

ment a component part of the comprehensive scheme for the whole river. These concentrations are indicated in plan and profile on Figs. 1 and 2. A study of this profile will illustrate the completeness with which the objects

on the continent; it flows in a westerly direction connecting the Lake of the Woods with Lake Winnipeg. The basin drained comprises an immense area of some 55,000 sq. mi., lying at the westerly end of the Lauren-

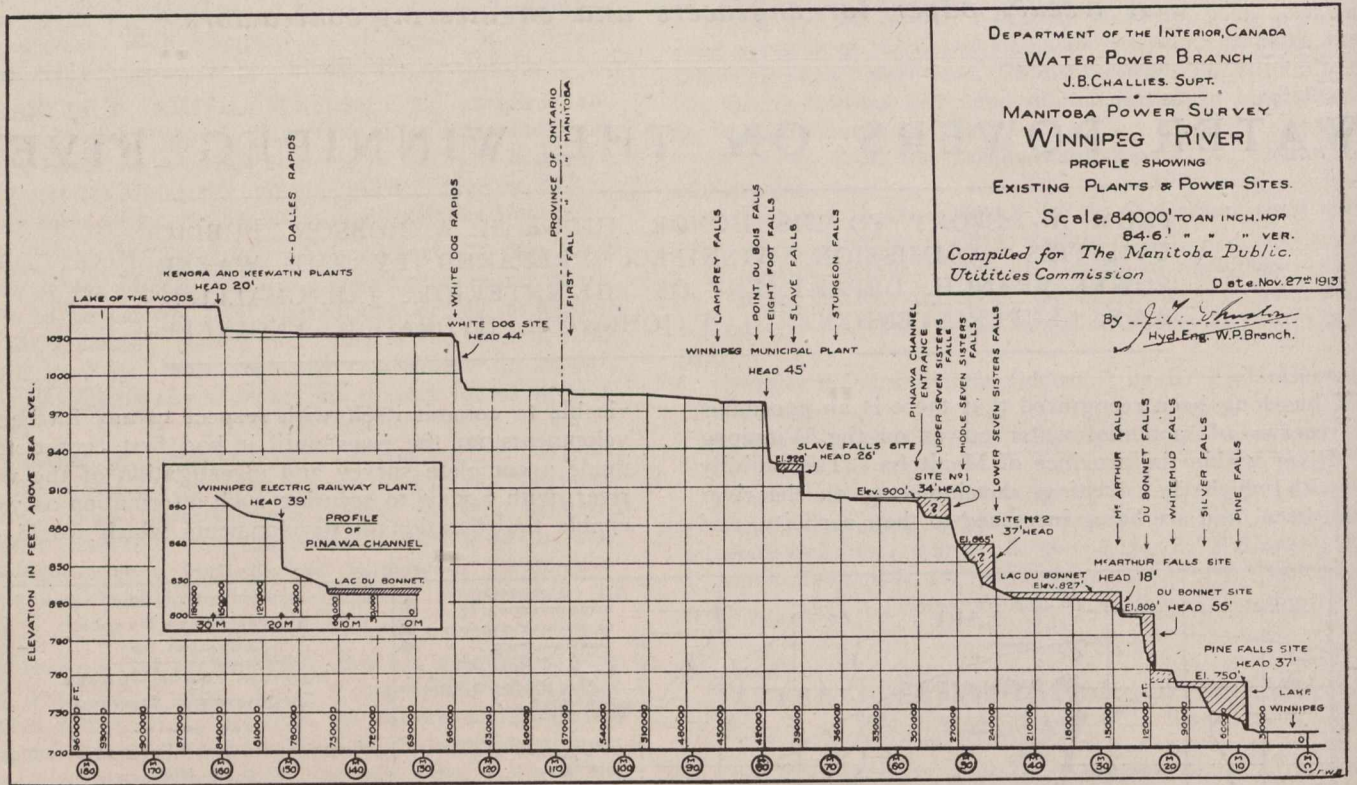


Fig. 2.—Profile, Winnipeg River Survey, Showing Existing Developments and Power Sites.

of the investigation have been realized, and the full conservation of the power resources of the river provided for.

