

lower end having been carried away ; and deposited near dyke No. 4.

After a few hours the attack on Weavers Dyke seemed to relax ; the current did not strike with equal force, nor in so direct a manner ; and it gradually changed, so that the dyke was entirely relieved ; the gorge ran out ; and the river dropped to 84.

This relief was caused by the cutting through, by the flood, of a bend which had occasioned the jamming of the ice and drift.

At the end of April the channel had assumed a tolerably direct course ; and followed what was nearly a central course between the high water banks.

The river began to rise May 1st, and from this date until September the bars were generally covered.

On September 30th the river had reached the stage of ordinary low water, and complete surveys were made on that date and during the following week.

From this survey the general map has been drawn.

On this plan the action of the river is shewn by centre lines of the channels formed from time, together with the shore lines of the surveys made immediately before the commencement of these works and again in September and October, 1872.

During the time included between these dates, or a little over one year, the low water channel has been turned away from the Kansas shore, and forced to follow the opposite, or Missouri shore, for a distance of 9000 feet. A small channel has also been formed (by the carrying away of a portion of dyke No. 3), from the upper end of the works to the head of dyke No. 4, thence to the head of dyke No. 6 ; thus forming an island, extending across the whole front of the city, over one mile in length and averaging about 600 feet in width.

The principal channel along the east bank varies in width from 500 to 1500 feet.

While these new channels had been scouring out, large deposits of material had been made. A large bar had been formed on the Kansas side, extending from the head of dyke No. 6 to nearly the head of dyke No. 4 ; thence to dam No. 1. A large quantity of sand has also been placed at the head of the island just referred to, this extends as far up as No. 3 dyke.

These changes were of very great extent. A large portion of the east bar was removed by scour during the progress of the works upon the river ; but the bulk of work was done during high water.

There was low ground on the east bar at the mouth of Blacksnake creek, on rising over the level of this part of the bar the current rushed in and a channel was commenced ; this, as the remainder of the bar was submerged, continued to run along the east bank, eventually cutting out a channel of from 1500 to 500 feet in width. A portion of the east bar was left in place and now forms the lower end of the island bar in front of the city.

The effect of the high water of 1872 was considered very satisfactory. The dykes had done their duty ; and the channel had been compelled, after a stubborn resistance, to move 3000 feet to the east ; and to follow the Missouri shore.