

or about 15%. After allowance is made for a certain amount of seepage loss in some 8 or 9 miles of creek bed, it would seem that the division was made in close accordance with the agreement.

The present dam at Paul Lake is capable of storing the whole of the freshet run-off from the part of the watershed which is tributary to it, so that there need be no water wasted. The dam is reasonably tight, but it may be necessary to renew the gates.

By arranging for a more efficient use of the Paul Creek water, it might be possible to irrigate properly 500 or 600 acres from that source. Apparently, however, it will not be possible to depend on Paul Creek to serve any larger acreage than it does at present, and it will be necessary to resort to some other method of obtaining water for the rest of the Reserve.

(2) Last spring, an irrigation pumping plant was installed at the Kamloops Industrial School, and its operation during the season was quite a success. It was designed to give an ample supply of water for 120 acres of land under the most adverse conditions when running 12 hours a day. When the river is high, as is the case during most of the hottest part of the irrigation season, the capacity of the pump increases considerably. Under these circumstances, the plant could serve 200 acres, by operating 15 hours a day or more.

Last spring, in addition to digging 2 miles of irrigation ditches, and in spite of the late start, the pupils and employees at the Industrial School brought 40 acres under cultivation. This fall, a considerably larger acreage has been ploughed and probably something like 80 acres will be cultivated next year. However, the total area of agricultural land on the school property below the ditches is only 120 acres, so that the pump should be able to serve a considerable area of other land as well.

The total cost of electric power for the 40 acres irrigated the first season was \$60.00, or only \$1.50 per acre.