

represented 75 p.c. of all direct re-entries; the number of residents returning at major Canadian seaports decreased by about 5,300. Seasonal variation was much more pronounced in re-entries by vessel than by air. There were almost three times as many return trips by sea in the second quarter of the year as in the first, while re-entries by aircraft during these two periods were approximately equal. The volume of Canadian travellers returning by vessel is considerably lower in the first half of each year because of the winter hold-up of traffic in the St. Lawrence River ports of Quebec and Montreal. For this reason also, direct re-entries at the Atlantic seaports of Halifax and Saint John reach their maximum during this time of year.

In both 1960 and 1959 about 59 p.c. of the Canadians returning from overseas had visited Britain (including 29 p.c. in combination with trips to Continental Europe) but their expenditures in 1960 in that area increased by almost \$10,000,000 to \$64,000,000 compared with 1959. Approximately 48 p.c. of the direct re-entries had travelled to countries in Continental Europe (including the 29 p.c. in combination with visits to Britain), a slightly higher percentage than in 1959, and disbursements in this area, which amounted to almost \$57,000,000, showed a gain of just under \$8,000,000. The proportion of persons who had been to other Commonwealth countries fell slightly to between 10 p.c. and 11 p.c. but their expenditures of around \$9,000,000 were about the same as in 1959. The remainder of Canadian direct re-entries in 1960 had travelled to other areas and spent \$11,000,000, a moderate increase over the previous year.

Canadians returning from overseas travel via the United States in 1960 were estimated to have spent less money than during 1959, despite an increase of 6,000 in the number of visits. Lower expenditures in Britain and other European areas were largely responsible for the decrease, as payments to other countries advanced slightly and transportation charges (except those paid to United States and Canadian carriers) remained at \$8,000,000. It is estimated that total expenditures of Canadians returning from overseas via the United States were distributed as follows: Britain, \$6,000,000; other Europe, \$8,000,000; other British areas, \$5,000,000; and destinations not already specified, \$6,000,000. There are certain features characteristic of overseas travel via the United States that distinguish it from direct travel; these include a higher proportion of visits to more southerly destinations such as Bermuda, the West Indies, the Bahamas and Mexico, greater frequency of recreation travel and generally shorter lengths of stay outside Canada.

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.