

total of 139,100, which was an increase of 22,100 over 1955. More than 53 p.c. of the direct travel by air is covered by the ports of Gander, Nfld., Dorval, Que., Malton, Ont., and Vancouver, B.C., and there were 14,800 more re-entries through these ports in 1956 than in 1955. Re-entries by ship came mainly through St. John's, Nfld., Halifax, N.S., Saint John, N.B., Quebec and Montreal, Que., and Vancouver, B.C. The number of re-entries at these ports numbered 3,300.

The expenditures of Canadians in overseas countries reached a record of \$107,000,000 in 1956, \$21,000,000 higher than in 1955. The United Kingdom receives the major portion of overseas expenditure, although other European countries are gradually claiming more of the Canadian travel dollar. The United Kingdom received about \$46,000,000 in 1956 as compared with \$40,000,000 in 1955, and other European countries \$41,000,000 as against \$32,000,000. Higher averages per visit were reported by persons visiting other European countries than by those visiting the United Kingdom, and persons visiting both the United Kingdom and the Continent reported that more than 50 p.c. of their expenditures were made in *Continental Europe*. Thus there was little difference in the expenditures in the two areas, although substantially more visits to the United Kingdom were reported.

Data on destinations of Canadians returning directly show that, in 1956, 36 p.c. visited the United Kingdom only, 33 p.c. visited the United Kingdom and other European countries, about 12 p.c. visited European countries other than the United Kingdom only, 4 p.c. visited Bermuda, 4 p.c. went to the British West Indies, 5 p.c. to Mexico, nearly 3 p.c. to Hawaii, 2 p.c. to countries not specified, and less than 1 p.c. to other countries.

Length of stay abroad varied according to destination. The average stay in the United Kingdom was close to 63 days; persons travelling by vessel stayed about 80 days and those travelling by air averaged about 41 days. Persons visiting the United Kingdom and other European countries averaged approximately 71 days, 38 days in the United Kingdom and 33 days on the Continent. Here again persons travelling by ship averaged approximately 93 days, and those travelling by air about 48 days. Visits of longer duration were reported by persons visiting only European countries other than the United Kingdom. The average length of visit by ship passenger to *Continental Europe* only was 91 days, and by air travellers about 47 days. The average length of stay in Bermuda was 16 days, and in the British West Indies around 24 days. Much longer visits were reported by Canadians who visited other parts of the Commonwealth. For other countries visited the average length of stay was: Mexico, 20 days; Central America, 26 days; Hawaii, 28 days; and South America, 47 days.

Non-resident travellers (other than immigrants) arriving direct from overseas countries through Canadian ports of entry in 1956 numbered about 30,600, about 2,600 more than in 1955. In addition, an estimated 22,000 visitors from overseas entered Canada by the United States. The total was thus 52,600, or 4,600 more than in the previous year.

Expenditures in Canada by overseas visitors were estimated at \$28,000,000 in 1956, a record amount \$3,000,000 above the 1955 total. Included were transportation costs paid to Canadian carriers which accounted for about 50 p.c. of the total receipts from residents of overseas countries. Expenditures of overseas travellers in Canada are higher than the volume indicates because of higher transportation costs and usually longer visits.

Tourist Information.—Tourist information generally is supplied by the Canadian Government Travel Bureau, Ottawa, and detailed information on the National Parks and Historic Sites is available from the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, Ottawa. For advice regarding specific provinces or particular cities or resorts, application should be made to the Provincial or Municipal Bureau of Information concerned.