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Contents of this issue on page 445

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SASKATCHEWAN RIVER IN MANITORA

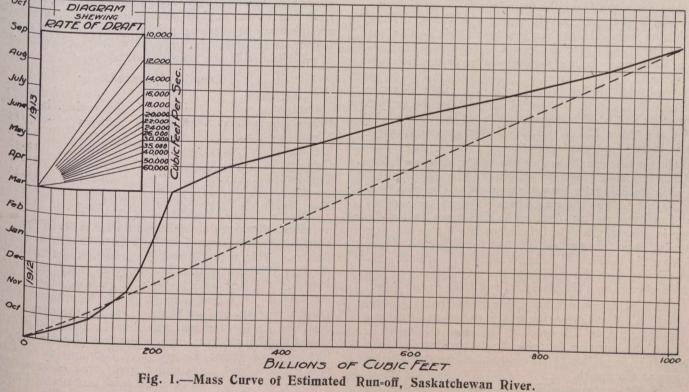
ITS TRIBUTE TO THE AVAILABLE POWER RESOURCES OF THE PROVINCE, AS REPORTED BY THE WATER POWER BRANCH, DEPART-MENT OF THE INTERIOR, TO THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION.

HE Saskatchewan River enters Manitoba from the west, crossing the boundary between Saskatchewan and Manitoba almost directly opposite the north end of Lake Winnipeg. It enters the lake some 50 miles south of the lake's northerly end.

The area drained by the Saskatchewan River is in extent approximately 155,000 square miles, comprising a

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it joins. The distance between the two rivers gradually diminishes with a consequent contraction of the drainage until about 30 miles below Prince Albert the junction of the north and south branches occurs. From the junction to Lake Winnipeg the flow is mostly confined to a single bed although in places it is divided into main and secondary channels, as at the Sepannock Channel, due



great portion of the western plains. The headwaters lie in the Rocky Mountains, and the drainage, though collected by many tributaries, is carried across the prairies by two large rivers known as the North and South Saster in the Rockies Saskatchewan. The north branch heads in the Rockies west of Edmonton, while the southern branch heads in the southern branch heads in the west the same mountain range approximately on a line west of Medicine Hat. Intermediate between these two branch branches is situated the Red Deer River, a stream of Imost as great an extent as the southern branch which

and to the consequent ease with which the river can and does at times change its bed. In Manitoba the river flows through a low-lying region in which occurs innumerable lakes and swamps. Great portions of the surrounding land are subject to floods during periods of high water. In the vicinity of Lake Winnipeg the river enters Cedar Lake and discharges from this lake into Crodd Lake, the Demi Charge Rapids occurring in this

to the generally flat and low-lying nature of the country,