STREAM-GAGING STATIONS

AND

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO WATER RESOURCES

1885-1913

PART IV. ST. LAWRENCE RIVER BASIN

COMPiled BY B. D. WOOD

Part of Water-Supply Paper 340

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
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STREAM-GAGING STATIONS AND PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO WATER RESOURCES, 1885-1913.

Compiled by B. D. Wood

INTRODUCTION.

Investigation of water resources by the United States Geological Survey has consisted in large part of measurements of the volume of flow of streams and studies of the conditions affecting that flow, but it has comprised also investigations of such closely allied subjects as irrigation, water storage, water powers, underground waters, and quality of waters. Most of the results of these investigations have been published in the series of water-supply papers, but some have appeared in the bulletins, professional papers, and annual reports.

The results of stream-flow measurements are now published annually in 12 parts, each part covering an area whose boundaries coincide with natural drainage features, as indicated below:

Part I. North Atlantic coast basins.
   II. South Atlantic coast and eastern Gulf of Mexico basins.
   III. Ohio River basin.
   IV. St. Lawrence River basin.
   V. Upper Mississippi River and Hudson Bay basins.
   VI. Missouri River basin.
   VII. Lower Mississippi River basin.
   VIII. Western Gulf of Mexico basins.
   IX. Colorado River basin.
   X. Great Basin.
   XI. Pacific coast basins in California.
   XII. North Pacific coast basins.

HOW GOVERNMENT REPORTS MAY BE OBTAINED OR CONSULTED.

Water-supply papers and other publications of the United States Geological Survey containing data in regard to the water resources of the United States may be obtained or consulted as indicated below:

1. Copies may be obtained free of charge by applying to the Director of the Geological Survey, Washington, D. C. The edition printed for free distribution is, however, small and is soon exhausted.

2. Copies may be purchased at nominal cost from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., who will on application furnish list giving prices.
3. Sets of the reports may be consulted in the libraries of the principal cities in the United States.

4. Complete sets are available for consultation in the local offices of the water-resources branch of the Geological Survey, as follows:

- Albany, N. Y., Room 18, Federal Building.
- Atlanta, Ga., Post Office Building.
- St. Paul, Minn., Old Capitol Building.
- Helena, Mont., Montana National Bank Building.
- Denver, Colo., 302 Chamber of Commerce Building.
- Salt Lake City, Utah, Federal Building.
- Boise, Idaho, 615 Idaho Building.
- Portland, Oreg., 416 Couch Building.
- Tacoma, Wash., Federal Building.
- San Francisco, Cal., 328 Customhouse.
- Los Angeles, Cal., Federal Building.
- Santa Fe, N. Mex., Capitol Building.
- Honolulu, Hawaii, Kapiolani Building.

A list of the Geological Survey’s publications will be sent on application to the Director of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

**STREAM-FLOW REPORTS.**

Stream-flow records have been obtained at more than 1,550 points in the United States, and the data obtained have been published in the reports tabulated below:

*Stream-flow data in reports of the United States Geological Survey.*

[A=Annual Report; B=Bulletin; WS=Water-Supply Paper.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report</th>
<th>Character of data</th>
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<td>10th A, pt. 2</td>
<td>Descriptive information only</td>
<td>1884 to Sept., 1890.</td>
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<tr>
<td>11th A, pt. 2</td>
<td>Monthly discharge and descriptive information</td>
<td>1884 to June 30, 1891.</td>
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<td>Mean discharge in second-feet</td>
<td>1884 to Dec. 31, 1892.</td>
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<tr>
<td>B 131</td>
<td>Descriptions, measurements, gage heights, and ratings</td>
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<td>WS 11</td>
<td>Gage heights (also gage heights for earlier years)</td>
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<td>Descriptions, measurements, ratings, and monthly discharge (also similar data for some earlier years).</td>
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<tr>
<td>WS 15</td>
<td>Descriptions, measurements, and gage heights, eastern United States, eastern Mississippi River, and Missouri River above junction with Kansas.</td>
<td>1897.</td>
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<tr>
<td>WS 16</td>
<td>Descriptions, measurements, and gage heights, western Mississippi River below junction of Missouri and Platte, and western United States.</td>
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<tr>
<td>19th A, pt. 4</td>
<td>Descriptions, measurements, ratings, and monthly discharge (also some long-time records).</td>
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<td>WS 27</td>
<td>Measurements, ratings, and gage heights, eastern United States, eastern Mississippi River, and Missouri River.</td>
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<td>WS 28</td>
<td>Monthly discharge (also for many earlier years).</td>
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<td>20th A, pt. 4</td>
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<td>Monthly discharge</td>
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<td>21st A, pt. 4</td>
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<td>Monthly discharge</td>
<td>1900.</td>
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<td>22d A, pt. 4</td>
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<td>WS 241 to 252</td>
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<td>WS 261 to 272</td>
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<td>WS 291 to 302</td>
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<td>WS 301 to 312</td>
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<tr>
<td>WS 321 to 332a</td>
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<td>1911.</td>
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<tr>
<td>WS 351 to 362a</td>
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<td>WS 361 to 362a</td>
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* In preparation.

*NOTE.*—No data regarding stream flow are given in the 15th and 17th annual reports.

The records at most of the stations discussed in these reports extend over a series of years, and miscellaneous measurements at many points other than regular gaging stations have been made each year. An index of the reports containing records obtained prior to 1904 has been published in Water-Supply Paper 119.

The following table gives, by years and drainage basins, the numbers of the papers on surface-water supply published from 1899 to 1913. The data for any particular station will be found in the reports covering the years during which the station was maintained. For example, data for Machias River at Whitneyville, Me., 1903 to 1913, are published in Water-Supply Papers 97, 124, 165, 201, 241, 261, 281, 301, 321, and 351, which contain records for the New England streams from 1903 to 1913. Results of miscellaneous measurements are published by drainage basins.
### Numbers of water-supply papers containing results of stream measurements, 1899–1913.

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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<th>1909</th>
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<th>1911</th>
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<td>Colorado River</td>
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<td>133</td>
<td>175,177</td>
<td>211</td>
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<td>269</td>
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<td>66,75</td>
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<td>214</td>
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<td>292</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>332</td>
<td>362</td>
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</tbody>
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* b Rating tables and index to Water-Supply papers 47-52 and data on precipitation, wells and irrigation in California and Utah contained in Water-Supply Paper 52.
* c Wissahickon and Schuylkill rivers to James River.
* d New England rivers only.
* e Hudson River to Delaware River, inclusive.
* f Susquehanna River to Yaddo River, inclusive.
* g Lake Ontario and tributaries to St. Lawrence River proper.
* h Scioto River.
* i Lake Ontario and tributaries to St. Lawrence River proper.
* j Tributaries of Mississippi from east.
* k Hudson Bay only.
* l Gallatin River.
* m Loup and Platte rivers near Columbus, Nebr., and all tributaries below junction with Platte.
* n Green and Gunnison rivers and Grand River above junction with Gunnison.
* o Below junction with Gila.
* p Mohave River.
* q Rogue, Umpqua, and Siletz rivers only.

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VI

STREAM-GAGING STATIONS, ETC., 1895–1913.
In these papers and in the following lists the stations are arranged in downstream order. The main stem of any river is determined by measuring or estimating its drainage area—that is, the headwater stream having the largest drainage area is considered the continuation of the main stream, and local changes in name and lake surface are disregarded. All stations from the source to the mouth of the main stem of the river are presented first, and the tributaries in regular order from source to mouth follow, the streams in each tributary basin being listed before those of the next basin below.

