

MINUTES OF A MEETING
OF THE
STATE WATER CONSERVATION COMMISSION

Held in the Court Room of the McHenry County Court House, Towner, N. Dak.
1:30 P.M., on May 20, 1943.

Vice Chairman Kenneth W. Simons called the meeting to order of the State Water Conservation Commission and numerous farmers, ranchers and others interested at 1:40 P.M. in the Court Room of the McHenry County Court House. Roll showed Commissioners Simons, Dahl and Orlady present. Mr. J. J. Walsh, Assistant Engineer, and Mr. C. F. Kelsch, Assistant Attorney General, were also present.

Vice Chairman Simons: This meeting of the State Water Conservation Commission was called at the solicitation of the farmers and ranchers of the Mouse River Valley to examine the supply of water here, the control of water and the allocation of uses of water. Governor Moses was very much interested in having the Commission meet in Towner, but the press of other business prevents him from attending this meeting. He is personally familiar with the situation here and knows what has been done and what may be done. I think I can say that whatever action is taken by you in this valley will have the support of the Governor, and so far as can be by the Water Commission itself. I would like you to speak with utmost frankness of the facts. Unless we have the facts it will be impossible for us to help you in any way or to formulate any policy that the State can follow. I want to call for volunteers, but I have asked Mr. Nels G. Johnson to assist us in the presentation of this situation.

I would like to introduce to you the members of the State Water Conservation Commission who are with us today. I am Mr. Kenneth W. Simons, Vice-Chairman of the Commission from Bismarck, Mr. Lewis T. Orlady, a Commissioner from Jamestown, Mr. Einar H. Dahl, a Commissioner from Watford City, Mr. J. J. Walsh, Assistant Engineer of the Commission, who is acting in the place of Mr. John T. Tucker, Secretary and Chief Engineer and State Engineer, Mr. Clem Kelsch, Assistant Attorney General, who is representing the Attorney General's office, and Miss Logan, our stenographer.

Mr. Nels G. Johnson: I represent the Board of Flood Irrigation of the Eaton Irrigation Project which lies adjacent to the City of Towner south, west, north and east of the Mouse River. Would you like me to state some of the facts? Then the other men could state their facts.

Gentlemen of the Commission and Ranchers: As you all know, prior to the development of the Mouse River which is also known as the Souris River, this year the river came to us with an overflow after so many years we did not have water. It was in 1933 and 1934 when the development of the river began. Prior to the development of the river the ranchers utilized the overflow of the river for the inundation of their lands. I can supply factual information which shows that some of the old timers can show us the construction of ditches, some dikes, and other structures that facilitated the flowing of the river. Also some ditches that drained the overflow. In 1934 and 1935 the Federal Government under the Biological Survey, which was under the Department of Agriculture, purchased a lot of land in the meadows and adjacent to the meadows of McHenry, Ward and Bottineau Counties. About 58,000 acres, probably run a little more. Then there was constructed the reservoir northwest of Minot known as Lake Darling, while the development of the river was taking place under the Bureau of Biological Survey. The Eaton Dam, about 7 or 8 miles from Towner, was constructed. We finally procured an agreement with the Secretary of Agriculture concerning some water rights for the Eaton Flood Project. I believe a copy is on file with the Commission. The water rights were arrived at by that agreement. There has been disagreement. There is a difference in the

