

There are altogether too many power sites in the Coast drainage basin to make mention of here. The report on "Water Powers of British Columbia" mentions 114 power sites on the mainland Pacific coast between the 52nd and 57th parallels north latitude.

It might be well to call attention here to the proximity of lakes Loring, McAnley, Emerald, Tahtsa, and Eutsuk—to tidewater. The elevation of the above mentioned lakes is approximately 3,000 feet. The first two drain into the Bulkley river and the others into the Nahoko river. They are, however, all within a fairly short distance of Gardner canal and the possibility of utilizing this head by diverting the waters into Gardner canal will doubtless receive early consideration.

Proceeding eastward, the second division includes the Fraser river and tributaries, of which the Chilcotin, Quesnel, Blackwater and Nahoko rivers are the most important. The power in the Fraser River basin has been estimated at 250,000 horse-power.

It is possible that owing to the proximity of the roadbed of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway to the Skeena and Fraser rivers, a certain amount of the power above referred to cannot be developed.

Of the third division, that included in the Great Mackenzie drainage basin, or more locally within the drainage basin of one of its principal sources or tributaries, the famous Peace river, the water-power possibilities are practically unknown. West of the Rocky mountains the principal rivers are the Finlay and Parsnip, which unite to form the Peace, and the Omineca and Nation, which are tributary to the Finlay. East of the Rockies the principal tributaries of the Peace in Central British Columbia territory are the Pine and South Pine rivers.

Next in importance to mining and lumbering comes the fishing industry, and it is one that must be seriously considered in all power development schemes in order that such an important industry shall not in any way be damaged.

The preservation of salmon is of vital necessity to the province, and to that end a number of hatcheries have been established on the inland waters for the propagation of the young salmon. No obstruction should be allowed to remain in any stream which might hinder the fish from reaching their spawning grounds, or the access of the young fish of the sea. In every power development which includes any form of dam the laws of the province require that provision be made to allow of the passage of fish.

The use of water for municipal water supply is unquestionably one of its most important utilizations and no effort should be spared to prevent the pollution of waters by domestic sewage and industrial wastes. It is of interest to note that before the Provincial Government will grant a water license for this purpose the quality of the water must be approved by the Provincial Board of Health. Both the Dominion and Provincial Governments have placed reserves on many watersheds in the interests of communities, and in several instances not only the water, but all other resources on the watersheds have been reserved.

Throughout the province are many navigable lakes and rivers. In the development of the different railroad systems the flat-bottomed stern-wheeler has played an important part in the transportation of men and supplies along the lines of the railway. There are stretches on many of the large streams that are, however, not navigable.