The exceptions to this rule occur in the records for Mississippi River, which are given in four parts, as indicated on page iii, and in the records for large lakes, where it is simpler to take up the streams in regular order around the rim of the lake than to cross back and forth over the lake surface.
PART IV. ST. LAWRENCE RIVER BASIN.

PRINCIPAL STREAMS.

The St. Lawrence River basin includes streams which drain into the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River. The principal streams flowing into Lake Superior from the United States are St. Louis, Ontonagon, Dead, and Carp rivers. Streams flowing into Lake Michigan are Escanaba, Menominee, Iron, Peshtigo, Oconto, Fox, St. Joseph, and Grand rivers. Into Lake Erie flow Huron, St. Marys, Maumee, Sandusky, Black, and Cuyahoga rivers. Streams flowing into Lake Ontario are Genesee, Oswego, Salmon, and Black rivers. The St. Lawrence receives Oswegatchie, Raquette, Richelieu (the outlet of Lake Champlain), and St. Francis River, whose principal tributary, Clyde River, reaches it through Lake Memphremagog. The streams of this basin drain wholly or in part the States of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

In addition to the list of gaging stations and annotated list of publications relating specifically to the section, this part contains a similar list of reports that are of general interest in many sections and cover a wide range of hydrologic subjects, and also brief references to reports published by State and other organizations. (See pp. 51–52.)

GAGING STATIONS.

Note.—Dash following a date indicates that station was being maintained June 30, 1913. Period after date indicates discontinuance.

Streams tributary to Lake Superior:
- Brule River at mouth, Minn., 1911.
- Devil Track River at mouth, Minn., 1911.
- Cascade River at mouth, Minn., 1911.
- Poplar River at mouth, Minn., 1911–
- Beaver Bay river at Beaver Bay, Minn., 1911–
- St. Louis River near Forbes, Minn., 1910.
- St. Louis River near Cloquet, Minn., 1903.
- St. Louis River near Thomson, Minn., 1909–
  Whiteface River at Meadowlands, Minn., 1909–
  Cloquet River at Independence, Minn., 1909–
  Ontonagon River near Rockland, Mich., 1903.
- Dead River at Forestville, Mich., 1898–1902.

57013°—14—2
Streams tributary to Lake Michigan:

- Escanaba River near Escanaba, Mich., 1903–
- Menominee River near Iron Mountain, Mich., 1902–
- Menominee River at Lower Quinnesec Falls, Wis., 1898–99
- Peshtigo River near Crivitz, Wis., 1906–1909.
- Peshtigo River at Crivitz, Wis., 1906.
- Oconto River near Gillett, Wis., 1906–1909.
- Oconto River at Stiles, Wis., 1906.
- Fox River at Omro, Wis., 1902–3.
- Fox River at Oshkosh, Wis., 1902.
- Fox River at Wrightston, Wis., 1902–3.
  - Wolf River near Keshena, Wis., 1907–1909; 1911–
  - Wolf River at White House Bridge, near Shawano, Wis., 1906–7.
  - Wolf River at Darrow Bridge, near Shawano, Wis., 1906.
  - Wolf River at Northport, Wis., 1905.
  - Wolf River at Winneconne, Wis., 1902–3.
  - Little Wolf River near Northport, Wis., 1907–1910.
  - West Branch of Wolf River at Neopit, Wis., 1911–
  - Fond du Lac River, East Branch, at Fond du Lac, Wis., 1903.
  - Fond du Lac River, West Branch, at Fond du Lac, Wis., 1903.
- Grand River at Grand Rapids, Mich., 1901–
- Crookery Creek at Slocums Grove, Mich., 1902–3.
- Manistee River near Sherman, Mich., 1903–
- Boardman River at Traverse City, Mich., 1903–4.

Streams tributary to Lake Huron:

- Au Sable River at Bamfield, Mich., 1902–
- Shiawassee River (head of Saginaw River)—

Streams tributary to Lake Erie:

- Huron River at Dover, Mich., 1904.
- Huron River at Dexter, Mich., 1904–
- Huron River at Geddes, Mich., 1904–
- Huron River at Flat Rock, Mich., 1904–
- St. Marys River at Fort Wayne, Ind., 1905–6.
- Maumee River near Sherwood, Ohio, 1903–1906.
St. Lawrence River Basin, 45

Streams tributary to Lake Erie—Continued.
Maumee River near Waterville, Ohio, 1898–1901.
Tiffin River near Defiance, Ohio, 1903–1906.
Auglaize River near Defiance, Ohio, 1903.
Ottawa River at Lima, Ohio, 1902–3.
Blanchard River at Ottawa, Ohio, 1902–3.
Sandusky River near Mexico, Ohio, 1898–1900.
Sandusky River at Fremont, Ohio, 1898–1901.
Black River near Elyria, Ohio, 1903–1906.
Cuyahoga River at Independence, Ohio, 1903–1906.
Cuyahoga River at Cleveland, Ohio, 1903.
Cattaraugus Creek near Versailles, N. Y., 1910–

Streams tributary to Lake Ontario:
Little Tonawanda Creek near Linden, N. Y., 1912.
Genesee River at St. Helena, N. Y., 1908–
Genesee River at Jones Bridge, near Mount Morris, N. Y., 1903–1906; 1908–
Genesee River at Rochester, N. Y., 1904–
Canaseraga Creek at Dansville, N. Y., 1910–1912.
Keshequa Creek near Sonyea, N. Y., 1910–1912.
Hemlock Lake at Hemlock, N. Y., 1894–1902.
Canadice Lake outlet near Hemlock, N. Y., 1903–
Honeoye Creek at East Rush, N. Y., 1903–1906.
Seneca River (head of Oswego River) at Baldwinsville, N. Y., 1898–1908.
Oswego River at Battle Island, N. Y., 1900–1906.
Oswego River at Oswego, N. Y., 1897–1901.
Owasco outlet at Auburn, N. Y. (Oswego drainage), 1912–
Cayuga Lake at Ithaca, N. Y., 1905–1908.
Fall Creek near Ithaca, N. Y., 1908–9.
Skaneateles Lake at Skaneateles, N. Y., 1890–91.
Skaneateles Lake outlet at Willow Glen, N. Y., 1892–1909.
Skaneateles Lake outlet at Jordan, N. Y., 1890–1892.
Onondaga Lake outlet at Long Branch, N. Y., 1904.
Fish Creek, East Branch (through Oneida Lake, head of Oneida River), at Point Rock, N. Y., 1898–99.
Oneida River at Brewerton, N. Y., 1899.
Oneida River at Euclid, N. Y., 1902–1909.
Oneida Creek at Kenwood, N. Y., 1898–1900.
Oneida River at Caughdenoy, N. Y., 1911–
Fish Creek, West Branch, at McConnellsville, N. Y., 1898–1901.
Chittenango Creek at Chittenango, N. Y., 1901–1906.
Chittenango Creek at Bridgeport, N. Y., 1898–1901.
Salmon River at Stillwater Bridge, near Redfield, N. Y., 1911–
Salmon River at Pulaski, N. Y., 1901–1908; 1910–
Orwell Brook near Altmar, N. Y., 1911–
Black River near Boonville, N. Y., 1911–
Black River near Felts Mills, Watertown, N. Y., 1902–
Black River at Huntingtonville Dam, near Watertown, N. Y., 1897–1901.
Moose River at Moose River, N. Y., 1900–
Middle Branch of Moose River at Old Forge, N. Y., 1911–
Beaver River at Croghan, N. Y., 1901–1903.
Streams tributary to the St. Lawrence:

