

Saskatchewan and on into Hudson Bay; the Milk returns to Montana after passing eastward for 100 miles or so in Alberta and joins the Missouri, which is a principal tributary of the Mississippi.

The task of dividing the waters of the St. Mary and Milk Rivers assigned to the Commission by the Treaty of 1909 was in due course successfully accomplished in a manner deemed equitable, even though neither party at the time felt that they had been given everything to which they considered themselves entitled. The aspect of the matter of greatest importance was that an acceptable decision was in fact arrived at and that in consequence those who wished to proceed with the irrigation of the land could make the large investments which are necessary in the confidence that they would not be disturbed.

In the result, both in Alberta and Montana, in the area served by the waters of these rivers the sage brush and sparse grass of the arid prairies has given way to a rich and dependable agriculture. Great prosperous communities based on the use of water on the land have come into existence and these newly-created and widely diversified consequential interests continue to develop and to acquire permanent substance and stability.

Similar problems, but concerning other rivers of Montana and Alberta, are now again before the Commission for consideration and report to the two Governments.

Between British Columbia and the States of Washington, Idaho, and, in part, Montana also, the problem presented to the Commission vary again. Here the first need is for the control for flood protection of the waters which come down in sudden spate from the glaciers and snow-clad slopes of the Rockies under the effect of the strengthening sun of spring and early summer. Here too the use of water for power has become of very great significance and particularly so the conservation of flood waters and its storage to even out production during the low water periods of late summer and winter. The possibilities of storage are so great that it will even be possible in some watersheds to regulate the flow over a period of years, thus eliminating the effect of dry years in a cycle.

The questions at issue in international boundary waters between Ontario and the adjoining states to the south involve primarily both questions of navigation and of power and these questions extend their interest also to Quebec in the National Section of the St. Lawrence. Irrigation in these parts has not developed into a question of any great significance although flood control and the use of water for domestic and sanitary purposes continue to present problems, some of which are of considerable complexity because the vagaries of the currents in the rivers and channels gives rise to a danger that pollution of boundary waters arising in one country will affect the waters of the other country also.

As regards navigation - along the rivers and through the lakes of the St. Lawrence Basin - there have already been created and there are now in existence and continued use very extensive systems of canals and locks and dredged channels. These facilities, in their day, were fully adequate for the passage of the then existing