

**7.—Summary of Highway Traffic at Canadian Border Points, by Province, 1957 and 1958**  
—concluded

Province or Territory	CANADIAN VEHICLES RETURNING					
	After Stay of 24 Hours or Less		After Stay of Over 24 Hours		Commercial Vehicles	
	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Atlantic Provinces.....	1,692,852	1,671,214	152,791	149,265	132,536	115,691
Quebec.....	1,169,503	1,116,431	403,802	367,941	172,788	147,609
Ontario.....	2,864,208	3,019,548	476,225	471,324	244,371	218,691
Manitoba.....	137,949	141,089	71,864	73,387	22,220	26,559
Saskatchewan.....	86,364	82,622	32,481	31,911	10,128	8,037
Alberta.....	51,935	44,593	58,552	44,718	11,169	11,229
British Columbia.....	624,361	707,686	228,773	235,323	32,752	38,880
Yukon Territory.....	2,449	1,885	609	386	1,423	611
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>6,629,621</b>	<b>6,784,568</b>	<b>1,425,097</b>	<b>1,374,255</b>	<b>627,387</b>	<b>567,207</b>
Percentage change 1957-58.....	+2.3		-3.6		-9.6	

Surveys of non-resident motorists travelling in Canada on vehicle permits have been conducted each year since 1955. In 1958 questionnaires were mailed to 128,000 visitors, the majority of whom had remained in Canada for three or more days. About 30 p.c. of those surveyed responded and their replies gave interesting information on patterns of travel behaviour, which followed approximately the same trends as in previous years. Nearly 14 p.c. of the respondents indicated that the trip taken in 1958 was their first to Canada and almost 68 out of every 100 United States residents indicated recreation as the reason for their visit, 23 p.c. reported visits to friends or relatives, 8 p.c. were on business and less than 1 p.c. specified shopping. Education and other purposes accounted for less than 2 p.c. Seasonal variation in purpose of trip was evident. During the third quarter of 1958, 81 p.c. of all respondents travelling in Canada were recreation-bound, in contrast with 38 p.c. in the first quarter. Visiting friends or relatives reached peaks in the first and fourth quarters with 39 p.c. and 38 p.c., respectively, although trips for this purpose did not vary greatly from season to season. On the other hand, business trips accounted for about 21 p.c. of the visits in the first quarter, 16 p.c. in the second, but only 2 p.c. in the third and 13 p.c. in the final quarter of the year.

For the whole year, about 77 p.c. of the persons covered by the questionnaires were adults but the proportion varied from 84 p.c. in the first quarter to 89 p.c. in the second, 72 p.c. during the summer vacation months of the third quarter, and 88 p.c. in the fourth. The highest percentage of adults entered through ports in Nova Scotia, while more children entered through Ontario than any other province.

The most popular form of accommodation for United States motorists travelling in Canada continued to be the motel or motor court, which attracted nearly 30 p.c. of the traffic. About 24 p.c. stayed with friends or relatives and the remainder at vacation cottages, camping grounds, tourist homes and so on. Time of the year, of course, affected type of accommodation and hotels were naturally patronized to a greater extent during the winter months when the use of motel and other accommodation was at a minimum. Type of accommodation also varied with purpose of trip. For example, hotels were used by almost 53 p.c. of those on business but only 22 p.c. of those specifying recreation, 35 p.c. of whom favoured motels or motor courts. About 76 p.c. of the persons visiting Canadian friends or relatives were accommodated in their homes. An analysis of accommodation