- Oswegatchie River near Ogdensburg, N. Y., 1903-
- Oswegatchie, East Branch, at Newton Falls, N. Y., 1912-
- Raquette River at Raquette Falls, near Coreys, N. Y., 1908-
- Raquette River at Piercefield, N. Y., 1908-
- Raquette River at South Colton, N. Y., 1904.
- Raquette River at Massena Springs, N. Y., 1903-
- Bog River near Tupper Lake, N. Y., 1908-1912.
- St. Regis River near Brasher Center, N. Y., 1910-
- Deer River at Ironton, N. Y., 1912-
- Chateaugay River near Chateaugay, N. Y., 1908.
- Richelieu River at Fort Montgomery, N. Y., 1875-
- Big Chazy River at Mooers, N. Y., 1908.
- Saranac River at Saranac Lake, N. Y., 1902-3.
- Saranac River at Plattsburg, N. Y., 1903-
- Au Sable River near Au Sable Forks, N. Y., 1910-
- Au Sable River at Keeseville, N. Y., 1904 and 1908.
- Boquet River at Wellsboro, N. Y., 1904 and 1908.
- Lake George outlet at Ticonderoga, N. Y., 1904-5.
- Poulney River at Fairhaven, Vt., 1908.
- Mettawee River at Whitehall, N. Y., 1908.
- Otter Creek at Middlebury, Vt., 1903-1907.
- East Creek near Rutland, Vt., 1911-
- Lake Champlain at Burlington, Vt., 1907-1909; 1911-
- Winooski River above Stevens Branch near Montpelier, Vt., 1909-1911.
- Winooski River at Montpelier, Vt., 1909-
- Winooski River at Richmond, Vt., 1903-1907; 1910.
- Worcester Branch of Winooski River at Montpelier, Vt., 1909-
- Dog River at Northfield, Vt., 1909-
- Lamoille River near Morrisville, Vt., 1909-10.
- Lamoille River at Johnson, Vt., 1911-
- Lamoille River at West Milton, Vt., 1903.
- Missisquoi River near Richford, Vt., 1909-
- Missisquoi River at Swanton, Vt., 1903.
- St. Francis River—
  Clyde River at West Derby, Vt., 1909-

REPORTS ON WATER RESOURCES OF THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER BASIN.¹

PUBLICATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

WATER-SUPPLY PAPERS.

Water-supply papers are distributed free by the Geological Survey as long as its stock lasts. An asterisk (*) indicates that this stock has been exhausted. Many of the papers marked in this way may, however, be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Water-Supply Papers are of octavo size.

*21. Wells of northern Indiana, by Frank Leverett. 1899. 82 pp., 2 pls. (Continued in No. 26.) 10c.
  Discusses by counties the glacial deposits and the sources of well water; gives many well sections.


¹ For stream measurement reports see tables on pp. iv, v, vi.
No. 24 contains descriptions of the principal rivers of New York and their more important tributaries and data on temperature, precipitation, evaporation, and stream flow.  
No. 25 contains discussion of water storage projects on Genesee and Hudson Rivers, power development at Niagara Falls, descriptions and early history of State canals, and a chapter on the use and value of the water powers of the streams and canals; also brief discussion of the water yield of land areas of Long Island.

*26. Wells of southern Indiana (continuation of No. 21), by Frank Leverett. 1899. 64 pp.  
Discusses by counties the glacial deposits and the sources of well water; contains many well sections.

*30. Water resources of the Lower Peninsula of Michigan, by A. C. Lane. 1899. 97 pp., 7 pls.  
Describes lake and river transportation and navigation, water powers and domestic water supplies; discusses climate, topography, geology, and well waters; compares quality and quantity of waters.

*31. Lower Michigan mineral waters, by A. C. Lane. 1899. 97 pp. 4 pls. 10c.  
Treats of economic value of mineral waters and discussion and classification of analyses; contains analyses of waters of Lake Superior and of smaller lakes and rivers and of well waters from various geological formations; also sanitary condition of drinking waters.

57. Preliminary list of deep borings in the United States, Part I (Alabama-Montana), by N. H. Darton. 1902. 60 pp. (See No. 149.) 5c.  
Nos. 57 and 61 contain information as to depth, diameter, yield, and head of water in borings more than 400 feet deep; under head “Remarks” give information concerning temperature, quality of water, purposes of boring, etc. The lists are arranged by States, and the States are arranged alphabetically. A second revised edition was published in 1905 as Water-Supply Paper 149 (q. v.).

91. The natural features and economic development of the Sandusky, Maumee, Muskingum, and Miami drainage areas in Ohio, by B. H. and M. S. Flynn. 1904. 130 pp. 10c.  
Describes the topography, geology, and soils of the areas and discusses stream flow, dams, water powers, and public water supplies.

102. Contributions to the hydrology of eastern United States, 1903; M. L. Fuller, geologist in charge. 1904. 522 pp. 30c.  
Contains a brief report on wells and springs of lower Michigan. The report comprises tabulated well records giving information as to location, owner, depth, yield, head, etc., supplemented by notes as to elevation above sea, materials penetrated, temperature, use, and quality; many miscellaneous analyses.

114. Underground waters of eastern United States; M. L. Fuller, geologist in charge. 1905. 285 pp., 18 pls. 25c.  
Contains brief reports as follows: Minnesota, by C. W. Hall; Wisconsin district, by Alfred R. Schultz; Lower Michigan; Illinois, by Frank Leverett; Indiana, by Frank Leverett; New York, by F. B. Weeks; Ohio, by Frank Leverett.  
Each of these reports describes briefly the topography of the area, the relation of the geology to the water supplies, and gives list of pertinent publications; lists also principal mineral springs.

Discusses common salt in coast and inland waters, salt as an index to pollution of streams and wells, the solutions and methods used in chlorine determinations, and the use of the normal chlorine map; gives charts and tables for chlorine in the New England States and New York.

145. Contributions to the hydrology of eastern United States, 1905; M. L. Fuller, geologist in charge. 1905. 220 pp., 6 pls. 10c.  
Contains three brief reports pertaining chiefly to areas in the St. Lawrence River basin.  
Two unusual types of artesian flow, by Myron L. Fuller. Describes (1) artesian flows from uniform, unconfined sand on Long Island, N. Y., and in Michigan; and (2) flow from jointed upper portion of limestone and other rocks in southeastern Michigan.
145. Contributions to the hydrology of eastern United States, 1905—Continued.
   Water resources of the Catatonk area, New York, by E. M. Kindle. Describes topography and geology of areas southeast of Finger Lake region, N. Y., including part of city of Ithaca; discusses briefly the artesian wells of Ithaca, the quality of the spring water at several small towns, and of the streams used for municipal supplies and for power.
   A ground-water problem in southeastern Michigan, by Myron L. Fuller. Discusses causes of failure of wells in certain areas in southeastern Michigan in 1904 and the application of the conclusions to other regions.

