

## 3.—Highway Traffic at Canadian Border Points, by Province, 1960—concluded

Province or Territory	CANADIAN VEHICLES RETURNING		
	After Staying 24 Hours or Less 1960	After Staying Over 24 Hours 1960	Commercial Vehicles 1960
	No.	No.	No.
Atlantic Provinces.....	1,841,852	142,266	142,236
Quebec.....	1,031,255	378,173	160,623
Ontario.....	3,092,997	535,481	256,356
Manitoba.....	158,501	79,710	34,293
Saskatchewan.....	79,151	33,191	7,927
Alberta.....	53,403	46,410	11,995
British Columbia.....	884,711	268,234	41,659
Yukon Territory.....	437	607	190
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>7,142,307</b>	<b>1,484,072</b>	<b>655,279</b>

**Travel between Canada and Overseas Countries.**—Although the number of persons travelling between Canada and overseas countries generally represents less than 1 p.c. of the total travel movement, expenditures involved are relatively high compared with travel between Canada and the United States. Substantial amounts are required to cover the cost of oceanic transportation and lengths of stay overseas are on the average much longer than in the United States, thereby adding to the amount spent on lodging, meals, entertainment, merchandise, etc. Transportation charges alone, covering fares to and from Canada, accounted for \$25,000,000 or 55 p.c. of the receipts from overseas visitors in 1960 and \$53,000,000 or 32 p.c. of the expenditures of Canadians travelling overseas. Roughly two-thirds of the 71,900 non-immigrant entries from overseas arrived in Canada by air and the remainder by vessel, with Canadian air and steamship facilities handling approximately 39 p.c. A classification according to country of origin shows very little change from 1959 data, with 54 p.c. originating in Britain, 10.3 p.c. in other Commonwealth countries, 30.3 p.c. in Continental Europe and 5.4 p.c. in other areas.

In 1960, as in previous years, about 75 p.c. of the visitors coming to Canada from overseas came for the purpose of touring the country or visiting friends and relatives; almost 14 p.c. were concerned with temporary professional services or matters of the clergy; just over 4 p.c. were classified as students; 2 p.c. were in transit or members of ships' crews; 2 p.c. were either diplomats or members of the Allied Armed Forces; and entertainers and all other miscellaneous categories represented slightly more than 2 p.c. A distribution of entries by country of last permanent residence shows that tourists and visitors accounted for 80 p.c. of the arrivals from Britain, 74 p.c. of those from Continental Europe, 69 p.c. of those from other Commonwealth areas, and 61 p.c. of those from all other countries. The frequency of arrivals classified as temporary professionals and clergymen varied from 8 p.c. for Commonwealth countries (excluding Britain) to 15 p.c. for countries of Continental Europe. In addition, the popularity of academic study in Canada by non-residents ranged widely from 1 p.c. of the visitors from Britain to 19 p.c. of those from other Commonwealth areas, notably India, the West Indies and Bermuda. Of the tourists and persons visiting friends or relatives, temporary professionals and clergymen, diplomats and members of the Allied Forces, respectively, slightly over 50 p.c. were from Britain. Of the total number of students, between 51 p.c. and 52 p.c. originated in other Commonwealth countries. At the same time, Continental European countries accounted for the largest proportion of in-transit travel and members of crews, entertainers and the residual classifications of overseas visitors, amounting to 41 p.c., 47 p.c., and 66 p.c., respectively.