5.—Current Account Transactions between Canada and the United Kingdom 1950-55

(Millions of dollars)

Item	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955p
A. CURRENT RECEIPTS— Merchandise exports (adjusted). Travel expenditure. Interest and dividends. Freight and shipping. All other current receipts.	469 7 6 61 47	636 8 30 91 56	727 10 29 105 54	656 12 28 79 55	660 13 35 73 55	772 13 38 94 63
Totals, Current Receipts	590	821	925	830	836	980
B. CURRENT PAYMENTS— Merchandise imports (adjusted). Travel expenditure. Interest and dividends. Freight and shipping. All other current payments.	399 19 54 36 58	417 20 57 43 61	350 27 56 42 62	463 31 57 42 104	391 35 62 39 80	405 40 64 47 83
Totals, Current Payments	566	598	537	697	607	639
C. CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE	+24	+223	+388	+133	+229	+241

6.—Capital Transactions between Canada and the United States 1950-55

(Millions of dollars)

Item	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	19 5 5 P
A. CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE	-400	-951	-849	-904	-807	-1,041
B. Capital Account— Direct investments in Canada. Canadian direct investments abroad. New issues of Canadian securities. Retirements of Canadian securities. Net trade in outstanding Canadian securities. Transactions in foreign securities. Change in Canadian dollar holdings of foreigners. Other capital movements? Net capital movement. Balance settled by exchange transfers.	+200 +41 +210 -263 +362 +73 +89 +249 +961 +133	+270 -4 +404 -159 +20 +17 -53 +59 +554 +436	+319 -42 +315 -75 -104 +4 -37 -458 -78 +1,007	+346 -33 +322 -132 -80 +3 -1 -223 +202 +660	+288 -46 +299 -184 -44 +19 +18 +398 +530	+306 -54 +127 -169 -62 +21 +66 +128 +363 +636
C. Change in Official Holdings of Gold and U.S. Dollars	+694	+39	+80	-42	+121	-42

¹ Includes some capital transactions on account of "other overseas countries". omissions.

Section 2.—Travel between Canada and Other Countries

The most significant change in travel between Canada and other countries during 1954 was the increase of nearly 20 p.c. in the number of Canadians visiting overseas countries. Expenditures by Canadians in overseas countries reached an unprecedented high of \$69,000,000 in 1954, an increase of \$11,000,000 or 19 p.c. over the previous year. This increased spending in overseas countries contributed heavily to the aggregate debit balance in travel account with all countries which stood at an alltime high of \$84,000,000.

In contrast the travel account between Canada and the United States remained relatively stable in 1954 with a moderately larger deficit resulting from small changes in receipts and payments. This comparative stability in the face of the recession in business in North America was possible because personal incomes and expenditures on consumption remained high and some types of traffic between the two countries rose in volume.

² Includes errors and