

TABLE VI.  
Yield in Percentage of Rainfall of the Croton Basin, 337 Square Miles, and the  
Sudbury Basin, 76 Square Miles.

Croton.			Sudbury.		
Year.	Rainfall.	Run-off Per Cent.	Rainfall.	Yield Per Cent.	Humber Rainfall.
1870	46.63	48	For 16 Years.		46.19
1871	48.94	43			32.73
1872	40.74	47			25.34
1873	43.87	64			31.61
1874	42.37	63			24.34
1875	43.66	63	45.49	44.9	29.73
1876	40.68	61	49.56	48.2	32.40
1877	46.03	48	44.02	57.9	26.61
1878	54.14	53	57.93	52.6	48.49
1879	46.08	50	41.42	45.3	29.36
1880	38.52	40	38.18	31.9	35.32
1881	46.33	44	44.17	46.5	26.90
1882	55.20	46	39.39	45.9	24.83
1883	43.15	37	32.78	34.1	34.13
1884	53.71	47	47.14	50.4	28.55
1885	45.99	42	43.55	43.4	32.91
1886	47.59	47	46.04	49.5	35.08
1887	For 17 Years.		42.70	56.7	25.76
1888			57.46	62.2	26.28
1889			49.95	58.2	31.22
1890			53.00	50.9	37.37
Averages	45.79	49.5	45.8	49.5	31.72

The above tables have been taken from the report of chief engineer, Walter S. Church, to the Aqueduct Commission of New York City, and the reports of the Water Board, Boston. It will be seen from the table that while the average yield of each has been 49.5 per cent. of the rainfall, the flow has in some years fallen below 40 per cent., 32 per cent. on the Sudbury area, 37 per cent. on the Croton.

The minimum yield of the Sudbury during this period was 11.19 inches in 1883, not quite half the average, and the minimum on the Croton 15.32 inches or 67 per cent. of the average.

The larger the area of the water-shed the less the variation in flow. As the Humber basin is larger than the Croton, we may safely assume that the minimum yearly flow in the river will be about 70 per cent. of the average or 283 cubic feet per second, equal to 152,712,000 Imperial gallons per day.