

However, in the six years after 1960 exports expanded continually and by the beginning of the centennial year had doubled their annual rate. Twice in that period wheat injected an unexpected boost to foreign sales, alone increasing its value by two and a half times to over \$1 billion. The impact of the major sales to Communist China in 1961 was exceeded only by the effect of the tremendous contracts with Russia in 1963-64. The latter subsided somewhat in the following year but flared up again in 1965-66. Meanwhile, the large contracts with China were renewed on a long-term basis.

Forest and mineral products, the other traditional resource commodities which encompassed about three quarters of exports in 1960, experienced a slower, more gradual pick-up in sales. This strengthened in the mid-1960s, achieving an advance of more than one half by 1966 and bringing in its wake a new, larger and steadier development of resource potential. In this period uranium declined temporarily to small proportions, and oil, natural gas and iron ore gained new impetus. The major metals, in turn, enjoyed strong expansion and potash and sulphur approached the major status held by asbestos. Newsprint and lumber also exhibited new growth and the continuing rise in kraft pulp blossomed into a major development boom centred in the interior of British Columbia.

In the 1960s, however, the pace was set by end-products (non-food). In the previous decade sales, if anything, had fallen back from immediate postwar levels and had declined to only 8 p.c. of all exports but, in 1960-63 alone, end-product sales nearly doubled, with aircraft and related electronic apparatus leading a wide range of items. Recently, under the "Automotive Agreement" exchanges with American counterparts multiplied many times. This along with strong growth in items such as machinery again more than doubled end-product exports, which early in 1967 comprised one quarter of all exports.

The direction of Canadian exports has not changed basically in the past dozen or so years. The United States continues to receive 55 p.c. to 60 p.c. of Canadian shipments. Overseas, however, there has been a slight and gradual diminution of the share to Britain

