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discussion as possible at earliest date.

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POWER DEVELOPMENT ON THE KOOTENAY RIVER FOR THE WEST KOOTENAY POWER & LIGHT COMPANY, LIMITED.

BY ROBERT A. ROSS AND HENRY HOLGATE.
(Members Can. Soc. C. E.)

Read at joint meeting of the Mechanical and Electrical Sections,
May 9, 1907.

The Kootenay River rises in the northern part of Windermere, in British Columbia, a short distance east of the head waters of the Columbia River, and flows southerly parallel to the north-flowing waters of the Columbia for fifty miles, thence through Fort Steele and across the International Boundary into United States territory, flowing south and north-west for a distance of about 120 miles. It then enters Canadian territory again, and soon expands into what is known as Kootenay Lake, which receives a number of small streams in its northern arm. The lake discharges by way of the west arm, at the western end of which is the town of Nelson; the river keeps a south-westerly course to its junction with the Columbia River at Robson. The total length of the river is about 350 miles, and the area drained by it and its tributaries, above a point ten miles below Nelson, is some 9,800 square miles, of which 2,500 square miles are United States territory.

The minimum flow of the river, at a point about nine miles below Nelson, was found to be 5,850 cubic feet per second. These measurements were taken in January, 1905, when the water in the