

rose by 34.4 p.c., which was sufficient to recover only about half of the decline in the previous year. There was a gain of over one-quarter for automobile parts, and exports of tubes, pipes and fittings, relatively small until recently, trebled in value to \$16,500,000.

Exports of non-ferrous metals in 1959 stood at \$1,114,600,000 with a gain of 8.9 p.c. over the previous year, or at twice the rate of increase in 1958. Uranium ores and concentrates, at \$311,900,000, were, as in 1958, the leading mineral export, but gained only 12.8 p.c. as against 116.1 p.c. in 1958. The United States absorbed 90 p.c. of the total and the United Kingdom most of the remainder. Copper went up by 17.6 p.c. to \$158,800,000, more than compensating for the decline of the previous year, with a substantial upturn in the value of exports to the United States but some decrease in the value of exports to all other countries as a group. There were moderate value increases for aluminum to \$230,700,000 and nickel to \$226,900,000 and very small declines for zinc and lead. Among the leading non-ferrous metals and products, electrical apparatus showed the largest relative gain of 30.6 p.c. to \$32,600,000.

Non-metallic minerals and products experienced in 1958 the largest relative decline of 29.9 p.c. among the major commodity groups; crude petroleum, with close to a 50-p.c. fall from the 1957 peak, was responsible for about two-thirds of that decline. In 1959 shipments of petroleum were maintained in a situation of over-supply among the leading producing areas such as the United States, Venezuela and the Middle East. Exports of both asbestos and abrasives rose by over one-fifth, the former sufficiently to exceed the level of 1957 and to set a new value record. The non-metallic minerals and products group as a whole went up by 17.5 p.c. to reach \$294,200,000.

In 1959, forest products were again the largest major commodity group. The 7.2-p.c. increase for the group as a whole more than offset the drop experienced in 1958 and brought the value up to \$1,516,000,000, a level only slightly below the record value of 1955. Newsprint paper at \$722,300,000, as usual the largest export commodity, rose 4.6 p.c. which more than made up for the decline in the previous year. Lumber and timber rose only slightly in 1958 but went up by 10.3 p.c. to \$323,700,000 in 1959; wood pulp, which fell slightly in 1958, rose to \$311,300,000 in 1959, exceeding the level of 1957 by some 6 p.c. Following very small increases in 1958, plywoods and veneers and shingles increased in 1959 by 43.6 p.c. and 8.0 p.c., respectively. Exports of pulpwood were again lower, but declined only at about half the rate of decline in 1958.

The chemicals group at \$201,700,000 again showed a small over-all gain, with increases for fertilizers and synthetic plastics. Exports of fibres, textiles and products rose 21.0 p.c. to \$25,000,000, regaining about two-thirds of the 1958 decline, but the miscellaneous commodities group fell sharply as a result of a \$84,000,000 drop in exports of aircraft; exports of aircraft in 1958 were boosted by special shipments of military aircraft to West Germany and Belgium.

Exports of agricultural and vegetable products declined by 1.9 p.c. to \$868,900,000. Wheat, which in 1958 rose by 17.3 p.c. to \$446,078,000, held close to that level in 1959 when it amounted to \$441,800,000, and was again the second largest export. Shipments to the United Kingdom, accounting for one-third of the total, were slightly lower and there was a marked drop in shipments to India, the Netherlands and Switzerland; on the other hand, exports to West Germany and Japan were higher. Exports of barley fell by 15.1 p.c. to under the level of 1957 and there were also some declines for wheat flour and seeds, including flaxseed and rapeseed. Exports of tobacco were 35.5 p.c. higher and those of whisky rose 11.4 p.c.

Exports of animals and animal products declined 10.5 p.c. to \$356,000,000 in 1959, following a 31.7-p.c. increase in 1958. Shipments of beef cattle, almost all to the United States, which rose from \$600,000 in 1956 to \$42,000,000 in the next year and then more than doubled in 1958 to \$84,000,000, were reduced in 1959 to about level of 1957. There was an over-all decline of about 5 p.c. for fish and fishery products (including fresh and frozen, cured fish and canned fish), although some gain was shown for molluscs and crustaceans. Exports of fresh pork also declined somewhat after having gone up by 85