146. Destructive floods in the United States in 1904, by E. C. Murphy and others. 15c.
   Describes flood on Grand River, Mich., (from report of R. E. Horton), discussing streams, precipitation, and temperature, discharge, damage, and prevention of future damage.

   Gives by States (and within the States by counties) the location, depth, diameter, yield, height of water, and other features of wells 400 feet or more in depth; includes all wells listed in Water-Supply Papers 57 to 61; mentions also principal publications relating to deep borings.

   Describes by river systems, the drainage, geology, topography, rainfall, and run-off, water powers and dams.

149. Underground-water papers, 1906; M. L. Fuller, geologist in charge. 1906. 104 pp., 1 pl. 10c.
   Contains brief report entitled Flowing well districts in the eastern part of the northern peninsula of Michigan, by Frank Leverett.

150. Destructive floods in the United States in 1905, with a discussion of flood discharge and frequency and an index to flood literature, by E. C. Murphy and others. 1906. 105 pp., 4 pls. 15c.
   Contains accounts of floods on Sixmile Creek and Cayuga Inlet, N. Y. (in 1857, 1901, and 1905), and on Grand River, Michigan, and estimate of flood discharge and frequency for Genesee River; gives index to literature on floods in American streams.

151. Flowing wells and municipal water supplies in the southern portion of the southern peninsula of Michigan, by Frank Leverett and others. 1906. 292 pp., 5 pls. 50c.

152. Flowing wells and municipal water supplies in the middle and northern part of the southern peninsula of Michigan, by Frank Leverett and others. 1907. 393 pp., 5 pls. 50c.
   Nos. 182 and 183 describe in general the geographic features, water-bearing formations, drainage, quality of water, and subterranean water temperature, and give details concerning water supplies by counties. The reports contain many analyses.

   Discusses by river basins the topography, geology, and soils, the industrial and municipal pollution of the streams, and gives notes on the municipalities; contains many analyses.

154. Pollution of Illinois and Mississippi rivers by Chicago sewage (a digest of the testimony taken in the case of the State of Missouri v. The State of Illinois and the Sanitary District of Chicago), by M. O. Leighton. 1907. 369 pp., 2 pls. 40c.
   Scope indicated by amplification of title.

   Discusses collection of samples, method of examination, preparation of solutions, accuracy of estimates, and expression of analytical results; gives results of analyses of waters of Lake Superior and Lake Michigan, Kalamazoo and Grand rivers, Lake Huron, Lake Erie, Maumee River, and St. Lawrence and Oswegatchie rivers.

239. The quality of the surface waters of Illinois, by W. D. Collins. 1910. 94 pp., 3 pls. 10c.
   Discusses the natural and economic features that determine the character of the streams, describes the larger drainage basins and the methods of collecting and analyzing the samples of water, and discusses each river in detail with reference to its source, course, and quality of water includes short chapters on municipal supplies and industrial uses.

Describes relief, drainage, vegetation, soils and crops, industrial development, geologic formations; sources, movements, occurrence, and volume of ground water; methods of well construction and lifting devices; discusses in detail, for each county, surface features and drainage, geology, and ground water, city, village, and rural supplies, and gives records of wells and analyses of waters. Discusses also, under chemical character, methods of analyses and expression of results, mineral constituents, effect of the constituents on waters for domestic and industrial and medicinal uses, methods of purification, chemical composition; many analyses and field assays.

ANNUAL REPORTS.

Each of the papers contained in the annual reports was also issued in separate form. Annual reports are distributed free by the Geological Survey as long as its stock lasts. An asterisk (*) indicates that this stock has been exhausted. Many of the papers so marked, however, may be purchased from the SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Annual Reports 1 to 26 are royal octavo; later reports are octavo.


Potable waters of the eastern United States, by W J McGee, pp. 1 to 47. Discusses eastern water, stream waters, and ground waters, including mineral springs and artesian wells.


The water resources of Illinois, by Frank Leverett, pp. 695–849, Pls. CVIII to CXIII. Describes the physical features of the State, and the drainage basins, including Illinois, Des Plaines, Kankakee, Fox, Illinois-Vermillion, Spoon, Mackinaw, and Sangamon rivers, Macoupin Creek, Rock River, tributaries of the Mississippi in western Illinois, Kaskaskia, Big Muddy, and tributaries of the Wabash; discusses the rainfall and run-off, navigable waters and water powers, the wells supplying water for rural districts, and artesian wells; contains tabulated artesian-well data and water analyses.

Eighteenth Annual Report, United States Geological Survey, 1896–97, Charles D. Walcott, Director. 1897. 5 parts in 6 volumes. Pt. IV, hydrography, pp. x, 756, 102 plates, contains:

The water resources of Indiana and Ohio, by Frank Leverett, pp. 419–560, pls. xxxii to xxxvii. Describes Wabash, Whitewater, Great Miami, Little Miami, Scioto, Hocking, Muskingum, and Beaver rivers and lesser tributaries of the Ohio in Indiana and Ohio, the streams discharging into Lake Erie and Lake Michigan, and streams flowing to the Upper Mississippi through the Illinois; discusses shallow and drift wells, the flowing wells from the drift and deeper artesian wells, and gives records of wells at many of the cities; describes the mineral springs, and gives analyses of the waters; contains also tabulated lists of cities using surface waters for waterworks, and of cities and villages using shallow and deep well waters; discusses the source and quality of the city and village supplies, and gives precipitation tables for various points.


The rock waters of Ohio, by Edward Orton, pp. 633–717, pls. lxxi to lxxiii. Describes the principal geologic formations of Ohio and the waters from the different strata; describes the flowing wells at various points and the artesian wells of the deep preglacial channels in Allen, Auglaize, and Mercer counties; discusses city and village supplies; gives analyses of waters from various formations.

MONOGRAPHS.

Monographs are of quarto size. They are not distributed free, but may be obtained from the Geological Survey or from the Superintendent of Documents at the prices given. An asterisk (*) indicates that the Survey's stock of the paper is exhausted. (See Finding lists, pp. 89, 118.)

XLI. Glacial formations and drainage features of the Erie and Ohio basins, by Frank Leverett. 1902. 802 pp., 26 pls. $1.75.

Treats of an area extending westward from Genesee Valley in New York across northwestern Pennsylvania and Ohio, central and southern Indiana, and southward from Lakes Ontario and Erie to Allegheny and Ohio rivers.
BULLETINS.

An asterisk (*) indicates that the Geological Survey's stock of the paper is exhausted. Many of the papers so marked may be purchased from the SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS, WASHINGTON, D. C.


Discusses the importance of accurate well records to the driller, to owners of oil, gas, and water wells, and to the geologist; describes the general methods of work; gives tabulated records of wells in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin, and detailed records of wells in Onondaga County, New York, and Hancock and Wood counties, Ohio. These wells were selected because they give definite stratigraphic information.

*298. Record of deep-well drilling for 1905, by M. L. Fuller and Samuel Sanford. 1906. 299 pp. 25c.

Gives an account of progress in the collection of well records and samples; contains tabulated records of wells in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Vermont, and Wisconsin; and detailed records of wells in Cook County, Ill.; Erie County, N. Y.; Ottawa, Sandusky, and Summit counties, Ohio; and Manitowoc County, Wis. The wells of which detailed sections are given were selected because they afford valuable stratigraphic information.

GEOLOGIC FOLIOS.

