9.—Percentage Distribution of Destination in Canada of Motorists from the United States, classified by Province of Entry, 1958

Note.—Information reported on special survey questionnaires (see text p. 1054) by travellers remaining in Canada three days or more.

Province of Destination	Province of Entry								
	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon Terri- tory
to the course of the control of the	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Newfoundland	0.19	0.87	0.06	0.03	_	_	_		
Prince Edward Island	3.53	9.66	0.13	0.04			_		_
Nova Scotia	74.72	36.57	0.61	0.33		_	_	0.02	_
New Brunswick	4.65	35.01	0.52	0.18	_			_	_
Quebec	2.97	12.72	82.72	11.52	0.27	_	0.09	0.06	
Ontario	0.74	1.97	8.36	84.43	7.43	1.11	0.36	0.22	
Manitoba	_	-	0.02	0.78	71.89	4.88	0.72	0.28	_
Saskatchewan	_	_	0.02	0.08	6.62	66.30	2.33	0.73	0.61
Alberta	_	11	0.06	0.29	6.89	18.18	63.41	10.31	0.61
British Columbia		0.04	0.15	0.11	3.38	2.22	10.94	82.15	0.61
Yukon Territory	_	-	_	0.01	-	_	0.27	0.14	1.83
Northwest Territories	. 				J —			0.06	_
Pouring (no destination specified).	13.20	3.16	7.31	1.91	1.76	0.88	7.26	2.27	_
In transit to Alaska	1	_	0.02	0.05	1.76	6.43	14.26	3.62	_
In transit to United States	-	_	0.02	0.24	_	_	0.36	0.14	96.34
Totals	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

A breakdown of expenditures shows that in 1958, visitors from the United States spent approximately the same proportion of each dollar on the same commodities as in 1957—between 31 and 32 cents on food and beverages, over 22 cents on lodging, 16 cents on transportation and close to 12 cents for other merchandise; 11 cents were spent on items not specified and 7 cents were used to purchase souvenirs and handicrafts.

Canadian Travel in the United States.—During 1958, immigration officials reported a record 27,400,000 border crossings by Canadians re-entering Canada from the United States. Furthermore, the downward trend in rate of increase experienced in previous years was reversed in 1958, when the advance amounted to 1 p.c. compared with an 0.5-p.c. gain in 1957. The increase of 440,000 re-entries recorded in the third and fourth quarters of the year was sufficient to offset a decrease in the first six months. Altogether, 8,726,030 Canadian vehicles re-entered Canada. Of these, 1,374,255 vehicles had been abroad more than 24 hours, 6,784,568 had been absent for 24 hours or fewer and 567,207 were commercial vehicles. The increase over 1957 amounted to 43,925 vehicles or about 0.5 p.c.

Expenditures by Canadians in the United States reached a new high of \$413,300,100, 2.5 p.c. above the 1957 figure. This increase was the result of an \$11,600,000 rise in the expenditures of long-term visitors, accompanied by a curtailment of \$1,400,000 in the spending of the short-term travellers. The average expenditure per visit in the long-term category increased from \$77.84 in 1957 to \$79.52 in 1958, but the average expenditure of the short-term traveller decreased slightly from \$2.54 to \$2.47. Canadian visitors to the United States, regardless of length of stay, averaged \$15.07 per visit or 1.8 p.c. more than in 1957, while the average outlay per person fell from \$24.21 in 1957 to \$23.84 in 1958. The average per visit is lowered considerably by commuter traffic and others who travel to the United States quite frequently. Nevertheless, Canadian average expenditures in the United States are considerably higher than the corresponding averages of United States visitors in Canada.

Purchases of merchandise, as declared under the \$100 customs exemption privilege, remained unchanged from 1957 at \$74,000,000 or \$55.53 per declaration and, comparable with the trend in recent years, continued to account for a smaller proportion of the total outlay.