 3.00 3.02 3.02 3.01	22.0 22.0 22.0 22.0 22.0 22.0	2.70 2.70 2.70 2.66 2.60	12.5 12.5 12.5 11.5 10.0	2.61 2.51 2.49 2.36 2.29	10.2 8.2 7.8 5.4 4.4	2.32 2.36 2.35 2.39 2.44	4.8 5.4 5.2 5.8 6.8	2.31 2.33 2.35 2.36 2.36	4.6 5.0 5.2 5.4 5.4	2.45 2.41 2.36 2.34 2.32	4.40 4.00 4.30 4.10 4.00
6 7 8 9	3.20 2.88 2.92 2.98 2.99	29.0 17.4 18.7 21.0 21.0	2.68 2.62 2.61 2.59 2.51	12.0 10.5 10.2 9.8 8.2	2.34 2.33 2.30 2.48 2.95	5.1 5.0 4.5 7.6 19.6	2.48 2.44 2.50 2.58 2.66	7.6 6.8 8.0 9.6 11.5	2.31 2.30 2.32 2.34 2.31	4.6 4.5 4.8 5.1 4.6	2.32 2.33 2.33 2.33 2.30	4.00 4.10 4.00 3.80 3.90
11 12 13 14 15	3.09 3.04 2.95 2.98 3.14	25.0 23.0 19.8 21.0 27.0	2.39 2.48 2.42 2.34 2.17	5.8 7.6 6.4 5.1 2.6	2.36 2.32 2.30 2.26 2.19	5.4 4.8 4.5 3.9 2.8	2.53 2.45 2.42 2.40 2.38	8.6 7.0 6.4 6.0 5.7	2.33 2.31 2.30 2.30 2.29	5.0 4.6 4.5 4.5 3.3a	2.29 2.27 2.27 2.27 2.27 2.25	3.00 2.00 2.30 2.20 1.66
16	3.36 3.14 2.90 2.76 2.92	35.0 27.0 18.0 14.0 18.7	2.42 2.45 2.44 2.38 2.47	6.4 7.0 6.8 5.7 7.4	2.47 2.25 2.25 2.24 2.27	7.4 3.8 3.8 3.6 4.0	2.35 2.35 2.35 2.35 2.35 2.32	5.2 g.2 5.2 5.2 4.8	2.26 2.20 2.18 2.16 2.14	3.1 3.2 3.3 2.9 3.5	2.25 2.20 2.18 2.18 2.15	1.30 1.65 2.60 2.20 1.78
21	2.99 2.90 2.86 2.85 2.81	21.0 18.0 16.8 16.5 15.3	2.42 2.42 2.37 2.38 2.32	6.4 6.4 5.6 5.7 4.8	2.32 2.31 2.28 2.28 2.26	4.8 4.6 4.2 4.2 3.9	2 30 2.32 2.38 2.31 2.32	4.5 4.8 5.7 4.6 4.8	2.14 2.13 2.15 2.16 2.18	4.3 4.3 4.0 4.3 4.4	2.15 2.14 2.14 2.12 2.10	1.76 1.48 0.77 0.91 1.02
26	2.78 2.76 2.74 2.71 2.70 2.70	14.5 14.0 13.5 12.8 12.5 12.5	2.26 2.32 2.34 2.39 2.42 2.54	3.9 4.8 5.1 5.8 6.4 8.8	2.25 2.26 2.25 2.25 2.27	3.8 3.9 3.8 3.8 4.0	2.31 2.32 2.30 2.33 2.35 2.32	5.1 4.8 4.5 5.0 5.2 4.8	2.20 2.23 2.27 2.35 2.37	4.6 4.8 4.3 4.6 4.6	2.05 1.95 2.02 1.94 1.95 1.95	1.08 0.95 0.95 0.99 1.04 1.05a

a Ice conditions Nov. 15 to Dec. 31.

MONTHLY DISCHARGE of Qu'Appelle River at Lumsden, for 1914.

(Drainage area 6,160 square miles.)

anuary	Jaximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage	Total in Acre-feet.
anuary	2.70				Area.	
ebruary farch pril fay une uly ugust eptember ctober fovember December	2.70 0.06 4.30 187.00 65.00 38.00 35.00 12.50 19.60 11.50 5.40 4.40	0.15 0.02 0.09 7.50 15.90 12.50 2.60 2.80 4.50 2.90 0.77	1.140 0.007 1.850 86.000 33.000 24.000 19.800 7.500 5.400 6.000 4.400 2.400	0.000200 0.000001 0.000300 0.014000 0.003900 0.003200 0.001200 0.001200 0.001000 0.000700 0.000400	0.0002 0.0000 0.0003 0.0160 0.0060 0.0040 0.0040 0.0010 0.0010 0.0010 0.0005	70 0 114 5,117 2,029 1,428 1,218 461 321 369 262 148

MOOSELAW CREEK DRAINAGE BASIN.

General Description.

Moosejaw Creek rises in the Yellowgrass Marsh, which lies in Townships 9 and 10, Range 17, West of the 2nd Meridian, and flows in a north and westerly direction until it reaches the city of Moosejaw, where it is joined by Thunder Creek. From Moosejaw it follows an easterly and northerly course, finally emptying into the Qu'Appelle River near Buffalo Pound Lake. From the headwaters to the city of Moosejaw the drainage area is estimated at about 1,830 square miles. This area is almost entirely devoid of tree growth, except in the vicinity of Moosejaw, where the valley is lined with brush.

Throughout its entire length the creek flows in a very crooked but well-defined channel. The upper portion of the valley is small, being merely a depression, but it gradually increases in size until at Drinkwater it is about 30 feet deep and at Moosejaw about 80 feet deep.

fall in the creek is very small, and particularly so between Drinkwater and Moosejaw, where the total fall is only 67.5 feet, or an average of 2.3 feet per mile of valley.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has dams at Milestone, Rouleau, Drinkwater, two at Moosejaw and one at Pasqua. There is also a municipality dam in Section 19, Township 15, Range 24, West of the 2nd Meridian, which supplies water to the neighbourhood during periods when there is no flow in the creek. In 1913 the Canadian Pacific Railway Company constructed a new dam to replace their present dam in Moosejaw.

MOOSEJAW CREEK NEAR LANG.

Location.—At traffic bridge on road allowance east of the NE. 4 Sec. 24, Tp. 11, Rge. 19, W. 2nd Mer., four miles west of the village of Lang.

Records available.—From June 21, 1911, to October 31. 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; zero of gauge was maintained at 94.80 feet during 1911; 95.07 feet during 1912-13; 95.04 feet during 1914.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Permanent.

Discharge measurements.—From bridge or by wading. Winter flow.-No winter observations have been taken.

Observer .- Miss Irene Irvine.

Discharge Measurements of Moosejaw Creek near Lang, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
Mar. 20 May 10 June 16 July 10 July 27 Aug. 28			10.8 10.0 3.9	Ft. per sec. 0.260 0.343 0.210	Feet. 2.41 1.55 0.89 Dry. "	Secft. 2.820 3.430 0.502 Nil. 4

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Moosejaw Creek near Lang, for 1914.

	Ма	rch.	Apr	il.	Ma	ay.	Ju	ne.	Ju	ly.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1			3.25 3.40 3.19 3.14 3.41	51.0 56.0 50.0 47.0 56.0	1.74 1.72 1.66 1.71 1.72	5.80 5.40 4.60 5.30 5.40	0.95 0.88 1.06 1.07 1.09	0.92 0.83 1.13 1.15 1.20	0.49 0.44 0.38 0.29 0.24	0.53 0.51 0.48 0.44 0.42
6			3.34 3.29 3.22 3.03 2.93	54.0 52.0 50.0 44.0 41.0	1.72 1.60 1.58 1.56 1.61	5.40 3.90 3.70 3.50 4.00	1.06 1.05 1.04 0.99 0.96	1.13 1.11 1.09 0.98 0.94	0.19 0.14 0.09 b	0.40 0.38 0.36
11. 12. 13. 14. 15.	1.50		2.78 2.92 2.72 2.92 2.66	36.0 41.0 35.0 41.0 33.0	1.59 1.56 1.54 1.51 1.51	3.80 3.50 3.40 3.10 3.10	0.94 0.92 0.89 0.88 0.87	0.91 0.88 0.84 0.83 0.82		
16	2.87 2.95 2.85 2.82 2.53		2.66 2.56 2.41 2.30 2.40	33.0 29.0 25.0 22.0 25.0	1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.47	3.00 3.00 3.00 3.00 2.80	0.84 0.81 0.77 0.74 0.71	0.79 0.76 0.73 0.70 0.68		
21. 22. 23. 24. 25.	2.38 2.26 2.25 2.25 2.25 2.22		2.19 2.15 2.09 2.00 1.94	18.1 16.9 15.0 12.2 10.3	1.44 1.41 1.36 1.31 1.27	2.60 2.50 2.20 1.95 1.80	0.69 0.64 0.59 0.55 0.51	0.66 0.63 0.59 0.57 0.55		
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	2.22 2.21 2.21 2.21 2.96 <i>a</i> 3.05		1.88 1.85 1.83 1.80 1.77	8.6 7.9 7.5 6.8 6.3	1.22 1.15 1.10 1.05 1.01 0.99	1.59 1.37 1.22 1.11 1.02 0.98	0.49 0.51 0.54 0.59 0.54	0.53 0.55 0.56 0.59 0.56		

a Creek clear of ice March 31 to April 24, estimated. b Creek dry after July $8.\,$

Monthly Discharge of Moosejaw Creek near Lang, for 1914.

