

310,600 in transit) were 29,000 fewer than in 1959 and their expenditures at \$31,000,000 were down by \$5,000,000. On the other hand, the number of arrivals by bus at 416,000 (including 54,200 in transit) advanced some 24,000 and their expenditures at \$32,000,000 showed a gain of \$5,000,000. The 435,000 entries by aircraft (including 9,100 in transit) were some 3,000 higher than in the previous year and their receipts at \$53,000,000 were up \$2,000,000. A similar analysis of boat travel revealed a drop of \$3,000,000 in expenditures, which amounted to \$18,000,000 in 1960, although the number of entries by this mode of transport increased from 419,000 to 439,000. There was a decrease of 684,000 in the number of visitors crossing into Canada by all other forms of transportation (pedestrians, local bus, etc.) and their expenditures were down by \$3,000,000.

Because of the proximity of heavily populated areas on both sides of the International Boundary and the relative ease with which border crossings are made, much of the travel between Canada and the United States is of a short-term nature. In 1960, non-residents remaining in Canada 24 hours or less numbered 20,909,700 and represented 70.5 p.c. of the total entries but their expenditures, which amounted to \$53,000,000, accounted for only 14.2 p.c. of all receipts. However, the proportions of short-term traffic showed considerable variation according to the type of transportation used, ranging from 59 p.c. of the automobile visitors to 18 p.c. of the bus traffic, 15 p.c. of the air traffic and 14 p.c. of the rail traffic. For non-automobile visitors (exclusive of those in transit), it was found that lengths of stay lasting from three to seven days were most common, accounting for 40 p.c. of the bus travellers, between 43 p.c. and 44 p.c. of the rail travellers and 49 p.c. of the air travellers. On the whole, there was a fairly sharp decline in the number of visits after the eight-day length of stay both in the automobile and non-automobile categories. Only 812,900 or between 4 p.c. and 5 p.c. of the non-resident motorists and 220,500 or 21 p.c. of those travelling by rail, bus and air stayed nine days or over in 1960.

Data on length of stay and area of origin for foreign vehicle traffic in Canada staying longer than 24 hours during 1960 disclosed the following averages: Northwestern region, 6.8 days; West Coast region, 5.5 days; Northeastern States, 4.5 days; Great Lakes area, 4 days; and other States, 7.2 days. Average lengths of stay per car from the five States supplying the highest proportions of over-24-hour automobile traffic were: Michigan 3.3 days; New York 3.7 days; Ohio 6.2 days; Washington 4.5 days; and Pennsylvania 5.5 days. It is interesting to note that the total of non-resident automobiles travelling in Canada for two days or more during 1960 represented only 4.5 p.c. of all passenger cars registered in the United States. The highest ratio of entries in relation to registrations by State was from Vermont with 43.8 p.c. followed by Maine with 30.7 p.c. and Michigan with 25.7 p.c. The State of Arkansas showed the lowest ratio; only 0.2 p.c. of the automobiles registered in that State entered Canada in 1960.

Canadians made 29,045,800 visits to the United States in 1960 and spent \$457,000,000, exclusive of visitors to Hawaii whose expenditures amounted to \$5,000,000. Persons travelling by automobile numbered 23,357,700, an increase of 1,152,900 or approximately 5 p.c., and travellers by other means of transport numbered 5,688,100, a slight decline of 97,000 from the 1959 total. However, an examination of the expenditures by these two classifications reveals that disbursements of the automobile group at \$232,000,000 decreased \$3,000,000 or just over 1 p.c., while expenditures of the non-automobile class advanced by \$12,000,000 or between 5 p.c. and 6 p.c. to \$225,000,000. Canadians who spent 24 hours or less in the United States during 1960 accounted for some 80 p.c. of the total visits but for only 12.6 p.c. of the disbursements. Their average expenditure per visit amounted to about \$2.50 compared with the average expenditure per visit of close to \$70 for those remaining over 24 hours. Although the average outlay per visit for Canadians travelling