

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 made for any of these transmissions to the 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 by which ships are maintained at locations in the Atlantic and Pacific. Reports from these ships greatly facilitate trans-oceanic flights by Canadian air carriers. For its part, Canada operates an ocean weather station in the Pacific, Station Papa, 100 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 the field of meteorology.

Canada pays 2.43 per cent of the regular budget of the WMO. In 1955 the net budget of the Organization for assessment purposes was \$314,809 (U.S.).

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