(Drainage area 189 square miles.)

	Di	SCHARGE IN	Run-Off.			
Монти.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
April May June July	56.00 5.80 1.20 0.53	6.30 0.98 0.53 0.36	31.00 3.10 0.80 0.44	0.1640 0.0164 0.0042 0.0023	0.1830 0.0189 0.0047 0.0007	1,845 191 48 7
The period					0.2073	2,091

MOOSEJAW CREEK AT MCCARTHY'S FARM,

Location.—On the NW, 4 Sec. 16, Tp. 16, Rge. 26, W. 2nd Mer., about three miles south of Moosejaw.

Records available.—April 7, 1910, to December 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; elevation of zero was maintained at 83 03 feet during 1910-11; 82.99 feet during 1912-13; 81.99 feet during 1914.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark; assumed elevation, 100 00 feet.

Channel.—Permanent.

Discharge measurements. - From bridge or by wading.

Winter flow.—Affected by ice. Observer.—V. J. McCarthy.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Moosejaw Creek at McCarthy's Farm, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean. Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
Feb. 5 Feb. 23	do				1.20 1.02 0.95	Secft. Nil. "
June 10	W. H. Storey	36.9 23.0 20.0	49.80 6.00 4.70 3.40	0.57 0.80 1.15 0.25	1.66 2.64 1.67 1.65 1.45	28 00 4 80 5.40 0 85
Aug. 1 Aug. 27 Oct. 7 Nov. 18 Dec. 5	F. R. Steinberger				Dry. " " 1.34	Nil. " 1 00 Nil.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Moosejaw Creek at McCarthy's Farm, for 1914.

	Janı	iary.	Febr	uary.	Ма	rch.	Ар	ril.	M	35.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secjt.	Teet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	1.10 1.02 1.10 1.05 1.33	Nil.a	1.00 1.00 1.01 1.00 1.00	Nil.	1 10 1 40 1 49 1 65 1 65	Nil.	2 90 2.78 2.90 2 86 2 62	19 0 25 0 28 0 30 0 41 0	1 89 1.87 1 84 1.83 1 79	13.60 12.80 11.60 11.20 9.60	1.51 1.50 1.51 1.63 1.61	1.52 1.30 1.52 4.40 3.80
6	1.32 1.25 1.30 1.31 1.29	66 66 68	0.95 0.97 0.95 0.92 0.93	11 12 14	1.62 1.64 1.68 1.55 1.40	ee ee ee	2.58 2.71 2.58 3.54 4.02	$\begin{array}{c} 54 & 0 \\ 67 & 0 \\ 81 & 0 \\ 145 & 0 \\ 198 & 0b \end{array}$	1.75 1.75 1.71 1.71 1.73	8 20 8 20 6 90 6 90 7 60	1 63 1.74 1.78 1.73 1.66	4 40 7.90 9.30 7.60 5.30
11. 12. 13. 14. 15.	1.28 1.22 1.25 1.20 1.20	er er er	0.90 0.89 0.80 0.75 0.74	66 64 66 66	1.70 1.75 1.65 1.75 1.85	er er er	3 87 3.57 3 41 3 30 3.21	182.0 149.0 138.0 121.0 112.0	1.78 1.73 1.71 1.67 1.63	9.30 7.60 6.90 5.60 4.40	1.63 1.60 1.59 1.56 1.55	4.40 3.50 3.30 2.60 2.40
16. 17. 18. 19.	1.23 1.23 1.23 1.22 1.21	ee ee ee	1.01 0.90 0.85 0.85 0.85	66 66 66	1.85 1.75 1.62 1.65 1.65	66 66 66	3 07 2.91 2.71 2 53 2.41	98.0 54.0 67.0 52.0 44.0	1 62 1 61 1 61 1 63 1 61	4.10 3.80 3.80 4.40 3.80	1.55 1.53 1.52 1.52 1.54	2.40 2.00 1.74 1.74 2.20
21	1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.25	"	0.83 0.70 0.67 0.85 0.95	66 66 66	1 92 1.90 1.85 1.70 1.66	66 66 66	2 37 2.23 2.23 2 19 2 11	41 0 33 0 33 0 30 0 26 0	1.59 1.57 1.57 1.55 1.53	3.30 2.81 2.84 2.40 2.00	1.57 1.56 1.51 1.50 1.50	2.84 2.60 1.52 1.30 1.30
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	1 10 1.05 1 08 1 10 1 08 1 05	65 66 67 67 68	0 95 1 40 1 10	44	1 66 1.67 1.68 3.20 3.00 2.85	"a" Sb 11 15	2.02 1.89 1.81 1.91 1.92	20.0 13.6 10.4 14.5 15.0	1.51 1.51 1.51 1.53 1.55 1.53	1.52 1.52 1.52 2.00 2.40 2.00	1.54 1.57 1.64 1.65 1.60	2.20 2.84 4.70 5.00 3.50

a Ice conditions Jan. 1 to March 25; no discharge.
 b March 29 to April 10, ice break-up; discharge estimated.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Moosejaw Creek near McCarthy's Farm, for 1914. --Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.	Nove	mber.	Dece	mber.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gange Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secjt.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	1.54 1.51 1.48 1.46 1.46	1.39 1.32 1.10 0.90 0.90	1.11 1.14 1.13 1.10 Dry.	0.01 0.04 0.03 Nil.	Dry.	Nil.	Dry.	Nil.	Dry.	Nil.	1.39 1.35 1.35 1.32 1.43	$0.45 \\ 0.35 \\ 0.11 \\ 0.00 \\ 1.00$
6	1.44 1.44 1.44 1.42 1.42	0.70 0.70 0.70 0.50 0.50	er er er	π π π	44 44 44	ee ee ee	44 44 44	et et et	π π π	u	1.42 1.42 1.42 1.42 1.40	0.85 0.85 0.85 0.85 0.57
11. 12. 13. 14. 15.	1.42 1.42 1.41 1.41 1.40	0.50 0.50 0.40 0.40 0.30	64 64 64	et er er	ec ec	44 44 44	er er er	er er er	1.33	. u	1.39 1.39 1.38 1.38 1.39	0.45 0.45 0.35 0.35 0.45
16. 17. 18. 19.	1.38 1.36 1.35 1.34 1.32	0.28 0.26 0.25 0.24 0.22	ee ee ee	п п п	et et et	ec ec ec	n n n	ee ee ee	1.33 1.32 1.30 1.31 1.30	n n	1.39 1.40 1.40 1.38 1.37	0.45 0.57 0.57 0.35 0.25
21. 22. 23. 24. 25.	1.31 1.30 1.28 1.25 1.24	$\begin{array}{c} 0.21 \\ 0.20 \\ 0.18 \\ 0.15 \\ 0.14 \end{array}$	er ee ee	44	ec ec ec	66 66 66	n n n	n n n	1.30 1.30 1.30 2.00 1.99	" a 19.0b 18.5	1.35 1.34 1.34 1.33 1.31	0.11 0.06 0.06 0.03 Nil.
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	1.21 1.20 1.18 1.14 1.12 1.12	0.14 0.10 0.08 0.04 0.02 0.02	ee ee ee	er er er	ee ea ee	er er er er	π π π	66 66 66 66	1.88 1.72 1.69 1.69 1.58	13.2 7.2 6.2 6.2 3.1b	1.29 1.29 1.29 1.28 1.28 1.27	m m m

Monthly Discharge of Moosejaw Creek at McCarthy's Farm, for 1914.

