

firm manner, Canada can counter ill feeling about its citizens as hewers of wood and hoarders of water.

First, though the water-supply in Canada is twice as large as in adjoining states of the U.S. and the *per capita* supply in Canada is about 20 times the *per capita* supply for adjacent parts of the United States, not all communities in Canada have enough water. This is owing to non-uniform distribution of precipitation and stream-flow, uneven population-distribution, the increase in water-contamination and faulty or inadequate distribution-systems. In Alberta, for instance, water is becoming an everyday topic of conversation and the province's supply situation is deteriorating to the point where it may not be in sufficient volume for the essential purposes of irrigation and industrial water-usage. Some observers, in fact, described the situation during the summer of 1977 as being "every bit as bad as the 'Dirty 30s'". It must also be noted that two-thirds of the Canadian runoff flows northward, away from the regions where most Canadians reside. One-third of the total precipitation in Canada is in the form of snow and is held until the spring runoff because of evaporation. Only 50 to 60 per cent of the maximum possible water-supply in Canada is available as runoff and ground-water-supply drops during the freeze-up period. Canada must also take into consideration its population-growth and increasing demands by industry. With a projected population-growth of 45 per cent over the next 25 years, considerable pres-

sure will develop, in particular on the water resources of the St Lawrence Valley and the north shore of the lower Great Lakes area.

Secondly, Americans must understand that the water-taps are not turned on by merely contacting some department in Ottawa. The British North America Act of 1867 divided legislative powers between the central and the provincial governments. Both levels of government have legislative responsibilities in areas that directly or indirectly involve water-management. The Federal Government has power over marine navigation, sea-coast and inland fisheries, resources in the northern territories, and migratory birds. Its legislative responsibilities extend to interprovincial undertakings (such as canals, railways, pipelines, agriculture, trade, Indian and other federal lands and international boundary waters). Since the provinces own all natural resources within their borders, they have a primary role in water-management. Their governments have jurisdiction over property and local matters and have legislated extensively in the fields of water-supply, pollution-control, power-development, irrigation, land-use and -development, recreation and natural resources. Basically, as owners of their water-resources, the ten provinces can authorize and license development, levy fees and regulate water-flow. Premier Lougheed of Alberta has already said that there will be no trade in fresh water between his Midwestern province and the states in the American Pacific Northwest.

Thirdly, any major adjustments to

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Water supplies at the end of the century for the 18 water-resource regions on the U.S. mainland, according to preliminary data of the Water Resources Council:

