

and again in 1959, the Commission for Aeronautical Meteorology held sessions in Montreal simultaneously with the Meteorological Division of ICAO. The Commission for Agricultural Meteorology met in Toronto in July 1962. The joint fourth session of the Commission for Aeronautical meteorology and the Fifth Air Navigation Conference of ICAO was held in Montreal in 1967. The Extraordinary Session of the Commission for Aeronautical Meteorology (a conjoint session with the 6th Air Navigation Conference) was held in Montreal in April 1969. The head of the Canadian Weather Service, Mr. J.R.H. Noble, is a member of the Executive Committee and is also President of Regional Association IV (North and Central America). Members of the Canadian Weather Service have served on all Technical Commissions, either as chairman, full member, or technical adviser.

Canada has undertaken to add the few additional observing stations needed in accordance with the World Weather Watch plan, and its communications system is to be converted to an automated system. The Canadian Government has also pledged \$500,000 between 1968 and 1971 to assist developing countries in the implementation of improvements required of them by the World Weather Watch plan.

Canadian ships on the high seas report their weather by radio to the nearest land station, and receive in return forecasts and storm-warnings for the area through which they are sailing. In return, vessels of foreign registry frequently provide reports of their local weather to Canadian coastal stations, and receive Canadian forecasts and storm warnings for marine areas contiguous to the Atlantic and Pacific shores of Canada. There is no charge for transmissions to ships. The national weather service in question bears the cost of transmitting the ship reports to its own forecast centres and to those of neighbouring states. Under the aegis of the WMO, a substantial increase has also taken place in international co-operation by the facsimile exchange of analyzed weather maps among the countries of the northern hemisphere.

Through the good offices of the WMO and other organizations, there exists an agreement to operate ocean weather stations aboard ships located in the Atlantic and Pacific. Reports from these ships greatly facilitate trans-oceanic flights by Canadian air-carriers. Canada operates Station Papa in the Pacific 900 miles west of Vancouver.

The fact that the Canadian Meteorological Service, as well as the Weather Service of the United States and the West Indies, could accurately track and forecast the life history of hurricane "Hazel" (October 1954) is a tribute to the co-operation achieved internationally through the WMO. The meteorological history of Canada, and of other member countries, is filled with similar almost daily examples of the benefits of international co-operation in meteorology.

Canada pays 2.6 per cent of the regular budget of the WMO. In 1967, the net budget of this Organization for assessment purposes was \$2,146,795 (U.S.).