(Drainage area 1,719 square miles.)

	Dis	SCHARGE IN	SECOND FE	ET.	Run-Off.		
Month.	Maximum.	Minimum .	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.	
January February March April May June June July August September October November December	111.00 198.00 13.60 9.30 1.39 0.04	0.00 10.40 1.52 1.30 0.04 0.00	9.100 73.000 5.600 3_400 0.430 0.003	0.0050 0.0420 0.0032 0.0020 0.0003 0.0000	0.0056 0.0468 0.0037 0.0022 0.0003 0.0000 0.0000	Nil. 559- 4,344- 344- 202- 26- Nil. 4 146- 21	
The year					0 0600	5,642	

a Water in pools only from Aug. 5 to Nov. 23. b Ice went out on Nov. 24, and commenced to re-form Nov. 30. Winter conditions from Dec. 1.

SOURIS RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN.

General Description.

The source of the Souris River is in marshes near Yellow Grass, Saskatchewan. From here it flows in a southeasterly direction almost parallel to the Soo line of the Canadian Pacific Railway to Estevan. It then flows east to Oxbow, then it turns south and crosses the international boundary in Range 34, West of the Principal Meridian. After making a loop into North Dakota, it recrosses the international boundary in Range 27, West of the Principal Meridian, and flows in a northeasterly direction to Souris, Manitoba, where it turns east, and finally joins the Assiniboine River in Township 8, Range 15, West of the 1st Meridian.

The chief tributaries of Souris, River are: Long Creek, which joins it near Estevan, Moose Mountain Creek near Oxborn Verth and South Asther Creek near Souris and Binatore

Mountain Creek near Oxbow, North and South Antler Creeks near Sourisford, and Pipestone

Creek near Souris.

This stream drains a large tract of typical western plains. The rainfall will probably average very little over fifteen inches, and is usually sufficiently divided over the year to prevent excessive run-off or floods. At times when there is an unusual amount of rainfall, and in the early spring, the water drains into the streams very rapidly and causes a flood of short duration.

There are towns, villages, and farms all along the course of this stream and its tributaries which depend on it for a domestic and industrial water supply. The Canadian Pacific Railway is a large consumer. The town of Estevan is establishing a waterworks system, and there is a proposed system at Weyburn to divert water from Souris River. In North Dakota it has been proposed to divert water for irrigation purposes.

LONG CREEK NEAR ESTEVAN.

Location.—At bridge on SE. \(\frac{1}{4}\) Sec. 10, Tp. 2, Rge. 8, W. 2nd Mer., 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) miles south of the town of Estevan.

Records available.—June 22, 1911, to December 31, 1914.
Gauge.—Staff; zero of gauge maintained at 83.87 feet during 1911-12; at 83.90 feet during 1913; at S3.87 feet from January 1, 1914, to October 28, 1914; at elevation of weir crest from October 29, 1914, to December 31, 1914.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Channel.-Permanent.

Discharge measurements.—From bridge, by wading below bridge, or by weir.

Winter flow .- Winter observations were taken in 1913-14 by a two-foot rectangular weir. Observer.—Geo. Pawson.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Long Creek near Estevan, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
May 12. June 17. July 11. July 28. Aug. 29.	do do do F. R. Steinberger a do a	36.0 36.0 34.0 6.6 6.0			Feet. 5.35 2.21 1.99 1.54 0.79 1.13 0.27 0.31 0.30	Secft. 57.10 41.60 37.20 18.40 2.16 2.70 0.91 1.12 1.06

a Weir measurement.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Long Creek near Estevan, for 1914.

	Ма	rch.	Ap	ril.	M	ay.	Jui	ne.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
			4.71 4.56 4.82 6.02 6.89		2.14 2.07 2.01 2.12 2.13	41.0 38.0 35.0 40.0 40.0	1.37 1.37 1.24 1.98 7.13	13.4 13.4 10.0 34.0 244.0
			6.34 5.69 5.44 5.42 6.44		2.38 2.55 2.91 2.70 2.41	50.0 57.0 71.0 63.0 51.0	7.53 6.18 5.18 4.88 4.08	260.0 202.0 162.0 150.0 118.0
	2.04 2.63	b	6.32 5.46 4.89 1.55 3.95	b	2.29 2.19 2.14 2.01 1.91	47.0 43.0 41.0 35.0 31.0	3.64 3.48 3.33 2.74 2.34	101.0 94.0 88.0 65.0 49.0
16	6 04		3.65 3.51 3.03 3.02 3.03	101 95 76 76 76	1.80 1.73 1.71 1.64 1.64	$\begin{array}{c} 27.0 \\ 25.0 \\ 24.0 \\ 22.0 \\ 22.0 \end{array}$	2.23 2.04 1.94 1.77 1.69	44.0 37.0 33.0 26.0 23.0
21	5.94 5.24 5.19		2.79 2.63 2.43 2.35 2.31	67 60 52 49 47	1.60 1.57 1.53 1.52 1.53	20.0 19.4 18.2 17.8 18.2	1.64 1.53 1.54 1.54 1.54	22.0 18.2 18.5 18.5 18.5
26	3 74 2.86 3.56 6.19 5 72 4.99		2.23 2.15 2.13 2.23 2.30	44 41 40 44 47	1.48 1.47 1.43 1.38 1.38 1.27	16.6 16.3 15.1 13.7 13.7 10.8	1.66 1.76 1.77 1.79 1.74	22.0 26.0 26.0 27.0 25.0

a to a Water over gauge. b Ice conditions to April 16, and not sufficient data to compute the discharge.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Long Creek near Estevan, for 1914.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.	Nove	mber.	Dece	mber.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	1.66 1.64 1.62 1.58 1.54	22.00 22.00 21.00 20.00 18.50	0.76 0.76 0.76 0.74 0.73	1.86 1.86 1.86 1.64 1.53	1.33 1.38 1.43 1.43 1.43	5 0 5.5 6.0 5.8 5 6	1.68 1.68 1.73 1.78 1.78	2.80 2.50 2.90 3.40 3.20	$\begin{array}{c} 0.30\epsilon \\ 0.26 \\ 0.26 \\ 0.26 \\ 0.26 \\ 0.25 \end{array}$	1.06 0.86 0.86 0.86 0.81	0.33 0.32 0.32 0.31 0.30	1.22 1.17 1.17 1.12 1.06
6	1.48 1.44 1.39 1.34 1.44	16.60 15.40 13.90 12.60 15.40	$0.71 \\ 0.69 \\ 0.68 \\ 0.68 \\ 0.67$	1.31 1.12 1.04 1.04 0.96	1.48 1.48 1.58 1.53 1.53	6.3 5.8 7.4 6.2 6.0	1.78 1.78 1.78 1.83 1.83	3.00 2.80 2.60 3.00 3.50	0.25 0.25 0.23 0.25 0.30	$\begin{array}{c} 0.81 \\ 0.81 \\ 0.72 \\ 0.81 \\ 1.06 \end{array}$	0.30 0.32 0.32 0.33 0.31	1.06 1.17 1.17 1.22 1.12
11. 12. 13. 14. 15.	1.49 1.64 1.54 1.44 1.36	16.90 22.00 18.50 15.40 13.10	0.66 0.61 0.63 0.63 0.63	$\begin{array}{c} 0.88 \\ 0.72 \\ 0.64 \\ 0.64 \\ 0.64 \end{array}$	1.53 1.53 1.53 1.53 1.53	5.7 5.3 4.8 4.6 4.4	1.88 1.88 1.88 1.85 1.85	3.30 3.00 2.70 2.20 2.40	$\begin{array}{c} 0.29 \\ 0.29 \\ 0.31 \\ 0.35 \\ 0.32 \end{array}$	1.00 1.00 1.12 1.33 1.17	0.29 0.27 0.27 0.24 0.26	1.00 0.91 0.91 0.76 0.86
16. 17. 18. 19.	1.30 1.24 1.19 1.14 1.08	11.50 10.00 8.80 7.80 6.60	$\begin{array}{c} 0.62 \\ 0.62 \\ 0.61 \\ 0.61 \\ 0.65 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.56 \\ 0.56 \\ 0.48 \\ 0.48 \\ 0.80 \end{array}$	1.53 1.48 1.43 1.48 1.53	4.2 3.3 2.3 2.7 3.3	1.93 1.93 1.93 1.93 1.88	2.70 2.50 2.40 2.20 1.60	0.30 0.29 0.29 0.25 0.26	1.06 1.00 1.00 0.81 0.86	$egin{array}{c} 0.26 \\ 0.24 \\ 0.23 \\ 0.23 \\ 0.22 \\ \end{array}$	0.86 0.76 0.72 0.72 0.67
21. 22. 23. 24. 25.	1.02 0.99 0.96 0.94 0.88	5.50 5.00 4.50 4.20 3.30	0.61 0.67 0.71 0.74 0.83	0.48 0.96 1.31 1.64 2.70	1.58 1.58 1.58 1.58 1.68	3.9 3.6 5.4 3.2 4.4	1.88 1.88 1.88 2.08 1.93	1.40 1.20 0.80 2.70 1.00	0.30 0.33 0.34 0.31 0.30	1.06 1.22 1.27 1.12 1.06	$\begin{array}{c} 0.22 \\ 0.21 \\ 0.20 \\ 0.21 \\ 0.21 \\ 0.21 \end{array}$	0.67 0.63 0.58 0.63 0.63
26 27 28 29 30 31	0.86 0.84 0.81 0.79 0.78 0.76	3.10 2.80 2.40 2.20 2.10 1.86	0.83 0.83 1.03 1.13 1.18 1.28	2.70 2.70 3.50 2.70 3.20 4.50	1.68 1.68 1.73 1.73 1.73	4.1 3.9 4.2 4.0 3.7	1.93 1.93 1.98 0.27 0.33 0.33	0.92 0.75 0.91 0.91 1.22 1.22	0.34 0.35 0.35 0.35 0.35	1.27 1.33 1.33 1.33 1.27	0.21 0.26 0.29 0.29 0.29 0.30	0.63 0.86 1.00 1.00 1.00