Description of River and Drainage Basin.—The Winnipeg River is one of the most notable power rivers

tian Plateau. As is typical of Laurentian country, the area is dotted with innumerable muskegs and lakes, the latter varying in size from small ponds to the Lake of the Woods with its area of 1,500 sq. mi. Certain gen-

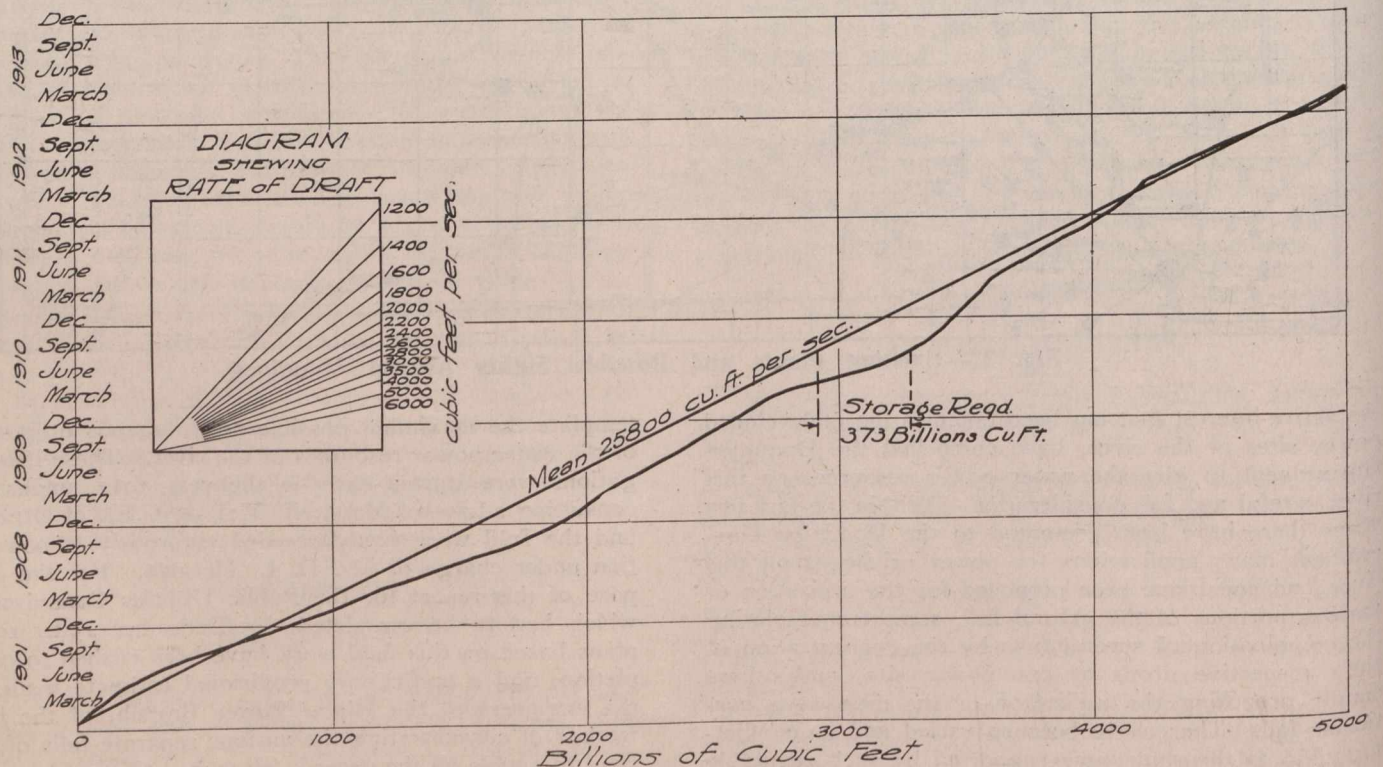


Fig. 3.—Mass Curve of Run-off at Point du Bois, Winnipeg River Power Survey.