

# The Canadian Engineer

*A weekly paper for engineers and engineering-contractors*

## SASKATCHEWAN RIVER IN MANITOBA

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

**T**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

great portion of the western plains. 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

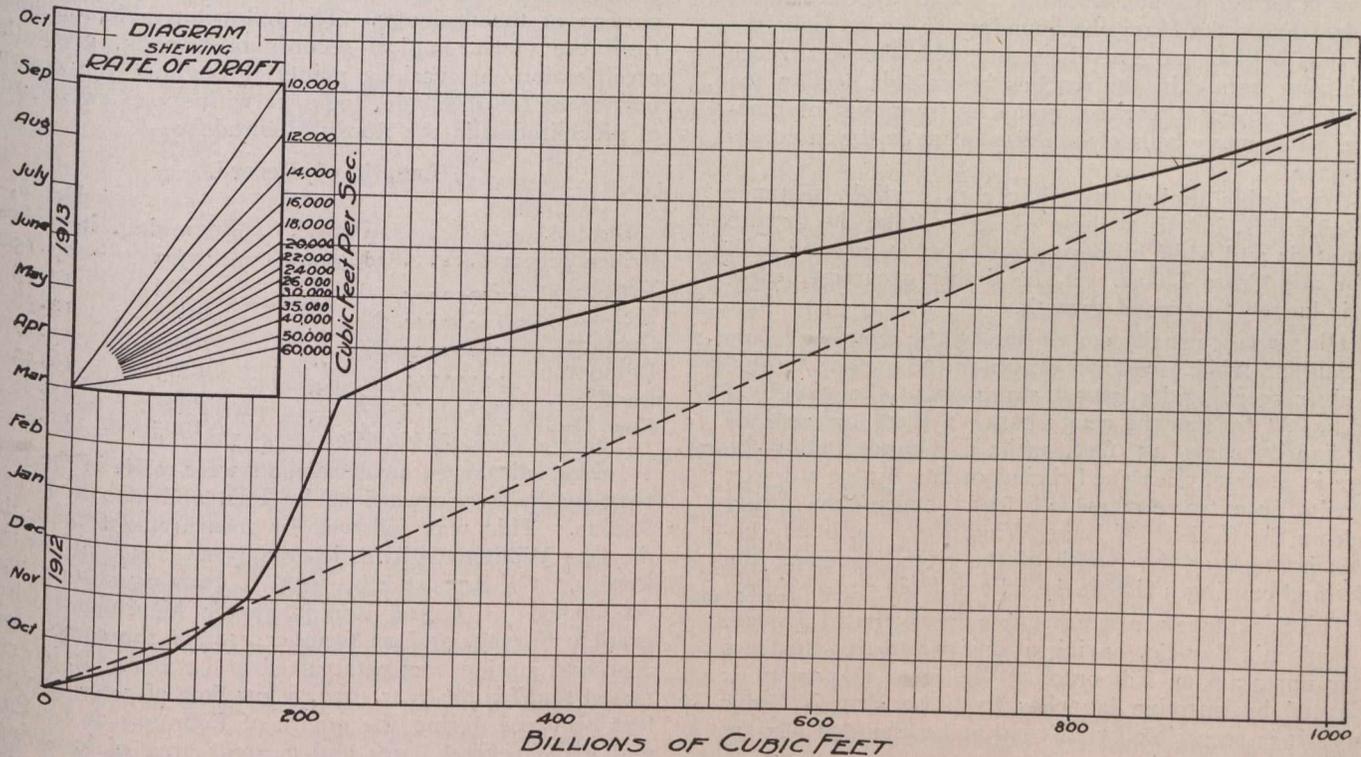


Fig. 1.—Mass Curve of Estimated Run-off, Saskatchewan River.

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

almost as great an extent as the southern branch which