Note.—Weir measurements after Oct. 29; gauge reading gives the head on 2-foot weir. ϵ Interpolated.

Monthly Discharge of Long Creek near Estevan, for 1914. (Drainage area 1,380 square miles.)

	Dı	SCHARGE IN	ET.	Run-off.		
Month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
April May June July August September October November December	22.00 4.50	40.00 10.80 10.00 1.86 0.48 2.30 0.75 0.72 0.58	61.00 32.00 66.00 11.10 1.52 4.70 2.20 1.04 0.91	0.0442 0.0232 0.4800 0.0080 0.0011 0.0034 0.0016 0.0008	0.0250 0.0300 0.0500 0.0090 0.0010 0.0040 0.0020 0.0009 0.0008	1,815 1,968 3,927 682 93 280 135 62 56
The period					0.1227	9,018

SOURIS RIVER NEAR ESTEVAN.

Location.—On NE. 4 Sec. 11, Tp. 2, Rge. 8, W. 2nd Mer., near the pumping plant of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Records available.—June 23, 1911, to December 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Staff; elevation of zero was maintained at 82.45 feet during 1911-12; and at 82.55 feet during 1913-14.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Permanent.

Discharge measurements.—From bridge about one mile upstream, or by wading at gauge. Winter flow.—Affected by ice. Observer.—W. Bevan.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Souris River near Estevan, in 1914.

	Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
			Feet.	Sq. ft.	Ft. per sec.	Feet.	Secft.
Ian.	2	F. R. Steinberger	2.6	0.52	0.15	0.87	0.08
Jan.	21	do	2.5	0.87	0.47	1.12	0.41
Feb.	10	do	3.4	0.98	0.58	0.96	0.57
Feb.	28	do	3.3	0.84	0.58	0.95	0.49
Mar.	23	do	71.0	133.00	1.37	11.23	182.00
May	12	W. H. Storey	45.0	312.00	0.20	2.72	61.00
Iune	17	do	50.0	296,00	0.20	2.25	58.00
July	11	do	14.5	9.80	1.98	1.40	19.40
July	28		9.0	3.50	0.81	0.81	2.80
Aug.	29		8.0	2.60	1.03	0.70	2.70
Oct.	27					0.21a	0.63
Dec.	9	do				0.28a	0.96
Dec.	30	do				0.27a	0.91

a Weir rod.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Souris River near Estevan, for 1914.

	Janu	ary.	Febr	uary.	Ma	rch.	Ap	ril.	Ma	ay.	Ju	ne.
DAY.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Heignt.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1 2 3 4 5	0.74 0.73 0.85 0.89 0.89	0.10 <i>a</i> 0.10 0.08 0.07 0.10	1.03 1.03 1.07 1.07 1.05	$\begin{array}{c} 0.34 \\ 0.35 \\ 0.37 \\ 0.42 \\ 0.45 \end{array}$	0.95 0.99 0.99 1.01 1.41	0.49 0.50 0.50 0.50 0.50	5.50 7.00 8.50 10.00 11.00	170 190 210 230 250	3.60 3.60 3.20 2.90 2.95	132 132 103 83 86	1.86 1.86 2.24 3.70 6.00	34 34 50 140 343
6 7 8 9	0.91 0.95 0.95 0.95 0.95	$egin{array}{c} 0.12 \\ 0.14 \\ 0.18 \\ 0.18 \\ 0.20 \\ \end{array}$	1.03 1.01 1.01 0.99 0.96	$\begin{array}{c} 0.47 \\ 0.52 \\ 0.55 \\ 0.56 \\ 0.57 \end{array}$	1.56 1.61 1.66 2.11 2.16	1.50 2.00 3.00 5.00 8.00	10.50 10.00 9.00 10.00 10.00	270 290 310 400 420	2.90 2.85 2.60 2.40 2.50	83 80 66 56 61	8.55 9.00 9.00 8.50 6.00	572 613 613 568 343
11. 12. 13. 14.	0.95 1.01 1.01 1.01 1.01	$\begin{array}{c} 0.22 \\ 0.26 \\ 0.28 \\ 0.32 \\ 0.36 \end{array}$	0.96 0.96 0.98 0.98 0.98	0.57 0.57 0.57 0.56 0.56	2.61 2.91 3.11 4.67 5.51	10.00 20.00 30.00 40.00 50.00	9.50 9.50 8.00 7.70 6.00	440 480 500 450 <i>a</i> 343	2.55 2.72 2.67 2.65 2.65	63 72 70 68 68	5.24 3.65 3.65 3.20 3.00	275 136 136 103 89
16. 17. 18. 19.	1.01 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	$\begin{array}{c} 0.38 \\ 0.41 \\ 0.42 \\ 0.42 \\ 0.42 \end{array}$	0.96 0.98 0.98 0.99 0.99	0.55 0.54 0.53 0.52 0.51	6.11 7.00 9.00 11.00 11.50	60.00 80.00 100.00 150.00 160.00	5.50 4.20 4.20 4.20 4.00	298 181 181 181 164	2.65 2.60 2.42 2.40 2.38	68 66 57 56 55	3.00 2.25 2.20 2.10 2.00	89 50 48 44 40
21	0.99 0.99 1.00 1.00 1.01	$\begin{array}{c} 0.42 \\ 0.42 \\ 0.42 \\ 0.42 \\ 0.42 \\ 0.40 \end{array}$	0.99 0.99 0.98 0.97 0.97	0.50 0.49 0.48 0.47 0.47	11.00 11.50 11.00 11.00 10.00	160.00 170.00 180.00 200.00 200.00	3.40 3.20 2.80 2.80 2.90	117 103 77 77 77 83	2.38 2.30 2.25 2.23 2.23	55 52 50 49 49	2.00 1.96 1.96 1.90 1.90	40 38 38 36 36
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	1.01 1.01 1.03 1.03 1.02 1.02	0.35 0.37 0.40 0.43 0.42 0.36	0.96 0.97 0.95	0.47 0.48 0.49	9.50 7.50 7.00 7.00 6.50 6.00	200.00 180.00 170.00 170.00 150.00 150.00	2.90 3.00 3.25 3.00 3.00	83 89 107 89 89	2.10 2.10 1.96 1.96 1.90 1.90	44 40 38 38 36 36	1.87 1.87 1.70 1.70 1.68	35 35 29 29 28