Under the plan adopted for the preparation of a geologic map of the United States the entire area is divided into small quadrangles, bounded by certain meridians and parallels, and these quadrangles, which number several thousand, are separately surveyed and mapped. The unit of survey is also the unit of publication, and the maps and description of each quadrangle are issued in the form of a folio. When all the folios are completed they will constitute a Geologic Atlas of the United States.

A folio is designated by the name of the principal town or of a prominent natural feature within the quadrangle. Each folio includes maps showing the topography, geology, underground structure, and mineral deposits of the area mapped and several pages of descriptive text. The text explains the maps and describes the topographic and geologic features of the country and its mineral products. The topographic map shows roads, railroads, waterways, and, by contour lines, the shapes of the hills and valleys and the height above sea level of all points in the quadrangle. The areal-geology map shows the distribution of the various rocks at the surface. The structural-geology map shows the relations of the rocks to one another underground. The economic-geology map indicates the location of mineral deposits that are commercially valuable. The artesian-water map shows the depth to underground-water horizons. Economic-geology and artesian-water maps are included in folios if the conditions in the areas mapped warrant their publication. The folios are of special interest to students of geography and geology and are valuable as guides in the development and utilization of mineral resources.

The folios numbered from 1 to 163, inclusive, are published in only one form (18 by 22 inches), called the library edition. Some of the folios that bear numbers higher than 163 are published also in an actavo edition (6 by 9 inches). Owing to a fire in the Geological Survey building May 18, 1913, the stock of geologic folios was more or less damaged by fire and water, but 80 or 90 per cent of the folios are usable. They will be sold at the uniform price of 5 cents each, with no reduction for wholesale orders. This rate applies to folios in stock from 1 to 184, inclusive (except reprints), also to the library edition of folio 186. The library edition of folios 185, 187, and higher numbers sells for 25 cents a copy, except that some folios which contain an unusually large amount of matter sell at higher prices. The octavo edition of folio 185 and higher numbers sells for 50 cents a copy. If 34 folios selling at 25 cents each (or

1 Index maps showing areas in the St. Lawrence basin covered by topographic maps and by geologic folios will be mailed on receipt of request addressed to the Director, U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.
their equivalent in higher-priced folios) are ordered at one time a discount of 40 per cent is allowed; $5.10 is the minimum amount accepted at this rate.

All the folios contain descriptions of the drainage of the quadrangles. The folios in the following list contain also brief discussions of the underground waters in connection with the economic resources of the areas and more or less information concerning the utilization of the water resources.

An asterisk (*) indicates that the stock of the folio is exhausted.

81. Chicago, Illinois-Indiana. Describes an area embracing not only the immediate site of the city but adjacent parts of Cook, Dupage, and Will counties, Ill.; discusses the relief and drainage of the area, and describes the geologic formations, and under "Mineral resources" gives an account of the power water, surface waters, and deep and shallow rock wells. It discusses the quality of the waters and gives analyses of waters from artesian wells; gives also a list of papers relating to the geology and paleontology of the area.

140. Milwaukee special, Wisconsin. Describes the topography and the stratigraphic and historical geology of the area above the city of Milwaukee; under "Economic geology" discusses rainfall, water power, water supply of cities and villages, mineral springs, and artesian wells; gives analyses of spring waters and of artesian water in Milwaukee; also tabulated data concerning wells.

155. Ann Arbor, Mich. Describes an area drained by streams that flow either directly or indirectly to the west end of Lake Erie, and comprise a large part of Washtenaw County and small adjacent portions of Livingston, Oakland, Wayne, Monroe, and Lenawee counties, Mich. Discusses the streams and the present lakes, the lakes of the glacial period, and, under "Economic geology," the water resources, including the use of the rivers for power and of the underground waters, shallow and artesian, for city and village supplies; discusses the quality of the waters, and gives details by townships.

169. Watkins Glen, Catatonk Valley, New York. Describes two quadrangles located near the center of the southern tier of counties in the State of New York; describes the rivers, which include tributaries of the Susquehanna and the St. Lawrence, the lakes and swamps; and, under "Economic geology," springs and shallow and deep wells; discusses also water supply at Ithaca.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

Other Federal bureaus and State and other organizations have from time to time published reports relating to the water resources of the various sections of the country. Notable among those pertaining to the St. Lawrence River basin are the reports of the Chief of Engineers United States Army, the State Geological Survey of Illinois, the Illinois Water-Supply Commission, the Rivers and Lakes Commission of Illinois, the New York State Conservation Commission and State Water-Supply Commission, and the water-power report of the Tenth Census (vol. 16). The following reports deserve special mention:


Chemical survey of the waters of Illinois, report for the years 1897-1902, by A. W. Palmer, with report on geology of Illinois as related to its water supply, by Charles W. Rolfe: Univ. Illinois Pub.


Report on the water resources investigation of Minnesota by the State Drainage Commission, 1910.


Many of these reports can be obtained from the various commissions, and probably all can be consulted in the public libraries of the larger cities.
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY HYDROLOGIC REPORTS OF GENERAL INTEREST.

The following list comprises reports not readily classifiable by drainage basins and covering a wide range of hydrologic investigations:

WATER-SUPPLY PAPERS.


Describes pumps and motive powers, windmills, water wheels, and various kinds of engines, also storage reservoirs to retain pumped water until needed for irrigation.

*3. Sewage irrigation, by G. W. Rafter. 1897. 100 pp., 4 pls. (See Water-Supply Paper 22.)

Discusses methods of sewage disposal by intermittent filtration and by irrigation; describes utilization of sewage in Germany, England, and France, and sewage purification in the United States.

*8. Windmills for irrigation, by E. C. Murphy. 1897. 49 pp., 8 pls.

Gives results of experimental tests of windmills during the summer of 1896 in the vicinity of Garden, Kansas; describes instruments and methods and draws conclusions.

*14. New tests of certain pumps and water lifts used in irrigation, by O. P. Hood. 1898. 91 pp., 1 pl.

Discusses efficiency of pumps and water lifts of various types.


Includes tables and descriptions of wind wheels, makes comparisons of wheels of several types and discusses results.


Gives résumé of Water-Supply Paper No. 3; discusses pollution of certain streams, experiment on purification of factory wastes in Massachusetts, value of commercial fertilizers, and describes American sewage disposal plants by States; contains bibliography of publications relating to sewage utilization and disposal.

*32. Water resources of Puerto Rico, by H. M. Wilson. 1899. 48 pp., 17 pls. 15c.

Describes briefly topography, climate, rivers, irrigation methods, soils, forestation, water power, and transportation facilities.

41. The windmill; its efficiency and economic use, Part I, by E. C. Murphy. 1901. 72 pp., 14 pls. 15c.

42. The windmill; its efficiency and economic use, Part II, by E. C. Murphy. 1901. 75 pp., 2 pls. 10c.

Nos. 41 and 42 give details of results of experimental tests with windmills of various types.

43. Conveyance of water in irrigation canals, flumes, and pipes, by Samuel Fortier. 1901. 86 pp., 15 pls.

44. Profiles of rivers in the United States, by Henry Gannett. 1901. 100 pp., 11 pls. 15c.

Gives elevations and distance along rivers of the United States, also brief descriptions of many of the streams. Arrangement geographic. Many river profiles are scattered through other reports on surface waters in various parts of the United States.

56. Methods of stream measurement. 1901. 51 pp., 12 pls. 15c.

Describes the methods used by the Survey in 1901-2. (See also Nos. 64, 94, and 95.)

