

crams the inland creeks and reaches of the Fraser.

If the shad has been lost in eastern Canadian waters, it has been successfully transferred to the Pacific, and anglefish, lumpfish and others are ready to take its place in the east. Though the Bay of Fundy "sardines" (young herrings) meet with a good market, the still greater shoals of true sardines on the British Columbia coast are so far disregarded by all but the inspector of fisheries. Pacific cod too, red, black and gray, are on the market, and up-to-date freezing methods put the Pacific flounder on the eastern breakfast table. In the 200,000 square miles of inland fresh water an immense supply of cheap white fish, pickerel, perch and many others are abiding the time when shallow purses will create a heavy demand and untrammelled methods of distribution satisfy it. Canada's fisheries, whether in ocean, river, lake, estuary, or peri-Arctic bays and seas are carefully watched by Dominion and provincial powers, and will not diminish.

In 1759 the running water of Canada was used only to turn the feudal mill of the seigneur; in 1919 a single development delivers power to 194 municipalities in a range of 250 miles. The horse-power available in practicable areas is estimated at 18,803,000 and of this 1,813,210 have been harnessed. The power of 17,000,000 wild horses has yet to be tamed. Two-thirds of the development is the work of the last twenty years, the ratio increasing with the conquest of problems of transmission, dynamos and turbines. In the location of her energy Canada is singularly fortunate. Practically every commercial centre from coast to coast has abundance available not only for the present but the future. Though this is less true of the prairie provinces, in spite of their combined power exceeding the 3,000,000 of British Columbia, yet the distances from the sources is offset by the fact that

these provinces, as above pointed out, have far more coal than can ever be used, to say nothing of the barely prospected oil fields and the gas already in use. Within the range of present markets 8,000,000 h.p. are now available, and at the current rate of progress in bringing it into use, this may all be productive within fifteen years.

Whatever hindrance man may put in the way of utilizing Canada's share of the power of the St. Lawrence, which runs into two million horse power between Lake St. Francis and Lake Ontario, Canada knows that it is not nature that says "No", and that the titles to water generally are almost wholly the property of the nation. For a long time to come the need of this power may not be pressing, and if developed might for the most part lie idle or be rented for transmission across the border. It is therefore well worth consideration whether this alternative plan of an all-Canadian canal from Cardinal, Ont. to the Ottawa river would not secure the great advantage of a deep-water way from the great lakes without the necessity of harmonizing international interests and expending a much vaster sum for the benefit of our neighbours.

The Dominion Government controls all navigable streams in Canada and the water-powers of the prairie provinces, Yukon and the North West Territories. In the other six the water-powers are under provincial control, and it needs no more than an allusion to La Loutre dam in Quebec with its storage capacity of 160 billion cubic feet and to the various plans on foot in Ontario and British Columbia to prove that this control is effective. The nation has not yet given away this heirloom of water-power. What it means is this, that Canada has at her service 376 millions of "steel-muscled man-power units" or forty-four mechanical slaves to every head of her present population.