a 1ce conditions Jan. 1 to April 14.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Souris River near Estevan, for 1914.—Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.	Nove	mber.	Dece	mber.
DAY.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1 2 3 4 5	1.86 1.70 1.67 1.66 1.66	34.0 29.0 28.0 28.0 28.0	0.78 0.76 0.76 0.75 0.75	3.60 3.20 3.20 3.00 3.00	0.65 0.65 0.65 0.64 0.60	1.50 1.50 1.50 1.40 1.00	0.64 0.65 0.65 0.66	1.40 1.40 1.50 1.50 1.60	0.21 0.21 0.21 0.20 0.19	0.63 0.63 0.63 0.59 0.53	0.30 0.30 0.30 0.31 0.30	1.05 1.05 1.05 1.10 1.05
6 7 8 9	1.64 1.62 1.58 1.58 1.50	27.0 27.0 25.0 25.0 23.0	0.72 0.70 0.70 0.70 0.70	2.40 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00		1.00 0.85 0.85 0.70 0.70	0.66 0.66 0.68 0.68 0.69	1.60 1.60 1.80 1.80 1.90	0.19 0.19 0.20 0.20 0.20	0.53 0.53 0.59 0.59 0.59	0.29 0.30 0.28 0.28 0.28	1.00 1.05 0.96 0.96 0.96
11	1.50 1.48 1.20 1.14 1.10	23.0 22.0 14.0 12.2 11.0	0.68 0.68 0.68 0.67 0.67	1.80 1.80 1.80 1.70 1.70	0.52 0.52 0.50 0.50 0.50	0.60 0.60 0.50 0.50 0.50	0.70 0.70 0.70 0.68 0.68	2.00 2.00 2.00 1.80 1.80	$\begin{array}{c} 0.21 \\ 0.21 \\ 0.21 \\ 0.21 \\ 0.21 \\ 0.21 \end{array}$	0.63 0.63 0.63 0.63 0.63	0.28 0.28 0.28 0.28 0.28 0.28	0.96 0.96 0.96 0.96 0.96
16	1.05 1.00 0.97 0.97 0.94	9.5 8.0 7.4 7.4 6.8	0.67 0.65 0.65 0.60 0.58	1.70 1.50 1.50 1.00 0.90	$\begin{array}{c} 0.50 \\ 0.49 \\ 0.49 \\ 0.48 \\ 0.50 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.50 \\ 0.48 \\ 0.48 \\ 0.46 \\ 0.50 \end{array}$	0.65 0.72 0.74 0.70 0.72	1.50d 1.43 1.36 1.29 1.22	$\begin{array}{c} 0.21 \\ 0.21 \\ 0.21 \\ 0.22 \\ 0.25 \end{array}$	0.63 0.63 0.63 0.67 0.81	0.28 0.28 0.28 0.28 0.28 0.28	0.96 0.96 0.96 0.96 0.96
21	0.94 0.90 0.86 0.85 0.80	6.8 6.0 5.2 5.0 4.0	0.58 0.56 0.56 0.86 0.86	0.90 0.80 0.80 5.20 5.20	0.50 0.54 0.58 0.58 0.58	0.50 0.70 0.90 0.90 0.90	0.76 0.76 0.76 0.76 0.78	1.15 1.08 1.01 0.94 0.87	0.25 0.27 0.27 0.30 0.30	0.81 0.90 0.90 1.05 1.05	0.28 0.28 0.28 0.28 0.28	0.96 0.96 0.96 0.96 0.96
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	0.80 0.80 0.78 0.78 0.80 0.82	4.0 4.0 3.6 3.6 4.0 4.4	0.86 0.70 0.70 0.69 0.69 0.67	5.20 2.00° 2.00 1.90 1.90 1.70	0.59 0.59 0.60 0.60 0.61	0.95 0.95 1.00 1.00	$\begin{array}{c} 0.78 \\ 0.78a \\ 0.21b \\ 0.21 \\ 0.20 \\ 0.20 \\ \end{array}$	0.80d 0.71 0.63 0.63 0.59 0.59	0.30 0.31 0.32 0.33 0.33	1.05 1.10 1.15 1.20 1.20	0.28 0.28 0.27 0.27 0.27 0.27 0.27c	0.96 0.96 0.90 0.90 0.90 0.90

a 0.78 on summer gauge rod—0.21 on weir rod. b to c Weir measurements. d to d Ice conditions.

Monthly Discharge of Souris River near Estevan, for 1914.

(Drainage area 4,550 square miles.)

	Dr	SCHARGE IN	ET.	Run-Off.		
Month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
January. February March April May June July August September. October November December The year	0.57 200.00 500.00 132.00 613.00 34.00 5.20 1.50 2.00 1.20	0.07 0.34 0.49 77.00 36.00 28.00 3.60 0.80 0.46 0.59 0.53	$\begin{array}{c} 0.30 \\ 0.50 \\ 86.00 \\ 229.00 \\ 65.00 \\ 155.00 \\ 14.40 \\ 2.20 \\ 0.83 \\ 1.35 \\ 0.76 \\ 1.00 \end{array}$	0.00007 0.00011 0.01900 0.05000 0.01400 0.03400 0.00320 0.00050 0.00018 0.00030 0.00017 0.00022	0.00008 0.00011 0.02000 0.06000 0.02000 0.04000 0.00400 0.00060 0.00020 0.00030 0.00030	18 28 5,288 13,626 3,997 9,223 885 135 49 83 45 61

MOOSE MOUNTAIN CREEK NEAR OXBOW.

Location.—On NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 15, Tp. 3, Rge. 2, W. 2nd Mer., one mile south and one-half mile west of the Canadian Pacific Railway station at Oxbow.

Records available.—From September 4, 1913, to October 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Vertical staff; elevation of zero was 91.94 feet during 1913-14,

Bench-mark.—On stump of tree 50 feet upstream from gauge, painted white; assumed elevation 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Permanent.

Discharge measurements.—From bridge one-quarter mile upstream, or by wading.

Winter flow.—No winter observations have been taken. Observer.—W. E. Chrismas.

Discharge Measurements of Moose Mountain Creek near Oxbow, in 1914.

	Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
June July July	20 14 30	do		Sq. ft. 63.0 26.0 19.0 4.9 4.9	Ft. per sec. 1.82 1.71 1.76 0.87 0.75	Fect. 2.86 2.02 1.65 0.91 0.97	Secft. 116.0 45.0 33.0 4.2 4.2

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Moose Mountain Creek near Oxbow, for 1914.

	Ma	rch.	Ap	ril.	М	ay.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	3.43	a	4.92 6.07 6.70 5.30 5.05	140 <i>b</i> 150 160 180 190	2.97 3.00 3.01 3.05 3.03	126 129 130 134 132	1.93 1.91 1.81 2.10 2.18	43 42 35 55 61
6	4.22 4.17 3.90 3.24 3.24		4.55 4.48 4.54 5.10 6.20	200 210 230 300 340	3.23 3.21 3.26 3.33 3.20	150 148 152 159 147	2.38 2.87 3.43 3.52 3.33	77 147 168 176 159
11 12 13 14 15	3.31 2.55 3.86 5.13 6.60		6.10 5.56 5.84 5.58 5.16	350 350h 385c 361 323	3.11 3.06 2.85 2.78 2.72	139 134 116 109 105	3.02 2.83 2.50 2.54 2.35	131 114 87 90 75
16	5.74 6.63 6.69 5.86 5.10		4.79 4.59 4.32 4.16 4.08	290 272 248 233 226	2.67 2.63 2.64 2.55 2.68	101 97 98 91 101	2.22 2.12 2.06 2.07 2.02	65 57 52 53 49
21 22 23 24 25	4 75 5.37 5.30 4.68 4.88		3.91 3.66 3.59 3.49 3.35	211 188 182 173 161	2.62 2.53 2.48 2.41 2.38	97 89 85 80 77	1.99 1.95 1.90 1.87 1.90	47 44 41 39 41
26 27 28 29 30 31	4.60 4.81 4.56 4.44 4.37 4.79	a	3.18 3.12 3.00 2.99 2.93	145 140 129 128 123	2.34 2.27 2.13 2.17 2.13 2.05	74 69 58 61 58 52	1.88 1.88 1.79 1.95 1.78	39 39 34 44 33