57. Preliminary list of deep borings in the United States, Part I (Alabama-Montana), by N. H. Darton. 1902. 60 pp. (See No. 149.) 5c.
Nos. 67 and 61 contain information as to depth, diameter, yield, and head of water in borings more than 400 feet deep; under head "Remarks" gives information concerning temperature, quality of water, purposes of boring, etc. The lists are arranged by States, and the States are arranged alphabetically. A second revised edition was published in 1905 as Water-Supply Paper 149 (q. v.). 5c.

64. Accuracy of stream measurements, by E. C. Murphy. 1902. 99 pp., 4 pls.
(See No. 95.) 10c.
Describes methods of measuring velocity of water and of measuring and computing stream flow and compares results obtained with the different instruments and methods; describes also experiments and results at the Cornell University hydraulic laboratory. A second, enlarged edition published as Water-Supply Paper 95.

67. The motions of underground waters, by C. S. Stichter. 1902. 106 pp., 8 pls. 15c.
Discusses origin, depth, and amount of underground waters; permeability of rocks and porosity of soils; causes, rates, and laws of motions of underground water; surface and deep zones of flow, and recovery of waters by open wells and artesian and deep wells; treats of the shape and position of the water table gives simple methods of measuring yield of flowing well; describes artesian wells at Savannah, Ga.

72. Sewage pollution in the metropolitan area near New York City and its effect on inland water resources, by M. O. Leighton. 1902. 75 pp., 8 pls. 10c.
Defines "normal" and "polluted" waters and discusses the damage resulting from pollution.

77. The water resources of Molokai, Hawaiian Islands, by Waldemar Lindgren. 1903. 62 pp., 4 pls. 10c.
Describes briefly the topography, geology, coral reefs, climate, soils, vegetation, forests, fauna of the island, the springs, running streams and wells, and discusses the utilization of the surface and underground waters.

80. The relation of rainfall to run-off, by G. W. Rafter. 1903. 104 pp. 10c.
Treats of measurements of rainfall and laws and measurements of stream flow; gives rainfall, run-off, and evaporation formulas; discusses effect of forests on rainfall and run-off.

First edition was published in Part II of the Twelfth Annual Report.

Contains, in addition to an account of the organization of the hydrographic [water-resources] branch of the United States Geological Survey, and the reports of the conference, the following papers of more or less general interest:
Limits of an irrigation project, by D. W. Ross.
Relation of Federal and State laws to irrigation, by Morris Bien.
Electrical transmission of power for pumping, by H. A. Storrs.
Correct design and stability of high masonry dams, by Geo. Y. Wiener.
Irrigation surveys and the use of the plane-table, by J. B. Lippincott.
The use of alkaline waters for irrigation, by Thomas A. Means.

Gives instruction for field and office work relating to measurements of stream flow by current meters. (See also No. 93.)

Describes methods of measuring and computing stream flow and compares results derived from different instruments and methods. (See also No. 94.)

103. A review of the laws forbidding pollution of inland waters in the United States, by E. B. Goodell. 1904. 120 pp. (See No. 152.) 10c.
Explains the legal principles under which antipollution statutes become operative, quotes court decisions to show authority for various deductions, and classifies according to scope the statutes enacted in the different States.
110. Contributions to the hydrology of eastern United States, 1904; M. L. Fuller, geologist in charge. 1905. 211 pp., 5 pls. 10c.
Contains the following reports of general interest. The scope of each paper is indicated by its title.
Description of underflow meter used in measuring the velocity and direction of underground water, by Charles S. Slichter.
The California or "stovepipe" method of well construction, by Charles S. Slichter.
Approximate methods of measuring the yield of flowing wells, by Charles S. Slichter.
Corrections necessary in accurate determinations of flow from vertical well casings, from notes furnished by A. N. Talbot.
Experiment relating to problems of well contamination at Quitman, Ga., by S. W. McCalle.
Notes on the hydrology of Cuba, by M. L. Fuller.

113. The disposal of strawboard and oil-well wastes, by R. L. Sackett and Isaiah Bowman. 1905. 52 pp., 4 pls. 5c.
The first paper discusses the pollution of streams by sewage and by trade wastes, describes the manufacture of strawboard, and gives results of various experiments in disposing of the waste. The second paper describes briefly the topography, drainage, and geology of the region about Marion, Ind., the contamination of rock wells and of streams by waste oil and brine.

114. Underground waters of eastern United States; M. L. Fuller, geologist in charge. 1905. 285 pp., 18 pls. 25c.
Contains report on "Occurrence of underground waters," by M. L. Fuller, discussing sources, amount, and temperature of waters, permeability and storage capacity of rocks, water-bearing formation, recovery of water by springs, wells, and pumps, essential conditions of artesian flows, and general conditions affecting underground waters in eastern United States.

115. River surveys and profiles made during 1903, by W. C. Hall and J. C. Hoyt. 1905. 115 pp., 4 pls. 10c.
Contains results of surveys made to determine location of undeveloped power sites.

Scope indicated by title.

Scope indicated by title.

122. Relation of the law to underground waters, by D. W. Johnson. 1905. 55 pp. 5c.
Defines and classifies underground waters, gives common-law rules relating to their use, and cites State legislative acts affecting them.

140. Field measurements of the rate of movement of underground waters, by C. S. Slichter. 1905. 122 pp., 15 pls. 15c.
Discusses the capacity of sand to transmit water, describes measurements of underflow in Rio Hondo, San Gabriel, and Mohave River valleys, Cal., and on Long Island, N. Y.; gives results of tests of wells and pumping plants, and describes stovepipe method of well construction.

143. Experiments on steel-concrete pipes on a working scale, by J. H. Quinton. 1905. 61 pp., 4 pls. 5c.
Scope indicated by title.

Discusses common salt in coast and inland waters, salt as an index to pollution of streams and wells, the solutions and methods used in chlorine determinations, and the use of the normal chlorine map; gives charts and tables for chlorine in the New England States and New York.

145. Contributions to the hydrology of eastern United States, 1905; M. L. Fuller, geologist in charge. 1905. 220 pp., 6 pls. 10c.
Contains brief reports of general interest as follows:
Drainage of ponds into drilled wells, by Robert E. Horton. Discusses efficiency, cost, and capacity of drainage wells, and gives statistics of such wells in southern Michigan.
Construction of so-called fountain and geyser springs, by Myron L. Fuller.
A convenient gage for determining low artesian heads, by Myron L. Fuller.

Contains brief account of the organization of the hydrographic [water-resources] branch and the Reclamation Service, reports of conferences and committees, circulars of instruction, and many brief reports on subjects closely related to reclamation, and a bibliography of technical papers by members of the service. Of the papers read at the conference those listed below (scope indicated by title) are of more or less general interest:

Proposed State code of water laws, by Morris Bien.
Power engineering applied to irrigation problems, by O. H. Ensign.
Estimates on tunneling in irrigation projects, by A. L. Fellows.
Collection of stream-gaging data, by N. C. Grover.
Diamond-drill methods, by G. A. Hammond.
Mean-velocity and area curves, by F. W. Hana.
Importance of general hydrographic data concerning basins of streams gaged, by R. E. Horton.
Effect of aquatic vegetation on stream flow, by R. E. Horton.
Sanitary regulations governing construction camps, by M. O. Leighton.
Alkali soils, by Thos. H. Means.
Cost of stream-gaging work, by E. C. Murphy.
Equipment of a cable gaging station, by E. C. Murphy.
Silting of reservoirs, by W. M. Reed.
Farm-unit classification, by D. W. Ross.
Cost of power for pumping irrigating water, by H. A. Storrs.
Records of flow at current-meter gaging stations during the frozen season, by F. H. Tillinghast.