interpretation of the agreement, but that is the agreement under which we have operated. In years when there is a small run-off the water has been insufficient to flood the meadows where desired and the Fish and Wildlife Service has taken the position and still maintains it, that the stored water in Lake Darling still belongs to them and they cannot or will not agree to releasing any portion of that water to flood our project unless it is according to the terms of the agreement as they understand the agreement. This year we have a unique situation. We have too much water. As I see it, this has resulted from three different things. There was an unusual amount of snow in March which melted very quickly and caused a great deal of run-off, filled the river, Lake Darling and inundated the meadows up to the Canadian Border. The storage in the reservoir to facilitate the spring run-off. The reservoir became full and a great deal of water went over the spillway. The amount as to acre feet or second feet, I do not know. This caused the river to be kept full to its banks ever since March 20 to the present time and although it is now beginning to fall, it is falling very slowly. The meadows have been inundated from the latter part of March when the ice broke up until now. Then another fact, in addition to the water that went over the spillway, there have been releases of water into the river from the reservoir. I understand the upper and lower reservoirs at Upham are full of water. It appears that in dry years or in years like this the control of water has not been satisfactory to the ranchers on the river. It is an undisputed fact that the river is now in control of the Fish and Wildlife Service. Any release of water affects the Eaton Project and the ranchers below. There has been and still is considerable complaint among the ranchers of the river that the flooding of marshes, particularly in Bottineau and McHenry Counties, has been flooded with no regard to the ranchers. The release of the water from the upper reservoir to the lower is bound to affect the interest of the ranchers in between. We are interested in the river and the lands adjacent to the river because of the immense agricultural interests. With utilization of water the possibilities of the river are almost beyond us. In ordinary years the production is one half ton to one ton, but when the land is flooded it is two or three tons of hay per acre. We feel that the water should be controlled and should be available and utilized for the benefit of the farmers. The valley will support a great number of cattle and it seems to me that in the interest of food production, the land should be irrigated to increase the capacity and permit the ranchers to raise more cattle, etc. That is just a brief statement of the facts. What I am interested in seeing is that the ranchers get the benefit of the flooded waters. I do not think there is much possibility as long as the best part of the flood water is under control of the Fish and Wildlife Service. They have appropriated this water under certain acts.

Comm. Simons: The Commission is not only interested in the Eaton Flood situation, but the farmers and ranchers who are not in the Eaton Flood Project.

Mr. Nels Johnson: I am vitally interested in all the ranchers of the valley.

Mr. W. M. Harrington of Minot: My ranch is north of Burlington, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles below the government land. My meadow is on both sides of the river. It was flooded this spring for $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile wide and about one mile long. I have a pumping system I use, but I talked with a fellow who is interested in the flood system at the Burlington Project and he thinks it would be a slight cost to flood our valley too. It could be done by raising the dam just a couple of feet. I came here out of a personal interest and do not represent any others from that territory. We are just below the government land and the water is available. I can get water for my private rights as I have the rights.

Comm. Simons: What date is your water right?

Mr. Harrington: I think it is 1914. It is one of the oldest on the river.

Comm. Simons: Do you think many up there would be interested in the development?

Mr. Harrington: Mr. H. Johnson and George Johnson would be interested.

Comm. Simons: Have you got the land that Mr. Graham irrigated? What luck have you had?

Mr. Harrington: This is the third year. This pumping system will work but it takes a lot of diking and improvements if I am going to continue. Mr. Graham has moved the pump three times, which is an unsatisfactory situation. I think there are possibilities.

Comm. Simons: The Commission would be glad to hear from you and others in that territory.

Mr. Harrington: I think it could be worked out.

Comm. Simons: I think it would be cheaper and better.

Mr. Nels Johnson: We have our County Commissioners here.

Mr. Clarence Smeestad: I do not live on the river so do not know much about it. We are representing the County as a whole.

Comm. Simons: Has the County taken any action on this matter?

Mr. Smeestad: The Flood Board has taken some action. I do not understand the situation as well as the others.

Mr. C. P. Brandon, County Commissioner: I really do not know much about it. I was here at the time it was established. I think it is a very good thing. It seems to me there are two different setups, there is the Eaton Project and then two or three other projects. The whole thing is that it is not operated the way it should be. You take it this spring, the water backed up from the government ponds. The surplus could not be taken care of. We should have known the amount of water there was. If we had more current in this river. There is room for improvement. If the projects would work together and take care of the water when there is too little or too much.

Comm. Orlady: If there was synchronized control and one person looking after the whole thing, it would be better?

Mr. Brandon: Yes.

Comm. Orlady: There has to be one person running it?

Mr. Brandon: Yes.

Mr. C. F. Kelsch: I would like to offer a suggestion as to the kind of examination, etc. I would like to outline what I think is necessary for an intelligent survey. I think we should have these men tell us the number of acres, if they can remember, the water that has been deficient and the months it has occurred, the approximate number of users, farmers or ranchers, either for irrigation or flooding of meadows so we know how many farmers are affected in order to get the scope and size of interest. I think we should have a statement of the number of years they have had a surplus and a deficiency. We should know the conditions of the last 15 or 20 years and determine whether there are possibilities of draining this water; the approximate damages that are caused by the excess floods in view of the fact that

we do not have facilities to control the stream. I think we should have something to indicate the quality of the crop as well as the quantity.

