

Some months ago a conference was held in New York in which the Commission obtained the views of a group of sanitary engineers of international reputation as to the principles to be followed in taking up the second branch of the investigation. Since that time a corps of engineers has been put in the field, under the direction of a man of recognised ability and breadth of view. It was stated at that time that before the close of 1915 the Commission would be in a position to present to the Governments of Canada and the United States its final report on the whole matter. With that report before them, the two Governments will be in a position to settle intelligently and effectively the terms of the Treaty. The waters herein defined as boundary waters and waters flowing adjacent to the boundary shall not be polluted on either side to the injury of the health or property on the other."

The Commission has recently held a hearing in St. Paul, Minnesota, in the matter of the measurement and apportionment of the waters of the St. Mary and Milk Rivers, two streams which cross the international boundary near the foothills of the Rocky Mountains. At this hearing a number of eminent engineers representing the Governments of the United States, Canada, of Montana, Alberta, and Saskatchewan, of the Great Northern Railway, the Great Western Railway, and various other associations and other private interests, discussed the terms of the Treaty, and submitted a mass of engineering data and reports bearing upon the carrying out of the terms of that Article. After this has been digested the Commission will be in a position to carry out its duty under the Treaty in dividing the waters of the St. Mary and Milk rivers between the two countries upon an equitable and just basis.

It will be seen that the questions with which the International Joint Commission has had to deal are not only of the greatest and very great importance to the people on both sides of the international line, but that they cover a field extending from the St. Lawrence in the east to the Rocky Mountains in the west.