

5.—Balance of International Payments between Canada and Foreign Countries, 1942-49—concluded

(Millions of Canadian Dollars)

Item	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949 ^p
Mutual Aid.....	—	-9	-102	-88	-10	—	—	—
Contributions to UNRRA, military and other relief.....	-2	-6	-24	-110	-82	-38	-19	—
Special receipts of convertible exchange ¹	+23	+143	+55	+33	+150	+505	+597	+487
Balancing items ²	+8	-7	-18	+4	+3	—	-4 ^r	+6
A. CURRENT RECEIPTS FROM UNITED STATES—								
Merchandise exports (adjusted)	911	1,224	1,444	1,134	948	1,061	1,508	1,521
Net exports of non-monetary gold.....	184	142	110	96	96	99	119	139
Tourist and travel expenditures	79	87	117	163	216	241	267 ^r	270
Interest and dividends.....	43	34	42	48	47	35	37	40
Freight and shipping.....	92	137	146	134	101	104	131 ^r	120
All other current credits.....	152	274	176	169	159	171	185 ^r	171
TOTALS, CURRENT RECEIPTS...	1,461	1,898	2,035	1,744	1,567	1,711	2,247^r	2,261
B. CURRENT PAYMENTS TO UNITED STATES—								
Merchandise imports (adjusted)	1,116	1,311	1,113	1,119	1,378	1,951	1,797	1,899
Tourist and travel expenditures	24	34	56	81	130	152	113 ^r	164
Interest and dividends.....	215	205	203	192	250	274	267	325
Freight and shipping.....	179	247	219	188	169	221	213 ^r	193
All other current debits.....	107	120	413 ⁴	128	247	248	250 ^r	274
TOTALS, CURRENT PAYMENTS...	1,641	1,917	2,004	1,708	2,174	2,846	2,640^r	2,855
C. NET BALANCES ON CURRENT ACCOUNT WITH UNITED STATES.	-180	-19	+31	+36	-607	-1,135	-393^r	-594

¹ Includes the gold subscription of \$74,000,000 to the International Monetary Fund as it reduced official reserves.

² This represents gold and United States dollars received from the United Kingdom in part settlement of her deficiency with Canada and used, in turn, to settle part of Canada's deficiency with the United States.

³ Reflects errors and omissions of certain factors that cannot be measured statistically.

⁴ Includes \$280,000,000 special payments to United States Treasury.

Section 2.—Tourist Trade Statistics

Canada's tourist trade represents the economic disposition of assets in which she is particularly rich. From the pastoral beauty of the land of Evangeline to the majestic grandeur of the Rockies each province possesses distinctive attractions. Many seashore retreats, countless inland lakes and rivers, vast areas of virgin woodlands, and a climate varying from summer heat to vigorous northern winter provides unsurpassed facilities for healthful recreation. The significance of travel between Canada and other countries in the Canadian balance of international payments is shown in Tables 3-5.

In 1949, little change from the previous year was shown in expenditures of travellers from other countries—the total at \$286,500,000 being 2 p.c. higher than the record established in 1948. Of this amount, \$268,500,000 originated in the United States and the greater part of the balance of \$18,000,000 came from the United Kingdom. In both 1948 and 1949 travel expenditures, when adjusted for changes in the Canadian cost-of-living index, were slightly lower than in the year before—the peak year for the adjusted series being 1947.