

**Travel between Canada and Overseas Countries.**—Travel between Canada and overseas countries again expanded during 1958 but at a much lower rate than in the previous year. The number of overseas residents coming to Canada advanced some 8 p.c. and re-entries of Canadians after visiting overseas increased by 10 p.c.; in 1957 the increases recorded for these two categories were 17 p.c. and 14 p.c., respectively. During 1958, 39,600 visitors came to Canada direct from overseas compared with 36,600 in 1957; 26,000 others entered Canada via the United States compared with 25,000 in 1957.

Aircraft as a means of trans-ocean travel continued to gain in popularity—21,415 or approximately 54 p.c. of the visitors coming direct from overseas countries travelled by air in 1958 compared with 19,022 or 52 p.c. in 1957. Canadian air and steamship facilities accommodated about 41 p.c. of the non-immigrant visitors arriving directly from overseas in 1958, down slightly from 1957 yet significantly higher than the 36 p.c. accommodated in 1956. On the other hand, most overseas residents entering Canada via the United States use foreign carriers for transportation to North America.

Residents of the United Kingdom represented a larger proportion (56 p.c.) of visitors in 1958 than in 1957 (54 p.c.); the proportion from other Commonwealth countries remained fairly constant at about 12 p.c., while the proportion arriving from other European countries fell from 27 p.c. to 25 p.c. Those originating in other areas remained unchanged at 7 p.c. Receipts from overseas visitors increased from \$38,000,000 in 1957 to \$40,000,000 in 1958 but this 5-p.c. expansion was appreciably less than the 36-p.c. increase experienced in 1957. It is of interest to note that Canadian air and steamship facilities accounted for more than 50 p.c. of the total receipts. In 1958, 132,000 Canadians returned direct from visits to overseas countries and 42,000 re-entered Canada via the United States.

Information reported by Canadians returning direct to Canada revealed that about 26 p.c., or 10 p.c. less than in 1957, had visited the United Kingdom, the proportion combining trips to the United Kingdom and other European countries remained unchanged at 31 p.c. and the number visiting other European countries advanced to 19 p.c. from 15 p.c. in 1957. The West Indies Federation attracted nearly 6 p.c. of Canadian overseas travellers returning direct and visits to Bermuda represented between 4 and 5 p.c. of the total as compared with 3 p.c. in 1957. Visits to Hawaii and Mexico each accounted for 4 p.c. of the total, the latter proportion remaining unchanged from 1957. Between 2 and 3 p.c. visited a combination of several areas, while about 1 p.c. travelled to Central America and the non-British West Indies. A smaller proportion visited South America, Australia and New Zealand, and other countries.

Season of the year continued to affect destinations reported by Canadians returning direct. Travel to Europe accounted for 53 p.c. of reported destinations in the first quarter of the year, 64 p.c. in the second, 89 in the third and 87 p.c. in the fourth. Visits to the United Kingdom reached a maximum of 32 p.c. in the third quarter and a minimum of 18 p.c. in the second quarter, while people combining visits to the United Kingdom and other Europe accounted for 39 p.c. of total travel in the fourth quarter. Other European countries were most popular during the second quarter of 1958, attracting 21 p.c. of all visitors. Travel to the West Indies Federation and Mexico was heaviest during the first quarter of the year, accounting for 16 p.c. and 12 p.c. of the travellers respectively, whereas visits to these areas were at a minimum during the third quarter of the year. The number of trips to Bermuda reached a peak of 9 p.c. during the second quarter, while Hawaii accounted for almost 7 p.c. of the total during the first half of 1958. It should be noted, however, that percentages of travel to the non-European countries mentioned increase when the category of Canadian re-entries via the United States is considered, since very often the shortest route to these destinations lies through that country.

Of the Canadians returning direct, approximately 44 p.c. had visited friends or relatives and 42 p.c. had sought recreation. The number travelling on business or for educational purposes accounted for 10 p.c. and about 1 p.c., respectively, while 3 p.c. reported health as a reason.