Comm. Simons: The Commission is fairly well familiar with the situation as it relates to the Eaton Flood Project and the Fish and Wildlife Service. What I would like to have developed, is some indication of the number of individuals who historically have water rights on this river and who are interested in using this water. As I understand it, the water is under some kind of control. The result is that you no longer have the natural conditions, you do not have the water to flood the land. It seems to me that there is controversy between the Eaton Dam Project and the Government. The policy of the State of North Dakota is to make use of the water in this stream for the best interest of all people on the Eaton Project and all others, and how many people outside of the Eaton Flood Project are using water from natural floods or any other diversion of water.

C. W. Olson: We are not allowed to touch this water so how are we going to use it? As far as trying to pump or use any of this water, why should I try to do that. I have tried to get water rights, but I cannot get any.

Comm. Simons: How many acres would you like to irrigate Mr. Olson?

Mr. Olson: About 400 acres. I was turned down by the State Engineer on water rights.

Comm. Simons: You have 400 acres and cannot use the water?

Mr. Olson: Yes.

H. B. Hoadley: I have control of about 480 acres, but this is the worst flood since 1927. My neighbor has water that will be on until next September. He has no was of getting rid of it. When the water is released, I have to go a mile around to cut my hay.

Comm. Simons: You have trouble getting water to your hay land?

Mr. Hoadley: Yes and I can't use it. I have one of the oldest ranches.

Comm. Simons: When did the first owner start to take water out.

Mr. Hoadley: They relied upon the natural floods.

Comm. Simons: How long have you been on the place?

Mr. Hoadley: Four years.

Comm. Simons: You were not on it at the time the government took it over?

Mr. Hoadley: No.

Comm. Simons: Mr. Thomas wouldn't give you a water right, Mr. Olson?

Mr. Olson: No.

Comm. Simons: Is it not true that at that time the water was under an injunction.

Mr. Olson: No, I was down there before that. The Country Club got a water right

after that. You said you would have pushed it through for me had you known it was up at the time the Country Club's request was. I had a lot of trouble getting water for my cattle this winter out of the river. There were 20 water holes put in to get water, but I was short of stock water. I could have this statement verified by others as to the water holes.

Comm. Simons: In the event that any of you have trouble getting water out for cattle, you should notify the Commission at once. Stock water takes precedence over all others. Did you ever have any ditches built on your place?

Mr. Olson: Yes, that is when Mr. Harvey owned the place. The State Engineer ordered him to take his dam out. He went to Bismarck and was told to let the water go through. The dam was put in by Mr. Schultz.

Comm. Simons: You made a statement to the Commission at the time the dam was put in?

Mr. Olson: I think I did.

Comm. Simons: Did it go in after the Foxholm Dam?

Mr. Olson: I cannot say.

Comm. Simons: The Commission feels that there are historical water rights on this river which are being and have been ignored. Without making any declaration of the law, the Commission would like to know what these historical rights are and who wishes to make a claim to them. Any who have never made a claim are probably out of luck. Where provision has been made before the Fish and Wildlife Service came in, you may have a chance of getting some action. We cannot give a newcomer water rights. If they built ditches, dikes, etc. in the 70's, I believe that is a prescriptive use of water.

Mr. Ed. Keyes: Does Ole Gilbertson have water rights?

Thor Tagestad: About 1910 there was a ditch dug that irrigated four different places. We used to get a flood every year in March. Every year these gates are opened for the Eaton Project. We do not get any water. We are about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles below the Eaton Project. This year it was flooded on March 29 and we are still flooded. The water is higher there now than it was earlier.

Comm. Simons: There is no dam between your place and there?

Mr. Tagestad: No. I think we have a water right back from 1910 or 1911. There are older owners. The water rights have been used all the time since that time. We get a flood almost every year when there is any water in the river. We do not want a flood in July.

L. J. Dangler: I have been here since 1885 and have seen about all the irrigation that has been done. My grandfather put in a dam in 1898. He put it in because all the land on this side of the river is so much lower than the river bank. There was approximately 2000 acres of land. All the land was flooded years ago when the river was filled to the banks each year. These old timers had water rights and they should follow. In 1891 or 1892 a ditch was dug by one of the men to let water in on the other side of the river. Now there is a lot of water but we can't touch the gates. I will have about 340 acres that I won't be able to do anything with this year.

Ole Livedalen: I haven't anything to say, but I would like to know how to get rid of the water.

