

grains. Uranium exports continued the decline that had been in progress for several years as a result of the stretch-out in the United States purchasing program. In a number of items, exports tended to be rather stagnant; newsprint exports to the United States and Britain showed little change while those to other overseas countries suffered a drop, and, in aggregate, base metals, chemicals and fertilizers remained about the same as in 1961.

1.—Canadian Merchandise Exports, by Main Commodities or Groupings, 1954 and 1960-62

(Millions of dollars)

Group or Commodity	1954	1960	1961	1962
Farm and Fish Products—				
Wheat and wheat flour.....	463	473	723	659
Barley, oats and rye.....	131	61	58	46
Other farm and fish products.....	390	484	518	559
Totals, Farm and Fish Products.....	984	1,018	1,299	1,264
Forest Products—				
Softwood lumber.....	311	323	335	371
Wood pulp.....	271	325	347	370
Newsprint.....	636	758	761	753
Other forest products.....	146	181	180	207
Totals, Forest Products.....	1,365	1,587	1,623	1,701
Minerals and Mineral Products—				
Iron ore.....	40	155	143	221
Primary iron and steel.....	44	161	157	162
Aluminum and products.....	185	269	252	294
Copper, nickel and products.....	317	473	530	523
Lead, zinc and products.....	99	90	86	87
Crude petroleum and natural gas.....	6	112	196	305
Uranium ores and concentrates.....	8	264	193	166
Other metals and minerals.....	218	289	301	306
Totals, Minerals and Mineral Products.....	917	1,814	1,858	2,063
Chemicals and fertilizers.....	153	238	251	248
Other manufactures and miscellaneous.....	441	600	724	902
Exports of foreign produce.....	65	129	140	169
Totals, Exports.....	3,926	5,387	5,895	6,348

On the other hand, exports of lumber and wood pulp, miscellaneous farm and fish products, iron ore, aluminum, oil and gas and manufactured goods all rose substantially. Lumber and wood pulp responded to improved conditions in the United States and iron ore in particular to the recovery in the scale of steel operations and the availability of new sources in Canada. Oil and gas exports, which advanced from \$196,000,000 in 1961 to \$305,000,000 in 1962, reflected stronger U.S. market conditions, and the fact that this was the first full year of operation of new gas transmission facilities to the United States. While the lower foreign exchange value of the Canadian dollar undoubtedly created a favourable environment for prosecuting export opportunities, it seems likely that the main increases in exports of raw and semi-manufactured materials were attributable primarily to other factors, particularly in those large areas where prices are quoted in U.S. dollars. Yet, on the other hand, in the increase in manufactured and miscellaneous products from \$719,000,000 in 1961 to \$902,000,000 in 1962, accounting for almost 40 p.c. of the total increase, the change in the exchange rate during the year plus previous reductions in the external value of the Canadian dollar provided an effective improvement in the Canadian competitive position in a wide range of goods. The increase in manufactured and miscellaneous goods in 1962, though distributed over a wide range of products, was most pronounced in aircraft and machinery and equipment.