

Canadian Travel Expenditures in the United States.—Canadian travel expenditures in the United States have increased in each year since 1942 with the exception of 1948, the drop in the latter year being caused by restrictions introduced as part of the Emergency Exchange Conservation Program in November, 1947. The removal of certain of these restrictions in January, 1949, resulted in a sharp increase during the ensuing year. More than one-half the increase was due to purchases declared under the \$100 customs exemption, which, totalled \$29,000,000 in 1949 as against only \$300,000 in 1948.

In 1949 expenditures of Canadian travellers returning from the United States by automobile were more than twice those of the year before, and for the first time on record were greater than expenditures of persons travelling by train. The volume of longer-term motor traffic in 1949 was 66 p.c. higher than in 1948, the greater part of which was concentrated at Fort Erie, Niagara Falls, Windsor and Pacific Highway. The increase through these four ports was 165 p.c. while at all other ports of entry the gain was only 38 p.c.

Expenditures of travellers returning from the United States by train, bus and boat were from 25 to 30 p.c. greater in 1949 than in 1948 but did not reach 1947 levels. Expenditures of aircraft passengers increased by 32 p.c. to reach a new high level. Pedestrians and other types of travellers spent 13 p.c. more than in the year before.

Travel between Canada and Overseas Countries.—Travel between Canada and overseas countries normally produces a debit balance; in 1949 this balance stood at \$10,000,000, or \$1,000,000 higher than in 1948.

Expenditures in Canada by overseas travellers in 1949 reached a record of \$18,000,000 (including transportation costs paid to Canadian carriers). The number of visitors arriving by way of Canadian ports was 20,200, of whom 12,600 or 62 p.c. were from the United Kingdom and 1,886 from Newfoundland during the three months prior to Union. In addition, an estimated 16,500 persons arrived via United States ports, making a total volume of 36,700 persons. The reduction of 2,100 compared with 1948 is mainly due to the influence of Newfoundland which became a province of Canada on Mar. 31, 1949. Arrivals from countries other than Newfoundland increased substantially in 1949, the increase being 48 p.c. in residents of the United Kingdom and 50 p.c. in residents of other countries.

Canadian travel expenditures in overseas countries (including cost of passage paid to non-Canadian carriers) totalled \$28,000,000, the highest in 22 years. The number of Canadian residents returning via Canadian ports after visits to overseas countries was 40,500. Those returning from countries other than Newfoundland, numbering 38,400, can be compared with 25,900 in 1948, an increase of 48 p.c. Canadian travellers visiting overseas countries via the United States are estimated at 8,000 in 1948 and 8,500 in 1949, resulting in a total for 1949 via Canadian and United States ports of 49,000. Travel to Bermuda and the West Indies was particularly heavy.