

lion in the first quarter of 1962. This substantial increase in exports was distributed among many groups of commodities, comprising wood, wood products and paper, metals and products, petroleum and natural gas; and included a number of Canadian-designed air transports. At the same time, imports from the United States increased \$127 million or 14.5 per cent to \$1,010 million.

Merchandise exports to the United Kingdom declined \$28 million to \$195 million in the three months of 1962, while imports were steady at \$135 million. While exports of some other groups of commodities were also lower, the bulk of the reduction in exports appeared to have been concentrated in wood, wood products and paper and metals and products.

Increases were indicated in merchandise imports from the rest of the sterling area, the other OECD

and remaining countries, while merchandise exports declined to the first two areas but increased to the other countries. The degree of change in exports and imports was greater for the other OECD countries. Exports of non-ferrous metals and products to the whole group of these countries declined sharply, while shipments of wheat to Communist China were substantially higher in the first quarter of 1962. An important element leading to a general rise in values was the change in the foreign exchange rate for the Canadian dollar.

About one-third of the 12 per cent increase in imports was due to higher levels of import prices, reflecting chiefly the reduced foreign exchange value of the Canadian dollar. The chief increase occurred in imports from the United States, which rose more than imports from overseas.

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### CANADIAN METEOROLOGICAL AWARDS

A McGill University professor and a federal communications specialist have received the Pearson Medal for distinguished service to meteorology in Canada. Stewart Marshall, Professor of Meteorology at McGill, and Arthur J. Childs, Superintendent of Communications in the Transport Department, were awarded the medal for 1961. On June 6 at the University of Toronto, Ontario, Marshall organized and now chairs the first department of meteorology at a Canadian university. Under his leadership the Stormy Weather Group at McGill University has become one of the world's most respected research organizations in cloud physics and radar meteorology. He has also distinguished himself by his work on precipitation nuclei, by recent contributions to the Alberta hail research programme and by the development of new radar instrumentation and new forecasting techniques that effectively complement the older methods.