

crease over the year. Exports of copper declined sharply in the first quarter but kept gaining at an increasing rate throughout the remaining quarters. Newsprint, by far the largest export, as usual, showed a similar quarterly pattern but at a much more moderate rate. Uranium ores and concentrates, planks and boards, and whisky rose in the first three quarters but not the fourth. There were also somewhat higher exports of aluminum, nickel, petroleum and fertilizers. The largest declines in 1959 took place in aircraft, which fell to under one-fifth of the 1958 level, owing to non-recurrence of military planes; in cattle, which was almost halved; and in grains other than wheat. Exports of wheat and zinc were fractionally lower, and there were moderate declines for fish and fishery products, seeds and wheat flour.

TO U.S.

Exports to the United States in the fourth quarter of 1959 set a record value of \$858,500,000 for any quarter, with an increase of 12.6 per cent. This compared with gains of 7.1 per cent in the third and 19.6 per cent in the second, and a fractional decline in the first quarter of the year. Exports for the full year rose 9.9 per cent to a new peak of \$3,108,200,000, about 8 per cent above the previous record in 1957. The pattern of commodity changes was broadly similar to that in exports to all countries. Exports of iron and products, stimulated by the prolonged steel strike in the United States, rose at twice the rate of increase to all countries. Shipments of iron ore and engines and boilers were half as large again as in 1958. Exports of farm machinery went up by one-fifth and those of all other machinery by one-quarter. Rolling-mill products increased tenfold; tubes, pipes and fittings rose fivefold; and exports of pigs, ingots, blooms and billets about trebled. Exports of newsprint were somewhat higher, and, among other leading commodities, copper went up by two-thirds and substantial gains were registered for planks and boards, abrasives and, counter to the general trend, for aircraft. There were also higher exports of nickel, whisky and asbestos and more moderate gains for uranium, wood pulp, petroleum and fertilizers. On the other hand, there were slightly lower exports of zinc, barley, and fish and products, with some decline for fresh and frozen fish but an increase for shell fish. Cattle shipments were halved and substantial declines took place in aluminum, pulpwood and oats.

Exports to the United Kingdom were 5.4 per cent higher at \$228,400,000 in the fourth quarter of 1959 than a year earlier and set a postwar record for the period. The increase compared with a 4 per cent gain in the third, a 5.4 per cent decline in the second, and a 2.9 per cent advance in the first quarter of the year. Total for the year rose 1.6 per cent

and stood at \$788,600,000, some 3 per cent below the postwar peak in 1956. Exports of uranium in 1959 were about two and a half times higher than in 1958. Oil-cake and meal showed a similar rate of increase. Cheddar cheese was up by one-half, and there were new exports of butter valued at almost \$6 million. Tobacco and iron ore registered increases of close to two-fifths. There were also higher exports of copper, newsprint, wheat flour, zinc, asbestos and furs. Exports of wood pulp were virtually unchanged. Small declines were shown in wheat, aluminum and seeds, and substantial declines for barley, nickel, planks and boards, fish and products, lead and abrasives.

Exports to the Commonwealth in the fourth quarter rose to \$75,700,000, with an increase of 12.8 per cent as against an advance of 8.5 per cent in the third and declines of 13.5 per cent in the second and 14.5 per cent in the first quarter. The total for 1959 stood at \$275,000,000 or 2.8 per cent below 1958. Exports to India declined by one-third, mainly due to a sharp fall in wheat and partly to a marked fall in rolling-mill products. Exports were also lower to New Zealand and Ceylon. There were slight increases in export totals to Australia and the Union of South Africa, which, together with India, almost equally shared over half of Canada's exports to the Commonwealth. For Australia there was a substantial increase in newsprint and some gains in auto parts, wood pulp and rolling-mill products, but declines in planks and boards, non-farm machinery, aluminum, asbestos and a disappearance of the previous year's unusual wheat shipments. For the Union of South Africa there was a large appearance of wheat, and increases in newsprint and aluminum, but marked declines in rolling-mill products, passenger autos and planks and boards. Hong Kong had the sharpest total export gain, two-thirds of it in aluminum, and there were also higher exports to Pakistan, Jamaica and Trinidad.

TO EUROPE

Exports to Europe in the fourth quarter of 1959 went up 8 per cent to \$148,900,000. There has been declines of 10.6 per cent in the third quarter, 30.8 per cent in the second and 17.2 per cent in the first. During the full year, exports were down 14.2 per cent to \$496,300,000. The sharpest decline, of over a third, was in exports to the Federal Republic of Germany, chiefly as a result of the virtual disappearance of aircraft and parts and also due to declines in nickel, copper and pigs and ingots; but exports of wheat were well maintained and aluminum and asbestos showed increases. Exports to Belgium and Luxembourg declined by one-fifth, with a 90 per cent fall in aircraft and parts and some decrease in wheat, but substantial gains in nickel and asbestos. Exports to the Netherlands were also markedly reduced, with the value of wheat cut