

fares. During the London meetings, it was apparent that at least part of the difficulties arising out of the disputed IATA resolutions providing for an increase in such fares resulted from procedural problems in the relations between IATA and the aeronautical authorities of various governments.

It was suggested that another meeting be convened before the next IATA traffic conference in the autumn and that it be held in the United States or Canada.

In addition to those attending the London conference, the Air Transport Board invited aeronautical authorities from countries whose carriers operate Mid-Atlantic and South-Atlantic services because of the interrelation of IATA resolutions affecting these areas and the North Atlantic. Authorities from Japan and the Phillipines were also invited because of the dispute with regard to IATA Pacific fares based on the Chandler Agreement.

REPORT ON FLUORIDE TEST

A comparative analysis of tooth decay among elementary-school and high-school children residing in Ingersoll, Ontario, since birth has just been released by the Department of National Health and Welfare.

Figures based on this study show that fluoride in the Ingersoll water supply is very effective in reducing the occurrence of tooth decay among people living there from birth.

The basis of the report is obtained from a comparison of children of similar ages in Brantford, Ontario, which has had a mechanical fluoridation of its water supply for the past 18 years, Stratford, Ontario, with a natural fluoridated water supply, and Sarnia, Ontario, where there is no fluoridation in the water.

The water in Ingersoll, like that of Stratford and many other communities, contains fluorides from natural underground deposits. The fluoride content of the Ingersoll water is slightly higher than that of any other community of its size in Canada. The dental conditions here have been found to be a shade better than those either of Stratford or of Brantford. All three of these cities with fluoridated water, however, have markedly lower tooth decay rates in their native populations compared to Samia, which is practically fluoride free.

No ill-effects of any kind have been observed.

CHANGES IN MARINE RADIO BEACONS

Mariners should find it easier to identify marine radio beacons now that the Department of Transport is making significant changes in the use of the marine radio-beacon frequency band. The major

changes are the operation of six (rather than three) radio beacons on the same frequency in a time-sharing arrangement and the continuous operation (rather than during only one or two 10-minute periods an hour) of such groups of six beacons, increasing their value to owners of radio direction-finding equipment.

Changes on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts have already been made; they will be applied to Great Lakes radio beacons at the opening of the 1964 navigation season. The changes are being made in co-operation with the United States Coast Guard, which is making similar modifications in the operation of American beacons.

In the time-sharing system, the six beacons in a group each transmit for one minute in a fixed sequence repeated every six minutes.

Not all Canadian radio beacons are affected; some will be operating continuously.

All changes are described in detail in the "Atlantic and Great Lakes" and "Pacific" editions of "Radio Aids to Marine Navigation", published by the Queen's Printer, Ottawa.

AGRICULTURE AND CANADA'S TRADE POLICY (Continued from P. 2)

countries has already been convened for the negotiation of appropriate arrangements for wheat and other grains. This is of particular importance to Canada.

It is envisaged that these discussions will lead to new or revised international commodity agreements or arrangements, the scope and content of which will provide a long and arduous road of negotiation. Many conflicting interests will have to be reconciled and compromises will be hardly fought.

In this connection, I should like to draw attention to important changes foreshadowed in a statement by Mr. Soames, the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, in the British House of Commons some weeks ago. These changes envisage the limitation of price guarantees to grain producers to a fixed volume of production and of minimum import prices which are designed to strengthen the arrangements for the minimum price under the International Wheat Agreement. I had the opportunity to discuss these matters with Mr. Soames, who indicated British willingness to participate in these negotiations for international arrangements for cereals and other agricultural products. We look forward to working closely with Britain as well as with other importing countries and our fellow exporting countries. Given our interest and primacy as commercial exporters of wheat, Canadian representatives, as in the past, will endeavour to bring these efforts to a successful conclusion and to negotiate for the best possible terms for Canada....