Destructive floods in United States in 1904, by E. C. Murphy. 15c.

Contains a brief account of "A method of computing cross-section area of waterways," including formulas for maximum discharge and areas of cross section.


Gives by States (and within the States by counties), location, depth, diameter, yield, height of water, and other available information, concerning wells 400 feet or more in depth; includes all wells listed in Water-Supply Papers 57 to 61; mentions also principal publications relating to deep borings.

Weir experiments, coefficients, and formulas, by R. E. Horton. 1906. 189 pp., 38 pls. (See Water-Supply Paper 200.) 15c.

Field assay of water, by M. O. Leighton. 1905. 77 pp., 4 pls. 10c.

Discusses methods, instruments, and reagents used in determining turbidity, color, iron, chlorides, and hardness in connection with the studies of the quality of water in various parts of the United States.


Fluctuations of the water level in wells, with special reference to Long Island, N. Y., by A. C. Veatch. 1906. 83 pp., 9 pls. 25c.

Includes general discussion of fluctuation due to rainfall and evaporation, barometric changes, temperature changes in rivers, changes in lake level, tidal changes, effects of settlement, irrigation, dams, underground water developments, and to indeterminate causes.

Underground water papers, 1906; M. L. Fuller, geologist in charge. 1906. 104 pp., 1 pl. 10c.

Gives account of work in 1905, lists of publications relating to underground waters, and contains the following brief reports of general interest:

Significance of the term "artesian," by Myron L. Fuller.
Representation of wells and springs on maps, by Myron L. Fuller.
Total amount of free water in the earth's crust, by Myron L. Fuller.
Use of fluorescein in the study of underground waters, by R. B. Dole.
Problems of water contamination, by Isaiah Bowman.
Instances of improvement of water in wells, by Myron L. Fuller.

Destructive floods in the United States in 1905, with a discussion of flood discharge and frequency and an index to flood literature, by E. C. Murphy and others. 1906. 105 pp., 4 pls. 15c.
163. Bibliographic review and index of underground-water literature published in the United States in 1905, by M. L. Fuller, F. G. Clapp, and B. L. Johnson. 1906. 130 pp. 15c.

Scope indicated by title.

*179. Prevention of stream pollution by distillery refuse, based on investigations at Lynchburg, Ohio, by Herman Stabler. 1906. 34 pp., 1 pl. 10c.

Describes grain distillation, treatment of slop, sources, character, and effects of effluents on streams; discusses filtration, precipitation, fermentation, and evaporation methods of disposal of wastes without pollution.

180. Turbine water-wheel tests and power tables, by R. E. Horton. 1906. 134 pp., 2 pls. 20c.

Scope indicated by title.


Discusses composition, disposal, purification, and treatment of sewages and recent tendencies in sewage-disposal practice in England, Germany, and the United States; describes character of crude sewage at Boston, removal of suspended matter, treatment in septic tanks, and purification in intermittent sand filtration and coarse material; gives bibliography.

*186. Stream pollution by acid-iron wastes, a report based on investigations made at Shelby, Ohio, by Herman Stabler. 1906. 36 pp., 1 pl. 10c.

Gives history of pollution by acid-iron wastes at Shelby, Ohio, and resulting litigation; discusses effect of acid-iron liquors on sewage purification processes, recovery of copperas from acid-iron wastes, and other processes for removal of pickling liquor.

*187. Determination of stream flow during the frozen season, by H. K. Barrows and R. E. Horton. 1907. 93 pp., 1 pl. 15c.

Scope indicated by title.

*189. The prevention of stream pollution by strawboard waste, by E. B. Phelps. 1906. 29 pp., 2 pls. 5c.

Describes manufacture of strawboard, present and proposed methods of disposal of waste liquors, laboratory investigations of precipitation and sedimentation, and field studies of amounts and character of water used, raw material and finished product, and mechanical filtration.

*194. Pollution of Illinois and Mississippi rivers by Chicago sewage (a digest of the testimony taken in the case of the State of Missouri v. The State of Illinois and the Sanitary District of Chicago), by M. O. Leighton. 1907. 369 pp., 2 pls. 40c.

Scope indicated by amplification of title.


Gives results of measurements of flow of Alaskan streams, discusses available water supply for ditch and pipe lines and power development; presents notes for investors.

*200. Weir experiments, coefficients, and formulas, revision of paper No. 150, by R. E. Horton. 1907. 195 pp., 38 pls. 35c.

Scope indicated by title.

*218. Water-supply investigations in Alaska, 1906–7 (Nome and Kougarok regions, Seward Peninsula; Fairbanks district, Yukon-Tanana region), by F. F. Henshaw and C. C. Covert. 1908. 156 pp., 12 pls. 25c.

Describes the drainage basins, gives results of observations at the gaging stations, and discusses the water supply of the ditches and pipe lines, and possibilities of development; gives also meteorological records.

*226. The pollution of streams by sulphite-pulp waste, a study of possible remedies, by E. B. Phelps. 1908. 37 pp., 1 pl. 10c.

Describes manufacture of sulphite pulp, the waste liquors, and the experimental work leading to suggestions as to methods of preventing stream pollution.

228. Water-supply investigations of the Yukon-Tanana region, Alaska, 1907 and 1908 (Fairbanks, Circle, and Rampart districts), by C. C. Covert and C. E. Ellsworth. 1909. 108 pp., 7 pls. 20c.

Describes the drainage basins; gives results of observations at gaging stations; discusses the water supplies of the ditches and pipe lines and possibilities of hydraulic development.
229. The disinfection of sewage and sewage filter effluents, with a chapter on the putrecibility and stability of sewage effluents, by E. B. Phelps. 1909. 91 pp., 1 pl. 15c.
Scope indicated by title.

234. Papers on the conservation of water resources. 1909. 96 pp., 2 pls. 15c.
Contains the following papers, whose scope is indicated by their titles: Distribution of rainfall, by Henry Gannett; Floods, by M. O. Leighton; Developed water powers, compiled under the direction of W. M. Stewart, with discussion by M. O. Leighton; Undeveloped water powers, by M. O. Leighton; Irrigation, by F. H. Newell; Underground waters, by W. C. Mendenhall; Denudation, by R. B. Dole and Herman Stabler; Control of catchment areas, by H. N. Parke.

235. The purification of some textile and other factory wastes, by Herman Stabler and G. H. Pratt. 1909. 76 pp. 10c.
Discusses waste waters from wool-scouring, bleaching, and dyeing cotton yarn, bleaching cotton piece goods, and manufacture of oleomargarine, fertilizer, and glue.

Describes collection of samples, method of examination, preparation of solutions, accuracy of estimates, and expression of analytical results.

Discusses hydraulic power and irrigation, French, Italian, and Swiss legislation relative to the development of water powers, and laws proposed in the French Parliament; reviews work of bureaus of hydraulics and agricultural improvement of the French department of agriculture, and gives résumé of Federal and State water-power legislation in the United States.