a March 5 to 31—not estimated; insufficient data. b April 1 to 12—discharge estimated. ε April 13—creek clear of ice.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Moose Mountain Creek near Oxbow, for 1914. —Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Setft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1	1 74 1 68 1 62 1 60 1 57	31 0 27 0 25 0 24 0 22 0	0 83 0 85 0 86 0 78 0 71	3 10 3 40 3 50 2 60 2 30	0 96 0.94 0 93 0.94 1 02	4 7 4 4 4 3 4 4 5 6	$\begin{array}{c} 0.76 \\ 0.74 \\ 0.74 \\ 0.74 \\ 0.74 \\ 0.74 \end{array}$	2.50 2.30 2.30 2.30 2.30 2.30
6	1.59 1.60 1.57 1.58 1.62	23.0 24.0 22.0 22.0 25.0	0.70 0.69 0.67 0.64 0.63	$\begin{array}{c c} 2.00 \\ 1.94 \\ 1.82 \\ 1.64 \\ 1.58 \end{array}$	1.00 1 01 1 00 0.95 0.96	5.2 5.4 5.2 -1.9 4.7	0.74 0.74 0.74 0.64 0.64	2 30 2 30 2 30 1 64 1 64
1	1.65 1.95 1.83 1.68 1.65	26 0 41 0 36 0 28 0 26 0	0.61 0.59 0.57 0.56 0.48	1 46 1.35 1 25 1.20 0 82	0 94 0.94 0 94 0 93 0 92	4 4 4.4 4 4 4 .3 4 2	0 49 0.48 0 48 0 48 0 48	0 86 0 82 0 82 0 82 0 82
6	1.53 1.47 1.45 1.40 1.35	21.0 18.0 17.2 15.2 13.6	$\begin{array}{c} 0.47 \\ 0.50 \\ 0.52 \\ 0.51 \\ 0.51 \end{array}$	0.78 0.90 1.00 0.95 0.95	0.90a 0.89 0.87 0.86 0.84	3.9 3.8 3.6 3.5 3.2	0 47 0.47 0 47 0 47 0 47 0.47	0 78 0 78 0 78 0 78 0 78
21	1 35 1 34 1 31 1 29 1 25	13 6 13 3 12.3 11.7 10 6	0.51 0.55 1.08 0.79 0.96	0 95 1 15 6.60 2.70 4.70	0.86 0.84 0.83 0.82 0.82	3.5 3.2 3.1 3.0 3.0	$\begin{array}{c} 0.45 \\ 0.46 \\ 0.46 \\ 0.46 \\ 0.46 \\ 0.46 \\ \end{array}$	0 70 0 74 0 74 0 74 0 74
26 77 28 88 99 10	1 22 1 20 1 08 1 06 0 91 0 86	9 8 9 2 6 6 6.3 4.1 3.5	1.03 1.00 0.99 1.04 1.02 0.98	5.70 5.20 5.10 5.90 5.60 4.90	0.79 0.78 0.77 0.78 0.76	2 7 2 6 2 6 2 6 2 . 6 2 . 5	0.46 0.46 0.45 0.46 0.45 0.74	0.74 0.74 0.70 0.74 0.70 2.32

a Interpolated.

Monthly Discharge of Moose Mountain Creek near Oxbow, for 1914.

(Drainage area 2,953 square miles.)

	Dı	SCHARGE IN	ET.	Run-Off.		
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
April. May June July August September October	176.0 44.0 6.6	123 00 52 00 33 00 3 50 0.78 2 50 0 74	$\begin{array}{c} 224.0 \\ 106.0 \\ 71.0 \\ 19.0 \\ 2.7 \\ 3.9 \\ 1.3 \end{array}$	0 0760 0.0360 0.0240 0.0060 0.0010 0.0013 0.0004	0 0848 0.0415 0.0268 0.0069 0.0012 0.0014 0.0005	13,329 6,518 4,225 1,168 166 232 80
The period					0.1631	25,718

SOURIS RIVER NEAR GLEN EWEN.

Location.—On NE. ½ Sec. 36, Tp. 2, Rge. 1, W. 2nd Mer., two miles south and one mile east of Canadian Pacific Railway station at Glen Ewen.

Records available.—June 26, 1911, to October 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Staff; zero of gauge was maintained at 79.32 feet during 1911, and at 78.98 feet

during 1912-14.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Permanent.

Discharge measurements.—From bridge, which is about one mile above the gauge, or by wading at or near the gauge.

Winter flow.—No winter observations have been taken. Observer.—D. F. Preston.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Souris River near Glen Ewen, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
May 14. June 17. July 13. July 29. Aug. 31.	do	56 55 50 45	Sq. ft. 180 204 160 62 42 24 13	Ft. per sec. 1.26 1.06 0.85 1.11 0.48 0.32 0.21	Feet. 9.65 4.02 3.22 2.69 2.04 1.70 2.00	Secft. 227.00a 216.00 136.00 69.00 20.20 7.70 2.80

a Float measurement.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Souris River near Glen Ewen, for 1914.

	Ma	rch.	Ap	oril.	М	ay.	Ju	ne.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1			7.30 7.95 10.00 9.15 9.10		3.91 3.85 3.85 3.80 3.98	203 197 197 191 211	2.79 2.75 2.75 2.79 2.91	80 76 76 80 92
6			9.00 9.08 9.85 10.12 10.87		4.30 4.35 4.28 4.60 4.70	246 251 244 279 290	2.98 3.50 5.20 6.45 6.60	100 157 345 483 499
11. 12. 13. 14. 15.	7.10	a	11.25 12.20 10.35 10.75 10.49	a	4.61 4.45 4.23 4.00 3.88	280 262 238 213 200	5.60 5.34 4.75 4.24 3.93	389 360 295 239 205
16 17 18 19 20	9.65 9.53 10.30 10.15 10.07		8.57 7.80 6.95 6.46 6.20	716 631 538 484 455	3.78 3.73 3.68 3.61 3.58	188 182 177 169 166	3.81 3.59 3.30 3.24 3.19	192 167 135 128 123
21. 22. 23. 24. 25.	8.45 8.65 9.75 10.05 10.00		5.69 5.30 4.88 4.69 4.53	399 356 310 289 271	3.50 3.43 3.37 3.30 3.25	157 149 143 135 129	3.06 3.03 2.90 2.81 2.80	109 105 91 82 81
26 27 28 29 30	10.30 9.80 9.95 9.02 7.95 7.15		4.30 4.19 4.13 4.05 4.10	246 234 227 218 224	3.05 3.09 2.98 2.90 2.90 2.82	107 112 100 91 91 83	2.81 2.80 2.78 2.77 2.79	82 81 79 78 80

a March 15 to April 15, ice conditions; insufficient data to estimate discharge.

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Souris River near Glen Ewen, for 1914.—Concluded.

	Ju	ly.	Aug	gust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Fcet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secjt.	Feet.	Sec11.
1	2.79 2.74 2.70 2.64 2.62	\$0 0 75.0 71.0 65.0 63.0	1 85 1 85 1 85 1 84 1 85	12.5 12.5 12.5 12.1 12.1	1 72 1.71 1.71 1.70 1 68	7 7 7 4 7 4 7.0 6.6	1 55 1 85 1 88 1 85 1 89	13.7 13.7 13.7 13.7 14.1
6. 7. 8. 9.	2.63 2.59 2.59 2.58 2.58 2.56	64.0 60.0 60.0 59.0 57.0	1.83 1.81 1.80 1.78 1.77	11.7 10.9 10.5 9.8 9.4	1.71 1.75 1.80 1.80 1.79	7.4 8.7 10.5 10.5 10.1	1 88 1 85 1 85 1 84 1 84	13.7 12.5 12.5 12.1 12.1
11 12 13 14 15	2.59 2.61 2.69 2.62 2.59	60.0 62.0 70.0 63.0 60.0	1.75 1.74 1.71 1.69 1.67	8.7 8.4 7.4 6.8 6.4	1.80 1.79 1.76 1.77 1.78	10.5 10.1 9.1 9.4 9.8	1.85 1.90 1.90 1.91 1.86	12.5 11.5 14.5 14.9 12.9
16 17 18 19 20	2.54 2.49 2.44 2.41 2.34	56.0 51.0 47.0 45.0 40.0	1.66 1.67 1.68 1.68 1.67	6.2 6.4 6.6 6.6 6.4	1.81 1.76 1.77 1.80 1.82	10.9 9.1 9.4 10.5 11.3	1.87 1.87 1.86 1.90 1.91	13.3 13.3 12.9 14.5 14.9
21	2.29 2.19 2.19 2.19 2.19 2.18	36.0 29.0 29.0 29.0 29.0	1.67 1.78 1.85 1.86 1.81	6.4 9.8 12.5 12.9 10.9	1.85 1.90 1.88 1.88 1.88	12.5 14.5 13.7 13.7 13.7	1.92 1.93 1.92 1.95 1.96	15.4 15.8 15.4 16.7 17.2
26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31.	2.14 2.11 2.17 1.96 1.86 1.85	26.0 25.0 28.0 17.2 12.9 12.5	1.78 1.74 1.71 1.78 1.78 1.72	9.8 8.4 7.4 9.8 9.8 7.7	1.89 1.90 1.90 1.90 1.90	14.1 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5	1.98 1.98 1.99 1.99 2.14 2.10	18.1 18.5 18.5 26.0 24.0

MONTHLY DISCHARGE of Souris River near Glen Ewen, for 1914. (Drainage area 7,500 square miles.)

