

Survey results also showed that the United Kingdom was visited by 59 of every 100 Canadians returning direct from overseas countries in 1959, 2 p.c. less than in 1958; 46 of every 100 visited one or more countries in Continental Europe, a decrease of 4 p.c. Both categories include persons reporting combined trips to the United Kingdom and other European countries (approximately 30 p.c.). The percentage of persons who reported trips to the West Indies Federation, Bermuda, and Hawaii remained fairly constant at 6 p.c., 5 p.c. and 4 p.c., respectively, and Mexico was specified as destination by 3 in every 100 travellers, a slight decrease compared with 1958. Again, 1 p.c. went to Central America and the non-British West Indies, and between 4 p.c. and 5 p.c. reported visits to several areas. Less than 1 p.c. visited each of the following areas: Australia and New Zealand, other Commonwealth, South America, and countries not already specified. Seasonal trends were again evident—a higher proportion of travellers went to the United Kingdom during the third quarter than at other times of the year; travel to more southerly destinations such as the West Indies Federation, Hawaii and Mexico was heaviest in the first quarter; and trips to Continental Europe were popular almost equally throughout the four quarters of the year.

Length of stay recorded by Canadians returning direct from overseas varied as to destination and type of transportation used. Visitors to the United Kingdom remained an average of about 44 days but the average length of stay for travellers returning from that country by air was just over 30 days, while boat travellers remained twice as long. Similarly, while the average stay of Canadians in Continental Europe was about 41 days, those returning by air and boat averaged 33 days and 53 days, respectively. These averages include persons who reported visits to both the United Kingdom and Continental Europe. Persons visiting the United Kingdom only remained an average of 52 days and those visiting Continental Europe only, 58 days. Combined trips to these two destinations lasted on the average 68 days, of which 35 days were spent in the United Kingdom. Generally, persons who returned by air and reported either separate or combined trips to these areas spent half as much time abroad as did those returning by vessel.

With few exceptions, the average length of stay in non-European areas, such as Bermuda, the West Indies Federation, Central America and the non-British West Indies, South America, Mexico and Hawaii, was shorter than that in European countries. Travel to these countries is usually by air and often involves shorter and more accessible travel routes. Many Canadians spend vacations of from one to three weeks in these southern areas while travel to European countries is often for the purpose of visiting friends or relatives, which tends to lengthen the stay.

A total of 46,000 Canadians were estimated to have returned from overseas countries via the United States in 1959, some 10 p.c. more than in 1958. In the first quarter of the year, about 43 p.c. of these travellers returned from visits to the West Indies Federation and Mexico, and in the second quarter 33 p.c. In the third and fourth quarters, approximately 55 p.c. and 38 p.c., respectively, returned after visits to Europe.

The deficit in the overseas travel account amounted to \$110,000,000 in 1959, representing 53 p.c. of Canada's total travel deficit compared with 46 p.c. in 1958.

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.