

tourist homes, etc. More persons travelling in Canada on business used hotels than all other types of accommodation combined. Persons on recreation were more diversified in their choice—between 36 and 37 p.c. stayed in motels, 23 p.c. in hotels, 21 p.c. in cottages and the remainder in other accommodation. Most visitors to friends or relatives stayed in homes but 19 p.c. stayed in motels and hotels and a few in other types of quarters. It is interesting to note that hotels or resorts in the Province of Quebec provided accommodation for a higher percentage of motorists than any other province, and such accommodation in New Brunswick served the lowest proportion of visitors entering that province. A higher percentage of travellers entering through Nova Scotia stayed in tourist homes than of those entering through other provinces; with the exception of Alberta, tourist homes were unimportant in providing accommodation in the western provinces. Cottages were more popular in Ontario than elsewhere and the proportion of persons camping was highest in Alberta and British Columbia. A higher percentage stayed with friends or relatives in Saskatchewan than in other provinces but few of those entering Alberta were thus served.

United States visitors who stayed two days in Canada during 1957 travelled an average of 237 miles; those respondents staying three or more days averaged 697 miles although this varied somewhat according to the season of the year, the maximum appearing in the third quarter. Persons entering for shopping travelled an average of 318 miles, those coming on business averaged 661 miles, those on recreation 725 miles and those visiting with friends or relatives 490 miles. Milage in Canada was also influenced by the province of entry and destination. Travellers destined to points within the province of entry averaged 537 miles and those entering one province but proceeding to destinations in another averaged 1,442 miles.

Since a high percentage of the one- and two-day visitors would remain within the province of entry, information on destination was restricted to persons staying three or more days. For the year as a whole, about 82 p.c. of the visitors remained in the province of entry although there was some seasonal variation. Motorists were more inclined to travel beyond the province of entry in the vacation months of July, August and September. Table 8 gives the percentage distribution of province of destination classified by province of entry into Canada.

8.—Average Milage Reported by Motorists from the United States, by Province of Destination and of Entry, 1957

NOTE.—Information reported on special survey questionnaires (see text p. 1029) by travellers remaining in Canada three or more days.

Province of Destination	Province of Entry	Average Milage Travelled	Province of Destination	Province of Entry	Average Milage Travelled
		No.			No.
Newfoundland.....	Newfoundland.....	—	Manitoba.....	Manitoba.....	489.9
	Other provinces.....	2,955.3		Other provinces.....	1,344.8
	Canada.....	2,955.3		Canada.....	738.3
Prince Edward Island.....	Prince Edward Island.....	—	Saskatchewan.....	Saskatchewan.....	839.3
	Other provinces.....	1,421.5		Other provinces.....	1,570.8
	Canada.....	1,421.5		Canada.....	1,092.0
Nova Scotia.....	Nova Scotia.....	899.1	Alberta.....	Alberta.....	990.5
	Other provinces.....	1,618.0		Other provinces.....	1,434.4
	Canada.....	1,371.7		Canada.....	1,189.3
New Brunswick.....	New Brunswick.....	547.6	British Columbia.....	British Columbia.....	362.0
	Other provinces.....	1,559.5		Other provinces.....	2,112.1
	Canada.....	684.1		Canada.....	454.9
Quebec.....	Quebec.....	471.1	Alaska (in transit to or from).....		3,209.8
	Other provinces.....	1,115.3			
	Canada.....	709.2		Canada ¹	697.0
Ontario.....	Ontario.....	562.2			
	Other provinces.....	1,045.3			
	Canada.....	578.0			

¹ Includes vehicles destined to Yukon Territory.