	Di	SCHARGE IN	Run-Off.			
Монтн.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square Mile,	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
April May June June July August September October The period	290.0 499.0 80.0 12.9 14.5 26.0	218.0 83.0 76.0 12.5 6.2 6.6 12.1	373.0 183.0 170.0 48.0 9.4 10.8 15.3	0.0500 0.0244 0.0230 0.0064 0.0012 0.0014 0.0020	0.028 0.028 0.028 0.026 0.007 0.001 0.002 0.002	11,097 11,252 10,116 2,951 578 643 940 37,577

SOURIS RIVER NEAR MELITA.

Location.—On SW. 4 Sec. 6, Tp. 4, Rge. 26, W. Pr. Mer., on traffic bridge in park, close to town of Melita, Man.

Records available.—July 20, 1911, to October 31, 1914.

Gauge.—Staff; zero of gauge was maintained at 84.02 feet during 1911; 84.13 feet during 1912; 84.45 feet during 1913-14.

Bench-mark.—Permanent iron bench-mark; assumed elevation, 100.00 feet.

Channel.—Permanent.

Discharge measurements.—From bridge or by wading.

Winter flow.—No winter observations have been taken. Observer.—Walter Kay.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS of Souris River near Melita, in 1914.

	Date.	Engineer.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Gauge Height.	Discharge.
June July July Sept.	15	dodo	98 86 86 87 80 58	Sq. ft. 431.0 220.0 222.0 225.0 145.0 66.2	Ft. per sec. 1.180 0.696 0.690 0.660 0.500 0.340	Feet. 4.99 2.58 2.56 2.52 1.70 1.05	Secft. 509 153 154 148 72 23

Daily Gauge Height and Discharge of Souris River near Melita, for 1914.

	Ju	ne.	Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ober.
Day.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.	Gauge Height.	Dis- charge.
	Feet.	Secft,	Feet.	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.	Feet,	Secft.	Feet.	Secft.
1			2.70 2.68 2.64 2.60 2.60	169 167 162 158 158	2.40 2.35 2.34 2.34 2.32	137 132 131 131 129	1.70 1.68 1.67 1.65 1.62	72 70 69 68 65	1.02 1.00 0.99 0.98 0.98	21.0 20.0 19.5 19.0 19.0
6			2.67 2.58 2.59 2.58 2.57	166 156 157 156 155	2.30 2.29 2.27 2.24 2.22	127 126 124 121 119	1.58 1.55 1.50 1.40 1.38	61 59 55 48 47	0.97 0.97 0.96 0.95 1.00	18.5 18.5 18.0 17.5 20.0
11			2.57 2.56 2.55 2.55 2.56 2.55	155 154 152 154 152	2.21 2.20 2.19 2.16 2.12	118 117 116 113 110	1.36 1.35 1.35 1.37 1.36	45 44 44 46 45	1.16 1.16 1.15 1.08 1.00	31.0 31.0 30.0 26.0 20.0
16	2.58	156	2.54 2.53 2.52 2.52 2.45	151 150 149 149 142	2.10 2.09 2.06 2.03 2.00	108 107 104 102 99	1.33 1.30 1.28 1.25 1.22	43 41 40 37 35	0.96 0.94 0.92 0.93 0.90	18.0 17.0 16.0 16.5 15.0
21 22 23 24 25	2.50b 2.45 2.49 2.47 2.55	147 142 146 144 152	2.48 2.47 2.46 2.45 2.44	145 144 143 142 141	1.99 1.98 2.00 2.10 2.08	98 97 99 108 106	1.15 1.08 1.08 1.07 1.05	31 26 26 25 23	$\begin{array}{c} 0.92 \\ 0.91 \\ 0.92 \\ 0.93 \\ 0.90 \end{array}$	16.0 15.5 16.0 16.5 15.0
26	2.52 2.50 2.59 2.75 2.74	149 147 157 175 174	2.42 2.40 2.38 2.50 2.49 2.42	139 137 135 147 146 139	2.10 2.06 2.00 1.95 1.90 1.80	108 104 99 94 90 81	1.02 1.01 1.00 1.02 1.03	21 21 20 21 22	$\begin{array}{c} 0.92 \\ 0.94 \\ 0.93 \\ 0.95 \\ 1.05 \\ 1.09 \end{array}$	16.0 17.0 16.5 17.5 24.0 26 0

a No observations previous to June 20; no observer obtainable.

b Interpolated.

Monthly Discharge of Souris River near Melita, for 1914.

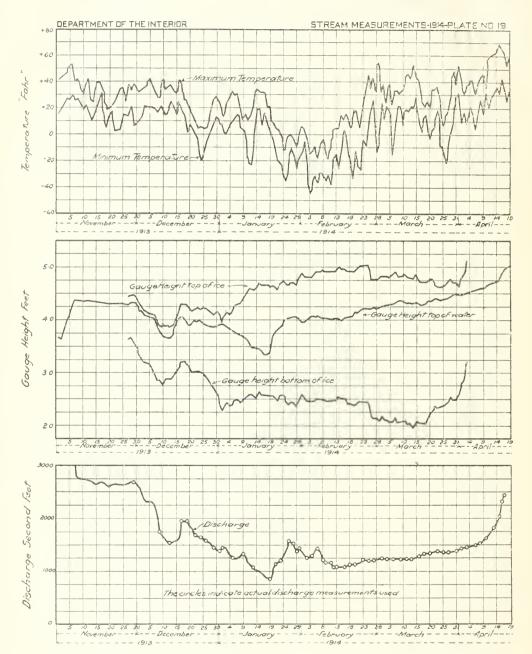
(Drainage area 10,673 square miles.)

	D1	SCHARGE IN	RUN-OFF			
Монти.	Maximum.	Minimum	Mean.	Per square Mile.	Depth in inches on Drainage Area.	Total in Acre-feet.
June July August September October	175 169 137 72 31	142 135 81 20 15	153 0 151 0 111.0 42.0 19.6	0.0140 0.0141 0.0104 0.0040 0.0019	0.0057 0.0163 0.0120 0.0045 0.0022	3,338 9,285 6,825 2,499 1,205
The period					0 0407	23,152

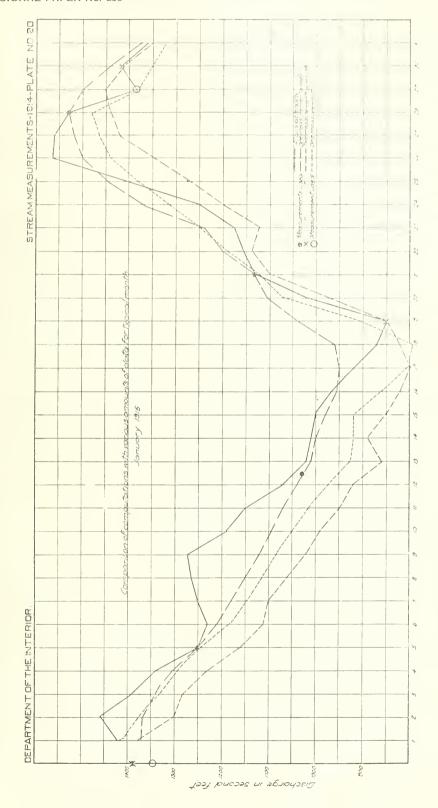
Miscellaneous Discharge Measurements made in Souris River drainage basin, in 1914.