Comm. Simons: Where are you?

Mr. Livedalen: I am outside of the Eaton Project. The river has to get down one half before it goes off my land.

Comm. Simons: Did you ever make any protest to the Government?

Mr. Livedalen: No.

Mr. John Eaton: I have read some of the papers back in 1886. There is no question that this country was settled because of the large amount of hay available. In 1919 or 1920 some of the ranchers went to Bismarck and had put through the legislature the present flood laws under which the Eaton Project is operated. The operation cost of the Eaton Project has been 15 or 20¢ per acre. This includes making some repairs.

H. J. Lee: I settled here in 1885 and we have been trying to get flood water. We have been making ditches, one was built in 1890 and is still there. We tried to get a dam but could get no water rights.

Comm. Simons: Has any organization ever been formed of the ranchers and farmers?

Nels Johnson: No. Only those of the Hardie, Lee and Eaton, but because of the purchase of the lands by the Biological Survey there were no water rights left. The Biological Survey filed on this and we could get no water rights.

Mr. R. Okum: According to the records of the county back in 1907 three or four neighbors went together and dug a ditch which was partly a natural ditch. This affected about 700 acres. When the river came up, it would flood the meadows. Since the Biological Survey built the dam at Lake Darling there has not been so much water. In the winter there would be such a small stream that we had no water. In 1937 we did not have enough water. In 1938 we had a good flood, 1939 we had a washout and didn't get any water, 1940 we didn't have enough water, 1941 we had water, 1942 we lost water 1943 we have lots of water.

Mr. Johnson: There is a verified statement on file with the Commission in regard to Mr. Oius's remarks.

Harold T. Nelson of Rugby: I represent a few men who live above the dam (Eaton). These men are not opposed to the operation of the Eaton Dam, but their land is flooded and in their minds it is a question as to whether the operation of the dam contributes to their advantage or disadvantage. When the Commission considers the situation, they would like to have the Commission keep in mind that it is not only getting water on the land, but also getting water off the land that is very productive.

Mr. Larson of Rugby: Our trouble is too much water. I have 2500 tile. I haven't any outlet.

Comm. Simons: Does it flood your land?

Mr. Larson: Yes, we have not been able to plant anything except a little garden. If it is too wet one cannot work it.

Comm. Simons: Did your land ever flood.

Mr. Larson: After the Eaton Dam we have had floods three out of six years. There seems to be a contour, but sometimes it is way below. The land is such that drainage is more important than irrigation. We have to have drainage.

Comm. Simons: How far apart are your tiles?

Mr. Larson: They are mainly outlets. I think 1,000 of 8 inch and the balance of 6 inch.

Comm. Simons: How many are in the same situation as you are?

Mr. Larson: I really do not know how many.

Comm. Simons: How many are damaged?

Mr. Larson: As far up as they back the water in the Eaton Dam.

Comm. Simons: How about normal years?

Mr. Larson: We have had some years that there has not been enough water.

Comm. Simons: Did you sign an easement with the Eaton Project?

Mr. Larson: No.

Comm. Simons: How has the Biological Survey affected you? You have no protest as far as they are concerned?

Mr. Larson: No.

Comm. Simons: Have there ever been any other dams except the Eaton?

Mr. Harrington: I have a beaver dam and could do very little without it.

Mr. Larson: There was an old beaver dam that was there when my father was there. You can see above the dam where the beavers have been working. It is an old structure.

Mr. Olson: I have a beaver dam on my place, but I have trouble keeping the hunters off of it.

Comm. Simons: It has been suggested that you tell us what we should do.

P. J. Nernoe: I have always had a lot of cattle and can't get water. I have a water right. The first thing the government did was to put in water enough to kill all the grass and the next thing all the trees. There was enough water put into the marshes to kill the trees. In 1941 some farmers rented land and paid a good down payment. The Biological Survey put up two feet of water and drowned out the hay. We used to have a revenue from turkeys, but now there are so many pheasants that they destroy the turkey eggs. If you have good luck to have grown turkeys then the foxes get them. You are not allowed to go inside the fence where the wild animals are. We cannot plant wheat, and if we do the pheasants take it when it is being harvested. There has been a lot of damage done to bridges, grades, etc., due to improper distribution of water.

Sheriff of McHenry County: It seems that there should be a unit control of this water, it would work out better. It does not seem right to have a lot of water in August. It should be released a little at a time.