255. Underground waters for farm use, by M. L. Fuller. 1910. 58 pp., 17 pls. 15c.
Discusses rocks as sources of water supply and the relative safety of supplies from different materials; springs, and their protection; open or dug and deep wells, their location, yield, relative cost, protection, and safety; advantages and disadvantages of cisterns and combination wells and cisterns.

257. Well-drilling methods, by Isaiah Bowman. 1911. 139 pp., 4 pls. 15c.
Discusses amount, distribution, and disposal of rainfall, water-bearing rocks, amount of underground water, artesian conditions, and oil and gas bearing formations; gives history of well drilling in Asia, Europe, and the United States; describes in detail the various methods and the machinery used; discusses loss of tools and geologic difficulties; contamination of well waters and methods of prevention; tests of capacity and measurement of depth; and costs of sinking wells.


259. The underground waters of southwestern Ohio, by M. L. Fuller and F. G. Clapp, with a discussion of the chemical character of the waters, by R. B. Dole. 1912. 228 pp., 9 pls. 35c.
Describes the topography, climate, and geology of the region, the water-bearing formations, the source, mode of occurrence, and head of the waters, and municipal supplies; gives details by counties; discusses in supplement, under chemical character, method of analysis and expression of results, mineral constituents, effect of the constituents on waters for domestic, industrial, or medicinal uses, methods of purification, chemical composition; many analyses and field assays. The matter in the supplement was also published in Water-Supply Paper 254 (The underground waters of north-central Indiana).

274. Some stream waters of the western United States, with chapters on sediment carried by the Rio Grande and the industrial application of water analyses, by Herman Stabler. 1911. 188 pp. 15c.
Describes collection of samples, plan of analytical work, and methods of analyses; discusses soap-consuming power of waters, water softening, boiler waters, and water for irrigation; gives results of analyses of waters of the Rio Grande and of Pecos, Gallinas, and Hondo rivers.


Contains results of work at gaging stations.

*315. The purification of public water supplies, by G. A. Johnson. 1913. 84 pp., 8 pls. 10c.

Discusses ground, lake, and river waters as public supplies, development of waterworks systems in the United States, water consumption, and typhoid fever; describes methods of filtration and sterilization of water, and municipal water softening.


Describes the general features of the islands and gives results of measurements of streams and of observations of rainfall and evaporation; contains a gazetteer.

334. The Ohio Valley flood of March–April, 1913 (including comparisons with some earlier floods) by A. H. Horton and H. J. Jackson. 1913. 96 pp., 32 pls.

Although relating specifically to floods in the Ohio Valley, this report discusses also the causes of floods and the prevention of damage by floods.


Contains results of stream measurements on the islands in 1912.

337. The effects of ice on stream flow, by William Glenn Hoyt. 1913. 76 pp., 7 pls.

Discusses methods of measuring the winter flow of streams.

**ANNUAL REPORTS.**


*The requisite and qualifying conditions of artesian wells, by T. C. Chamberlain, pp. 125 to 173, Pl. XXI. Scope indicated by title.


*Irrigation in India, by H. M. Wilson, pp. 368–561, Pls. CVII to CXLVI. (See Water-Supply Paper 87.)*


*American irrigation engineering, by H. M. Wilson, pp. 101–349, Pls. CXI to CXLV. Discusses the economic aspects of irrigation, alkaline drainage, silt and sedimentation; gives brief history of legislation; describes perennial canals in Idaho-California, Wyoming, and Arizona; discusses water storage at reservoirs of the California and other projects, subsurface sources of supply pumping and subirrigation.*


*Potable waters of the eastern United States, by W J McGee, pp. 1 to 47. Discusses cistern water, stream waters, and ground waters, including mineral springs and artesian wells.*

*Natural mineral waters of the United States, by A. C. Peale, pp. 49–88, Pls. III and IV. Discusses the origin and flow of mineral springs, the source of mineralization, thermal springs, the chemical composition and analysis of spring waters, geographic distribution, and the utilization of mineral waters; gives a list of American mineral spring resorts; contains also some analyses.*
XVI  STREAM-GAGING STATIONS, ETC., 1885–1913.

Nineteenth Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey, 1897–98, Charles D. Walcott, Director. 1898. (Parts II, III, and V, 1899.) 6 parts in 7 vols. and separate case for maps with Pt. V. Pt. II, papers chiefly of a theoretical nature, pp. v, 938, 172 plates. $2.65. Contains: *Principles and conditions of the movements of ground water, by F. H. King, pp. 59–294, Pls. VI to XVII. Discusses the amount of water stored in sandstone, in soil, and in other rocks, the depth to which ground water penetrates; gravitational, thermal, and capillary movements of ground waters; and the configuration of the ground-water surface; gives the results of experimental investigations on the flow of air and water through a rigid, porous media, and through sands, sandstones, and silts; discusses results obtained by other investigators, and summarizes results of observations; discusses also rate of flow of water through sand and rock, the growth of rivers, rate of filtration through soil, interference of wells, etc.

Twentieth Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey, 1898–99, Charles D. Walcott, Director. 1899. (Parts II, III, IV, V, and VII, 1900.) 7 parts in 8 vols. and separate case for maps with Pt. V. Pt. IV, Hydrography, vii, 660 pp., 75 plates. $1.85. Contains: *Hydrography of Nicaragua, by A. F. Davis, pp. 568–637, Pls. LXIV to LXXV. Describes the topographic features of the boundary, the lake basin, and Río San Juan; gives a brief résumé of the boundary dispute; discusses rainfall, temperature, and relative humidity, evaporation, resources, and productions, the ship, railway, and canal projects; gives the history of the investigations by the Canal Commission, and results of measurements on the Río Grande, on streams tributary to Lake Nicaragua, and on Río San Juan and its tributaries.


BULLETINS.

*32. Lists and analyses of the mineral springs of the United States (a preliminary study), by A. C. Peale. 1886. 235 pp. Defines mineral waters, lists the springs by States, and gives tables of analyses so far as available.


*298. Record of deep-well drilling for 1905, by M. L. Fuller and Samuel Sanford. 1906. 299 pp. 25c. Bulletins 264 and 298 discuss the importance of accurate well records to the driller, to owners of oil, gas, and water wells, and to the geologist; describes the general methods of work; gives tabulated records of wells by States, and detailed records selected as affording valuable stratigraphic information.

*319. Summary of the controlling conditions of artesian flows, by Myron L. Fuller, 1908. 10c. Describes underground reservoirs, the sources of underground waters, the confining agents, the primary and modifying factors of artesian circulation, the essential and modifying factors of artesian flow, and typical artesian systems.

479. The geochemical interpretation of water analyses, by Chase Palmer. 1911. 31 pp. 5c. Discusses the expression of chemical analyses, the chemical character of water and the properties of natural waters; gives a classification of waters based on property values and reacting values, and discusses the character of the waters of certain rivers as interpreted directly from the results of analyses; discusses also the relation of water properties to geologic formations, silica in river water, and the character of the water of the Mississippi and the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River as indicated by chemical analyses.
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1 Many of the reports contain brief subject bibliographies. See abstracts.
2 Many analyses of river, spring, and well waters are scattered through publications, as noted in abstracts.
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<td>Saranac River</td>
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xix
### STREAM-GAGING STATIONS, ETC., 1885–1913.

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<tbody>
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<td>Shiawassee River</td>
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<td>Thunder Bay River</td>
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<td>Tiffin River</td>
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