

GOVERNMENT



OF CANADA

# AIRMAIL BULLETIN

INFORMATION DIVISION  
DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
OTTAWA - CANADA

Not for Publication--Not for Distribution in Canada

Vol. 5, No.254

Wednesday, October 22, 1947.

Decontrol of Meats and Grains : In a joint statement issued by the Minister of Finance and the Acting Minister of Agriculture, it was announced that, effective October 22nd price ceilings are removed on oats, barley and screenings in all forms and positions. At the same time price ceilings on meat and meat products (except animal fats) will be removed. The subsidies on grains used for livestock feeding amounting to 25¢ per bushel on wheat and barley and 10¢ per bushel on oats are being discontinued at the same time.

As already announced, the feed grain freight assistance policy will remain in effect until the end of the current crop year, July 31, 1948.

In July the Government announced that ceilings and subsidies on feed grains would be continued for as long as price ceilings remained on any important livestock products. It has been intended to decontrol meat prices in September, but when the principal packing plants were closed down by an industrial dispute, the Government felt that it would be unwise to decontrol meats at that juncture. Now that it seems certain that the dispute in the packing industry has been settled, it is expected that meat supplies will rapidly return to normal and that ceilings can safely be removed.

To ensure fulfillment of Canada's overseas commitments of livestock products, and in view of the shortage of feed grain in Canada, the Government reiterates its policy of allowing no exports of oats and barley during the current crop year.

The grains remaining under price control are: wheat, flaxseed, rapeseed and sunflower seed.

New Arctic Weather Stations: Two weather reporting stations have been established in the Canadian Arctic this year as part of the three year programme announced by the Right Honourable C.D. Howe last March. This programme called for the establishment of nine weather stations in the Arctic to be operated by the Department of Transport. The first Arctic weather station was established on Ellesmere Island at Eureka Sound within 600 miles of the North Pole. Personnel and equipment for this station were flown in by aircraft. The second and main station was established by a water-borne expedition on Cornwallis Island at Resolute Bay near the western end of Barrow Strait. Both stations are now reporting four times daily.

In announcing this year's progress Mr. Howe stated that a supply expedition, headed by the U.S. Icebreaker Edisto, had been able to reach the newly established station at Eureka Sound this summer and had landed further equipment and supplies. The Minister added "this is the first time any vessel had navigated these waters. Ice conditions in this area were exceptionally good this summer and it was possible to land special instruments to measure wind velocity. As a result it will be possible to record the wind velocity and direction within 600 miles of the North Pole and such observations will open a new chapter in the knowledge of air movements in the polar regions." Two additional meteorologists were left at this station to operate the additional equipment.