

Mr. BARTHOLOMEW: Yes, we can do it quite easily. All we require is the daily flow of the various branches of the river. We in Canada cannot do it because we have not the United States records, but the United States has a very comprehensive recording system under which every single stream that flows into the Columbia is recorded. The record goes onto a card which goes into a calculating machine, and in five minutes they can give you an answer to the question: where should storage be used to obtain the safest degree of flood protection?

Mr. KINDT: What percentage of the watershed of the Columbia river is in Canada? It is supposed to be 13 or 14 per cent including the Okanagan.

Mr. BARTHOLOMEW: The Columbia river above Kootenay has an area of 14,500 square miles.

Mr. KINDT: What I am saying is that that is one figure; that is Canadian.

Mr. BARTHOLOMEW: All right; what is it you want?

Mr. KINDT: What I want is the percentage of the watershed in Canada and the per cent in the United States.

Mr. BARTHOLOMEW: Those figures are included in the United States army engineers' report.

Mr. KINDT: It was given in one of the reports as 14 per cent, and that figure includes the Okanagan, and as there are no structures on the Okanagan it would be fair to deduct that.

Mr. BARTHOLOMEW: Yes, the figures are here somewhere. I do not happen to have indexed that and I will have to look for it. I have the percentage of run-off from each of the branches.

Mr. KINDT: Can you give us the figure of the run-off?

Mr. BARTHOLOMEW: In the flood period of 1894 the Columbia river above the Kootenay provided 23 per cent of the total; the Kootenay provided 17 per cent. Now we come to the rivers figure for the Pend d'Oreille and Clark Fork, which is 15 per cent, for Spokane, Snake—

Mr. KINDT: How was the flow from Canada computed? Would they have their instruments at the line and would they measure their flows there into the Columbia and also measure the flows at the exit?

Mr. BARTHOLOMEW: Canada and the United States have recording instruments at every major stream on the Columbia, Kootenay, Pend d'Oreille and so forth, as well as in many other areas throughout Canada. We do maintain here a very excellent water department which keeps us constantly informed of water flow at all major points in the country.

Mr. KINDT: Then let us turn to the benefits from flood control—and this is what I am trying to get. You have made a statement to the effect that we have not the benefits to which we are entitled, and we are just following through each one. I am speaking of benefits under flood control. What do you say about the Dalles? If 23 per cent of the water comes from Canada that would lower the crest, shall we say, by six inches or a foot at the Dalles. You would still have a flood, but it would just lower the crest.

Mr. BARTHOLOMEW: That is what they are trying to do. They are trying to lower the crest.

Mr. KINDT: Yes, they are trying to lower the crest. You would not eliminate the flood completely.

Mr. BARTHOLOMEW: Not completely, no.

Mr. KINDT: You will always have floods.