

## *Pollution of Water Supplies*

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chewan and Manitoba the questions are also local and interprovincial; while in Manitoba, owing to the fact that the watersheds of the Assiniboine and Red rivers lie largely to the south of the international boundary line, chiefly in North Dakota and Minnesota, the problem assumes an international aspect. The pollution of the Great Lakes is to a great extent international, since they receive a portion of their waters from the states of Minnesota, Michigan, Ohio, New York, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine. The pollution of the Ottawa river, the interprovincial boundary between Ontario and Quebec, makes the question of pollution of the watershed of that river of interprovincial interest, the chief sources of contamination being in the former province. In New Brunswick, the question is local but chiefly international, owing to the fact that a portion of the watershed of the St. John river lies within the state of Maine.

It is not contended that the dangers at present existing in the various provinces are identically the same either in degree or in fact, but there exists the same underlying principles in that provincial legislation alone will not solve the difficulties. It requires some other authority, viz., that of the Federal Government to deal with them, particularly those of an international character. It will be for the Commission of Conservation to investigate the various watersheds, collecting all available data with the assistance of the several provincial and local health authorities, in order correctly to estimate the character, quantity and variety of the various pollutions at present existing and to ascertain their exact point of discharge and their bearing upon