Mr. Eaton: I think the Commission should take charge of this river water, operate the projects of the Biological Survey, control the opening and closing of the dams so the water can be used by the people who have rights. That the water that can be

impounded should be used for irrigation and not for the continuation of this duck project so as not to cause so much trouble.

Comm. Orlady: In connection with that, what would you think of the Attorney General collecting the data as to rights and see what can be done with the law.

J. B. Rosencrans: I have a farm on the river and there is too much water on 150 acres. There is going to be so much that it will be hard to cut hay. I do not know what we can do.

Axel Kongsliel: When we want water, we can't get it.

L. G. Hardie: I believe that the Mouse River belongs to the users along the stream. I think the only way to do it would be a unit control.

E. H. Moen: I live in the southern part of Bottineau County. I think if the flood gates were opened up a little sooner, but now it is too late to have it. About the time the snow was melting, I asked if they would not open the gates, that is the third dam, and he said that they would take care of that. They didn't do anything about it and now we are flooded. Our dike has gone out too. We worked all together to try to keep the water off. The river has gone down a little. The control of the gates in Bottineau County is our biggest trouble.

R. Oium: I think the river should be controlled by the State and it would be satisfactory to everybody.

Martin Roethecker: I tried the best I could to get the water off. I might make a dike. I think the same as Mr. Oium.

Arthur Bresch: I think unit control is O.K. We have too many controlling it now.

Howard Vermedal: I think the State should control the dams from Canada and through this state.

Mr. Larson: I believe unified control would be O.K., but I would be interested in getting rid of the water at some different period. I would like it by the first of May so we could still plant our crops.

Clarence Vermedal: I believe in State Control.

R. W. Dougall, Fish and Wildlife Service: I won't attempt to say what should be done, but this season has been bad. On the lower Souris the water seems to be backing up. The water has gone over the spillway at Upham. That dam is full. It flowed last year up until June.

Comm. Simons: Do you keep accurate readings on those dams?

Mr. Dougall: Yes.

Comm. Simons: How about the statement that was made as to inadequate gates?

Mr. Dougall: The gates are carrying all the water.

Comm. Simons: How much is flowing today?

Mr. Dougall: In the past few days I can tell you. Coming into the refuge on the 14th of May, it measured 1940 second feet and the same day going into Canada, 2,030. It does not vary much in the days. Above figures are for the Bantry Gauge.

Comm. Simons: What is your record for Sherwood on the 17th?

Mr. Dougall: 335 second feet.

Comm. Simons: How much are you discharging from Foxholm?

Mr. Dougall: Around 400.

Comm. Simons: Do you know how much above Foxholm?

Mr. Dougall: 335 is coming in. The Geological Survey on the spring flow from Canada, 2925 acre feet in March, 166,000 in April, and from May 1st up to the 17th, 14,019, or a total of 182,944 acre feet.

Albert Fayne: I would like to see some kind of unit control. In 1934 I had about 130 acres and had 9 stacks of hay. My normal crop is about 45 stacks of hay. I do not see why Lake Darling cannot be used for flood control and irrigation both.

Mr. Hoadley: I would like to see some small dams put in by the Commission to help us. I am on the Hardie Project.

Mr. Keyes: We would like the upper dam built larger in order to hold the water for us so we won't get an excess of water.

P. J. Nernoe: The only solution is State Control. This spring up near Upham the gates were opened and then closed.

N. W. Beckett: I live a few miles from the Eaton Dam. Two years previous to the dam I didn't pull the stacker out, one year I got 3 stacks and another year 5 stacks. I think Lake Darling is causing the trouble for me.

Mr. Tagestad: I believe unit control is the best and believe we could establish another project. We should establish our own water rights.

Mr. Harrington: I think the method should be changed. I think the Wildlife Project is to raise ducks. I think they should be secondary, the first should be the development of agriculture and live stock. It would seem that with this dam up there we are bound to have ducks, but having the raising of ducks as primary project is not right. We are jeopardizing good production in this valley. I think we should have unit control.

R. S. Gorman: I would like to see the cattle come first and ducks second.

W. P. Schultz: I would like to see this land used for agriculture.

P. Schultz: The idea of head control of water is fine. That is what it should be. We should have water when we need it. I see no reason why this entire proposition cannot be developed. Possibly it could be done by post war planning. We should include drainage as well as irrigation.

