

CANADIANS SPEND RECORD AMOUNT IN OTHER COUNTRIES

TRAVEL DEFICIT \$61,000,000: Foreign travel expenditures in Canada in 1952 amounted to an estimated \$275,000,000 as against an all-time peak of \$336,000,000 spent by Canadian travellers in other countries, resulting in a debit balance of \$61,000,000 in contrast to a debit of \$6,000,000 in 1951, and credit balances of \$49,000,000 in 1950, and \$92,000,000 in 1949.

Expenditures in Canada of visitors from other countries in 1952 were \$1,000,000 above 1951, unchanged from 1950, and \$10,000,000 under the 1949 peak. The record Canadian travel expenditures in 1952 were up \$56,000,000 from 1951, \$110,000,000 above 1950, and \$143,000,000 higher than in 1949.

MORE U.S. VISITORS

The number of visitors entering Canada from the United States soared in 1952 to a new high of 26,277,000 from 24,880,000 in 1951, but their expenditures eased to an estimated \$257,000,000, down \$1,000,000 from 1951, and nearly \$3,000,000 below 1950. Travel expenditures of the 21,500,000 Canadians who visited the United States in 1952 climbed to a new peak of \$294,000,000 as compared with expenditures of \$246,000,000 by 18,500,000 visitors in 1951. In 1950 the expenditures totalled \$193,000,000. The resultant debit balance of \$37,000,000 was the first on travel account with the United States and contrasts with credit balances of \$12,000,000 in 1951 and \$67,000,000 in 1950.

Visitors from overseas countries spent \$18,000,000 in Canada in 1952, an increase of \$2,000,000 over 1951, while Canadians visiting overseas countries boosted their travel expenditures to a new high of \$42,000,000 as compared with \$34,000,000. The customary debit balance with overseas countries thus increased to \$24,000,000 in 1952 as compared with \$18,000,000 in 1951.

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AUTO ENTRIES HIT PEAK: Foreign vehicles entering Canada on traveller's vehicle permits in July totalled 544,435, nine per cent greater than in July last year and a record figure for the month. Aggregate entries in the seven months ending July were up over seven per cent to 1,308,672 from 1,219,016 in the corresponding 1952 period.

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ELECTRICITY OUTPUT RISES: Boosted by a further marked increase in June, production of electric energy by central electric stations climbed in the first six months of 1953 to 33,456,217,000 kilowatt hours as compared with 30,807,906,000 in the corresponding period of 1952, according to the Bureau's monthly report.

000,000 in 1951. A total of 54,800 residents of Canada returned via Canadian ports during 1952 after visits overseas and an estimated 10,000 via United States ports, the aggregate of 64,800 representing an increase of 17 per cent. Visitors to Canada from overseas totalled 38,000.

An analysis of United States travel expenditures in Canada by types of transportation used in entering the country during 1952 indicates a reverse of the pattern established during the previous three years of declining expenditure of travellers by common carrier and increased spending by motorists. Aggregate expenditures of non-automobile traffic in 1952 showed an increase of \$8,000,000 from \$106,800,000 to \$114,500,000, while expenditures of visitors travelling by automobile declined by \$9,000,000 from \$151,600,000 to \$142,500,000.

RESTRICTIONS REMOVED

Generally influencing the sharp gain in travel expenditures of Canadians in the United States has been the removal of most exchange restrictions on travel in October, 1950, and of those remaining at the end of 1951, and the higher value of the Canadian dollar in 1952. Increasing purchases abroad by Canadian travellers have also been a large contributor to the rise in expenditures, purchases declared under the \$100 customs exemption amounting to more than one-fifth of the total expenditures in the United States in 1952.

Although the number of visits to Canada by residents of the United States exceeded visits of Canadians in the United States by nearly 5,000,000 or 22 per cent, expenditures by Canadians in the United States exceeded expenditures of Americans in Canada by nearly \$37,000,000 or 14 per cent.

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AID FOR HOSPITAL STUDY: The Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, is undertaking a long-term study of crippling conditions affecting children's joints, the Minister of National Health and Welfare, Mr. Martin, said on August 24, announcing a federal grant to support the research.

Factory value of products manufactured by Canada's cotton textile industries in 1951 reached a new peak of \$297,285,000, an increase of 7.5 per cent over the preceding year's high value of \$276,595,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. The number of establishments in operation during the year was 75, eight more than in 1950.