	By Tourists from Other Countries in Canada.					By Canadian Tourists	Excess by Tourists
Year.	Via Ocean Ports.	Via Automobile from U.S.	Via Rail or Boat from U.S.	Via Bus, Aeroplane,etc. from U.S.	Total.	in Other Countries.	from Other Countries in Canada.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1925   1926   1927   1928   1929   1930   1931   1933	$\begin{array}{c} 12,235,000\\ 14,444,000\\ 13,735,000\\ 13,735,000\\ 12,955,000\\ 12,018,000\\ 10,543,000\\ 7,763,000\\ \end{array}$	76,662,000 98,416,000 109,604,000 188,974,000 215,577,000 202,409,000 188,129,000 159,838,000 <sup>2</sup> 77,250,000 <sup>2</sup>	32,111,000 <sup>2</sup>	1	173,002,000 193,174,000 201,167,000 275,230,000 309,379,000 279,238,000 250,776,000 212,448,000 <sup>2</sup> 117,124,000 <sup>2</sup>	50,860,000	88,029,000 107,014,000 102,420,000 129,727,000 167,708,000 187,734,000 178,849,000 174,324,000 155,045,000 66,264,000
1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939	10,117,000 12,946,000 16,972,000 14,683,000	86,259,000 132,162,000 153,509,000 181,332,000 177,890,000 168,607,000 <sup>2</sup>	34,260,000 53,499,000 64,844,000 65,277,000 69,277,000 72,751,000 <sup>2</sup>	16,000,000 19,000,000 20,000,000 27,000,000 20,000,000 21,000,000 <sup>2</sup>	145,974,000 214,778.000 251,299,000 290,581,000 281,850,000 294,771,000 <sup>2</sup>	63,658,000 95,600,000 110,400,000 124,422,000 121,958,000 108,796,000	82.316,000 119,178.000 140.899.000 166 159 000 159,892.000 165,975.000

22.-Estimated Tourist Expenditures in Canada and of Canadians Abroad, 1924-39.

<sup>1</sup> Information not available on a comparable basis. rates of exchange for the period.

Until the depression made itself felt in 1930, there was a steady increase in the amounts spent both by tourists from other countries in Canada and by Canadians in other countries. During the years 1930-32 the tourist trade, in spite of successive declines, exhibited a surprising vitality as compared with the generally depressed state of trade and industry. In each of these years the expenditures of tourists in Canada (and in the latter two the balance after deducting the corresponding expenditures of Canadians in foreign countries) constituted an 'invisible' export of greater value than any single commodity exported. A marked contraction in both volume of travel and tourist expenditures occurred in 1933 and conditions in 1934 were very little better. A pronounced improvement in tourist trade took place in 1935 and since then it has maintained a level approximating that existing before the depression.

The depressing effect of the outbreak of war in September, 1939, was particularly noticeable in the case of motor travel between the United States and Canada. Sixty-day permits issued to automobile tourists, which had increased by  $2 \cdot 5$  p.c. to the end of August as compared with the corresponding period of 1938, declined by  $5 \cdot 2$  p.c. in the last four months of the year as compared with the same months of 1938. Cars entering on 48-hour permits fell  $2 \cdot 8$  p.c. to the end of August and  $8 \cdot 2$  p.c. during the remainder of the year. Toward the end of the year, the declining tendency was checked somewhat. As compared with the corresponding months of 1938, entries of cars on 60-day permits declined  $2 \cdot 8$  p.c. in September, and  $14 \cdot 0$  p.c. in October but only  $1 \cdot 4$  p.c. in December, while cars staying for 48 hours or less declined  $5 \cdot 5$  p.c. in September,  $17 \cdot 2$  p.c. in October, and  $0 \cdot 8$  p.c. in December.

For the year as a whole, automobile travel to Canada declined by only  $3 \cdot 1$  p.c. Moreover, this decline was accounted for wholly by a falling-off in the number of short-stay cars since those on 60-day permits increased by 4,342, and those on 6month permits by 229. The number of tourists travelling by rail rose  $3 \cdot 0$  p.c. and those travelling by boat also rose by 0.9 p.c.

<sup>2</sup> Converted into Canadian funds at average