Mr. Dompier: We should have the water properly handled.

Mr. Olson: I think you have heard enough from me. I think there should be one man control of all the water.

Mr. C.C. Brandon: I think the same thing. I think the Eaton Dam is between the devil and the deep blue sea.

Mr. Smestad: Our problem is too much water, but I think we should have unified control.

Comm. Simons: The common suggestion is that you would like to have unit control of this river. I would like to point out that you have had unit control which you have had in the Fish and Wildlife Service. Providing the State can arrange with the Government, how many would like to have the Commission appoint a water master. Will you please put up your hand if you are in favor. There was no opposition.

Mr. Dompier: I think we feel that if the State takes this over, I think everybody will be helped.

Nels G. Johnson: The ranchers used to use the river to their advantage but now they cannot. It seems to me that if the Commission has legal authority or can secure it, that if the river was controlled by the State that both the problems of drainage and irrigation could be taken care of in that way. There are conflicting interests when one man wants a drainage problem solved and another wants irrigation. I think if the state could develop the river for agriculture and drainage and irrigation problems could be solved. I would suggest that an attempt be made probably to negotiate a solution to this problem. That, if it cannot be accomplished within a reasonable time and before another flooding, that a test case be started to ascertain if the ranchers on the river have water rights either under the doctrine of prescriptive rights or the riparian doctrine, or under the 1905 law of the Fish and Wildlife that is outside of the scope of water uses mentioned in the constitution. My suggestion is that a test case be made as soon as possible if no results can be obtained. I believe the Attorney General can be asked to commence a case, unless a private case has been started.

Comm. Simons: I want to say to you on behalf of the Commission, the only reason we are here today is because of our interest in this stream and of developing it fully. We want to see the ranchers and farmers get a square deal and all the official power is behind this situation. The situation is very difficult and for the Commission to achieve any action is difficult because there are a number of legal questions.

The Public Meeting adjourned at 4 P.M.

Vice-Chairman Simons called to order the Commission meeting. Commissioners Simons Dahl and Orlady, and J. J. Walsh, Assistant Engineer of the Commission, were present.

Comm. Dahl moved that the minutes of the April 6 and 7 and the April 30 meetings be approved. Comm. Orlady seconded the motion. Roll was called with Comm. Simons, Orlady and Dahl voting aye. Motion carried.

Comm. Simons advised that the minutes of the March 30 meeting should be retyped and forwarded to the members of the Commission for approval.

Discussion on Mr. Tucker's leave of absence and naming of a successor was held. Commissioner Dahl moved that the matter of leave of absence for Mr. Tucker and the appointment of a temporary successor be referred to a special committee to consist of Governor Moses, Commissioner Orlady and Commissioner Simons. Commissioner Simons seconded the motion. Roll was called with Comm. Orlady, Dahl and Simons voting aye. Motion carried.

Commissioner Orlady moved that per diem of Mr. Halverson be \$10.00 per day instead of the \$5.00 which was allowed at the last Commission meeting. Commissioner Dahl seconded the motion. Roll was called with Commissioner Orlady, Dahl and Simons voting aye. Motion carried.

Commissioner Orlady moved that the Geological Survey appropriation for hydrographic mapping be approved and that the Geological Survey be advised that there may be further work we wish done. Comm. Dahl seconded the motion. Roll was called with Comms. Orlady, Dahl and Simons voting aye. Motion carried.

Commissioner Orlady left the meeting at 4:30 P.M.

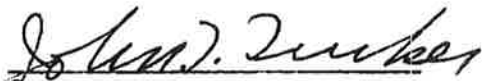
H. D. Lamport of Bottineau appeared before the Commission. He stated that Mr. Tucker had promised to send an Engineer to the Willow Lake Dam to have it surveyed as it is too high. It was explained to Mr. Lamport that the Commission had had extra work with the floods throughout the state, but that an engineer would be sent up there as soon as possible. Mr. Lamport is to be notified when a man can be sent up to survey the Willow Lake Dam. It deprives Mr. Lamport of about 100 tons of hay. He had to buy hay last winter.

Mr. Eaton appeared before the Commission and asked that Buffalo Lodge Lake about 4 miles northwest of Regia be given consideration of the situation in that territory.

Meeting adjourned at 5 P. M.

S E A L

Respectfully submitted,


Secretary

ATTEST


Chairman