

MINERAL PRODUCTION

Production of asbestos, cement, clay products, gypsum, iron ore, lime, salt, and silver was greater in June and January-June this year than last, while output of coal, gold, and zinc was smaller in both periods. Production of copper and nickel was larger in the month but smaller in the six months, and the output of lead and uranium was down in the month but up in the half year.

Minerals reporting greater production in the January-June period were: asbestos, 472,097 tons (394,932 in the first half of 1958); cement, 2,568,083 tons (2,521,477); clay products, \$19,511,660 (\$17,687,167); gypsum, 2,462,362 tons (1,618,093); iron ore, 7,385,666 tons (4,314,062); lead, 98,448 tons (94,392); lime, 820,301 tons (782,651); salt, 1,474,508 tons (955,319); silver, 16,009,239 fine ounces (15,063,577); and uranium, 14,991,569 pounds (11,655,444).

Minerals recording smaller output in the half year: coal, 4,851,645 tons (5,767,079); copper, 186,843 tons (194,956); gold, 2,228,384 fine ounces (2,288,688); nickel, 84,299 tons (93,076); and zinc, 198,876 tons (214,092). January-May production of natural gas (latest data available) increased to 190,112,625 M cubic feet from 14,003,537 M a year earlier, and petroleum to 75,710,713 barrels from 68,858,689.

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TRAVEL EXPENDITURES

Expenditures in Canada by travellers from the United States and other countries were 4 per cent smaller in 1958 than the preceding year's all-time peak, but travel expenditures of Canadians in other countries climbed 3 per cent to a new high according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' annual report on travel between Canada and other countries. For the eighth successive year, Canadian travellers spent more in other countries than foreign travellers spent in Canada.

This report provides estimates of international travel expenditures arising from all types of movements across the frontiers. Many of the movements are short-term and local in character arising from close inter-relationships of communities lying near the border. Commuting, temporary migration for employment, business travel, and shopping visits, comprise parts of the movements as well as summer residents and vacation travellers usually associated with the "tourists" business.

No attempt has been made to isolate any group or "tourist traffic". The data, therefore, do not coincide with the movements and expenditures which for some purposes might be defined more specifically as relevant for the "tourist" industry. While the latter industry would comprise only part of the international business shown in this report, that industry

does on the other hand also include the large and growing domestic sector of tourism not covered in this publication.

Visitors to Canada from other countries spent an estimated \$349,000,000 in 1958 as compared with \$363,000,000 in the preceding year, while Canadian travel expenditures abroad totalled \$542,000,000 as compared with \$525,000,000. The resulting debit balance on travel account with all countries rose to \$193,000,000 from \$162,000,000 in 1957.

United States residents travelling in Canada reduced their spendings in this country in 1958 for the first time in seven years, the drop being 5 per cent to \$309,400,000 from the preceding year's record \$325,300,000. The decline was due mainly to non-automobile traffic where shorter visits and lower expenditures per visit were reported. Canadians travelling in the United States spend a record \$413,300,000 in 1958 versus \$403,100,000 in 1957. The resulting debit balance on travel account (seventh in a series), thus rose to \$103,900,000 from \$77,800,000 in 1957.

Visitors from overseas countries spent a record total of \$40,000,000 in Canada in 1958 as compared with \$38,000,000 in 1957, and Canadian overseas travel expenditures also rose to a new peak of \$129,000,000 versus \$122,000,000 in 1957. This resulted in a rise in the debit balance on travel account with these countries to a record \$89,000,000 as compared with \$84,000,000 in 1957.

There was little change from the previous year in the total number of entries into Canada by residents of other countries. When compared with 1957 there was a gain of about 3,000 entries direct from overseas countries to 39,700, while long-term entries from the United States declined about 1,000 to 4,450,400, leaving the aggregate for all countries about 4,000 less than the record established in 1957.

Volume of travel to other countries by Canadians continued to expand during the year, but again at a moderate rate. Long-term entries by residents of Canada were just over 1 per cent higher than the previous year, or a gain of approximately 64,700 visits. Long-term re-entries from the United States totalled 4,486,000 in 1958, an increase of 52,500 over 1957. In 1958 Canadians returning direct from overseas countries numbered 132,100, an increase of 12,200 re-entries over 1957.

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WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

Supplies of wheat remaining on or about August 1 this year in the four major wheat exporting countries for export and for carry-over at the end of their respective crop years amounted to 2,445,600,000 bushels, down slightly from the previous year's total of 2,450,300,000 bushels, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. August 1 supplies,

(Over)