

Canadian Travel Expenditures in the United States.—The most significant factors influencing Canadian travel in the United States since the outbreak of war have been the restrictive measures introduced by the Dominion Government in order to conserve U.S. dollar exchange. Together with the energetic efforts to increase the number of United States visitors to Canada, these measures have been designed to increase the net favourable balance accruing to Canada as a result of the tourist trade and thus to release U.S. dollars for vital war needs.

In July, 1940, by action of the Government under the Foreign Exchange Control order, virtually all Canadian pleasure travel involving the expenditure of U.S. dollars was eliminated, and total travel has been at a low level since that time. The Government was faced with the problem of deciding on the relative importance of the uses to which Canada's limited supply of U.S. dollars might be put, and it was considered essential that the purchase of war material, the servicing of the national debt and the meeting of contractual obligations in the currency of the contract should have first call on such U.S.-dollar resources. In 1941, the first full year in which the travel restrictions were in force, total expenditures of Canadian travellers in the United States are estimated to have been \$18,250,000 as compared with nearly \$40,000,000 in 1940. Statistics of the immigration authorities show 3,933,137 Canadians returning from the United States in 1941, which compares with a figure of 6,448,500 in 1940 and 11,555,236 in 1939. In addition to the fall in numbers of travellers, average expenditures generally were much lower in 1941 than in the previous year.

Travel between Canada and Overseas Countries.—From information at present available, it is estimated that travellers from overseas countries spent approximately \$4,000,000 in Canada in 1941 and \$7,000,000 in 1940, while Canadian expenditures overseas were less than \$3,000,000 in each year. As pleasure travel between Canada and overseas countries has been largely eliminated by war-time conditions, it may be presumed that the great bulk of these amounts, especially in 1941, represented expenditures by persons travelling on Government or other business.

2.—Expenditures of Foreign Travellers in Canada and Canadian Travellers Abroad, 1940 and 1941

Class of Traveller	1940			1941		
	Foreign Expenditures in Canada	Canadian Expenditures Abroad	Excess of Foreign Expenditures in Canada	Foreign Expenditures in Canada	Canadian Expenditures Abroad	Excess of Foreign Expenditures in Canada
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Travellers from and to overseas countries	7,000	2,600	4,400	4,000	2,750	1,250
Travellers from and to the United States—						
Automobile.....	49,500	10,300	39,200	54,000	3,750	50,250
Rail.....	26,500	20,000	6,500	28,000	8,500	19,500
Boat.....	6,000	1,200	4,800	7,000	700	6,300
Bus (exclusive of local bus).....	5,700 ¹	3,200 ¹	2,500	7,000	1,500	5,500
Aeroplane.....	1,300 ¹	600 ¹	700	3,000	1,200	1,800
Other (pedestrians, local bus, etc.)...	6,000	4,500	1,500	5,000	2,600	2,400
Totals, United States.....	95,000	39,800	55,200	104,000	18,250	85,750
Totals, All Countries.....	102,000	42,400	59,600	108,000	21,000	87,000

¹ Expenditures of travellers by bus and aeroplane in 1940 only cover the period April-December. During the first three months of the year, bus and aeroplane passengers were included under "other" travellers.