Date.	Engineer.	Stream.	Location.	Width.	Area of Section.	Mean Velocity.	Dis- charge.
Ian. 1	F. R. Steinberger	Souris River	At Weyburn	Feet.	Sq. ft. 3.45	Ft. per sec.	
Feb. 9 Mar. 21 May 11 June 17 July 11 July 27	do do W. H. Storey do do do do	do do do do	do do do do	47.0	121 00	b	Nil. 1.00 Nil.
Aug. 29 Oct. 26 Dec. 30	F. R. Steinberger	do do	do			b	66

a Small discharge.
b Water standing in pools.



DBSERVATIONS OF GAUGE HEIGHTS ON NORTH SASKATCHEWAN RIVER AT PRINCE ALBERT SASKATCHEWAN WITH CORRESPONDING MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM TEMPERATURES AND THE ESTIMATED DAILY DISCHARGES FOR THE WINTER 1913-1914.





APPENDIX.

BRIEF REPORT AS TO NUMBER OF DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED TO OBTAIN RECORDS OF THE DAILY DISCHARGE OF THE NORTH SASKATCHEWAN RIVER AT PRINCE ALBERT, SASK., DURING THE WINTER PERIOD.

BY G. H. WHYTE,

The following is a brief discussion of the methods of computing stream flow under ice conditions from gauge heights, temperatures and a few discharge measurements as applied to the North Saskatchewan River at Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, during the winter of 1913-14.

At the urgent request of the Water Power Branch of the department and the city of Prince Albert, it was decided early in December, 1913, to place a resident hydrometric engineer at Prince Albert for the purpose of making discharge measurements of the North Saskatchewan River at that point every second or third day throughout the winter season. Mr. W. H. Storey was chosen for this work, and on December 8th and 9th made the first discharge measurement, which was followed by further measurements every two or three days until the stream was clear of ice in April. Including a gauging made by Mr. O. H. Hoover, on November 29th, a total of 55 discharge measurements were made during the period of ice cover, divided by months as follows: November, 1; December, 10; January, 11; February, 13; March, 13; and April, 7. The stream froze over on November 6th, and began to break up on April 16th, being clear of all ice on April 23rd.

The North Saskatchewan River at Prince Albert was on an average 600 feet wide and 3½ feet deep, with a mean velocity of some seven-tenths feet per second, with an ice cover of from 1 foot to 2¾ feet during the winter. Discharge measurements were made with current meters of the Gurley Price Pattern No. 623, by suspending with rods through holes in the ice, and taking velocities at from 4 to 9 points in the vertical for periods from 40 to 70 seconds or more at each point. Two newly rated meters were used in this work, and one instrument was checked against the other throughout the year to eliminate all chance of error. Both instruments were re-rated in the spring and found to calibrate the same as at the beginning of the work. Every precaution was also taken while making the gaugings to ensure accuracy.

The gauging section was some 600 yards below the bridge at which open-water records are obtained. Most of the holes were about 20 feet apart, but some near the edge of the stream, where the water was shallow, were 5 to 10 feet apart. The average number of holes was about 35.

The velocities obtained in each vertical were plotted and a velocity curve drawn, and the mean velocity from this curve taken as the mean in the vertical. This work was done by Mr. Storey on days between gaugings, and the notes forwarded to the office, where they were carefully examined and checked. The areas were obtained in the usual manner, and included only the area of the cross-section under the ice.

Gauge heights were taken three times a day by Mr. Storey with the regular chain gauge at the bridge. This included top of ice, thickness of ice and water surface. The gauge was checked with a level once a week and kept at the proper datum. The thickness of ice was measured with our regular ice scale, and was taken at various points near the gauge so that a true thickness was obtained.

Temperatures were obtained from the Dominion Government meterological stations at

Edmonton, Battleford, and Prince Albert.

The records as published in this report and used in the comparisons were computed by Messrs, W. H. Storey and O. H. Hoover from all available data, and are assumed to be very nearly accurate. The method used was that fully described by Mr. W. G. Hovt of the United States Geological Survey in Water Supply Paper No. 337, page 51, published by that Survey, and is known as the eye method. It was found that this method gave the best results under the conditions found at this station, and it may be briefly described as plotting graphs of the records of maximum and minimum temperatures, and the records of gauge heights of water surface and top and bottom of the ice. The discharges obtained by actual discharge measurements are plotted, and the discharge graph is completed by estimating the daily discharge for the periods between measurements by referring to the temperature and gauge height graphs. The engineer making this estimate should have a good idea as to the conditions of flow of the stream at the station during the winter period. Where the stream flow is regular and there are sufficient measurements, fairly accurate results may be obtained. Plate 19 shows the records as completed by this method and used in these results.

It was desired to determine to what degree of accuracy estimates by this method could be made by using actual measurements obtained at various periods of time. The full temperature and gauge height records were given to each engineer assigned to this work, but only a certain number of the discharge measurements. Mr. P. H. Daniells was given one measurement a week, I took two measurements a month (the first made and the one made nearest the middle of the month), and Mr. J. M. Paul was given one measurement a month.

Plate 20 shows the results obtained for the month of January, and is typical of the period estimates. The following tables give a comparison of the monthly means and period mean from the four estimates. It will be noted that only the months of December, January, February and March were used, as it was not considered advisable to use the periods when ice was

forming or breaking up, as they are liable to errors in estimates under any method.

The results show that for a single day there are likely to be quite large errors, but for a month or winter the error in the mean is not of any size. At stations on the North Saskatchewan River or streams of a similar type, which are a considerable distance from the source of supply, it is seen that discharge measurements made once every two or three weeks will supply sufficient data, with daily temperature and gauge height records, to make estimates close enough for almost any use. However, nearer the source of supply of a stream it is often desired that more frequent discharge measurements be made, as such streams are not as likely to maintain a uniform flow.

Comparison of Daily and Monthly Mean Discharge of the North Saskatchewan River at Prince Albert, Sask., obtained with various amounts of data.

Метнор.	Mean discharge in second-feet.	Difference from Method I in secft. and per cent.	Greatest difference from Method I for single day in secft. and per cent.
December 1913. 1. All data available	1,819.00 1,753.00 1,953.00 1,436.00	- 66 or - 3.68% +134 or + 7.37% -383 or -21.06%	- 370 or - 18% +383 or +22% - 800 or - 35%
January 1914. I. All available data	1,221.00 1,218.00 1,117.00 1,166.00	- 3 or -0.25% -104 or -8.52% - 55 or -4.5%	+190 or +22% -252 or -20% -187 or -15%
February 1914. 1. All available data	1,191.00 1,188.00 1,155.00 1,256.00	- 3 or -0.25% -36 or -3.02% +65 or +5.46%	- 130 or - 10% - 273 or - 19% + 140 or + 12%
March 1911. I. All available data	1,295,00 1,302,00 1,297,00 1,279,00	+ 7 or +0.54% + 2 or +0.15% -16 or -1.24%	+ 30 or +2% - 83 or -6% -116 or -9%
Period, December to March. 1. All available data	1,381.50 1,365.25 1,380.50 1,284.25	-16.25 or -1.17% -1.00 or -0.072% -97.25 or -7.04%	

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description	441	discharge measurements, in 1914	10
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Canal near Kimball:	251	discharge measurements, in 1914	34
description discharge measurements, in 1914	251	daily gauge height and discharge, for 1914 monthly discharge, for 1914	34: 34:
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		daily gauge height and discharge, for 1914	80
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	266	Battle River at Battleford (Lower Station): description	8
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	$\frac{267}{268}$	daily gauge height and discharge, for 1911	- 8
monthly discharge	203	monthly discharge, for 1914	- 8
Allison Creek near Sentinel: discharge measurements, in 1914	190	Battle River at Ponoka:	-
Anderson Ditch from East Branch of Lodge	150	descriptiondischarge measurements, in 1914	7:
Creek:		daily gauge height and discharge, for 1914	7
description	312	monthly discharge, for 1914	79
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general description	30	discharge measurements, in 1914	42
miscellaneous discharge measurements,	50	daily gauge height and discharge, for 1914	420
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descriptiondischarge measurements, in 1914	47	Bear Creek, West Branch at Bertram's Ranch:	49
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descriptiondischarge measurements, in 1914	33	discharge measurements, in 1914 Bear Gulch Creek (Sec. 19-2-9-4):	430
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general descriptionmiscellaneous discharge measurements, in	771	monthly discharge, for 1914	416
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description discharge measurements, in 1914	115	description discharge measurements, in 1914	180
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