

States visitors) by \$50,000,000. Canada has had a surplus on travel account with the United States since 1962 but the large surplus of \$161,000,000 in 1963 was reduced in 1964 to \$109,000,000. Although still sizable, this surplus was not high enough to counter-balance the deficit in the travel account with other countries; Canadian expenditures for travel to countries other than the United States totalled \$231,000,000 in 1964 compared with receipts from these countries of \$72,000,000.

Travel Between Canada and the United States.—The close ties that exist between Canada and the United States have been strengthened throughout the years by the very great interchange of people across the common border. As would be expected, most of the visits are made by automobile. In 1964, a record 26,371,000 United States travellers entered Canada by car and spent an estimated \$397,600,000, an increase of 10.2 p.c. or \$36,700,000 over the 1963 expenditure for this category. Greater numbers combined with higher average expenditures per person accounted for the increase. Length of stay of travellers is always significant since it has an important bearing on the amount of money spent. For example, 65.5 p.c. of the United States visitors to Canada in 1964 entered and left on the same day yet accounted for only 10.4 p.c. or \$61,400,000 of the total amount spent by United States travellers in Canada. The remaining 89.6 p.c., or \$528,800,000, was spent by travellers staying one or more nights although these comprised only 34.5 p.c. of the total number.

In 1964, a new survey was introduced to gather information on the increasing number of United States pleasure craft entering Canadian waters. It was estimated that 79,250 such craft visited Canada in 1964, 97 p.c. of them in the April–September period. Ontario received 81 p.c. of these entries, Quebec 10 p.c. and British Columbia about 9 p.c. Of the total, almost 61 p.c. entered and left on the same day but there were wide differences in lengths of stay as between provinces. Of those entering Ontario and Quebec, 63 p.c. and 93 p.c., respectively, left on the same day but in British Columbia 98 p.c. stayed one or more nights. The distances between Canadian and United States ports on the West Coast and those on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River may explain the different patterns.

Canadian travel to the United States set new records in 1964 in both numbers and expenditures. By that time the restricting influences of the 1962 dollar devaluation and the reduced customs exemption were being countered by such factors as higher incomes, more leisure time, improved transportation facilities and reduced air fares. All categories of travel—automobile, aircraft, bus, train and boat—contributed to the nearly 10-p.c. increase in visits over 1963. Expenditures of automobile travellers rose over 30 p.c. to a total of \$254,100,000, which amount represented 53.4 p.c. of the total spent by Canadian travellers in the United States (excluding Hawaii). It is interesting to note that Canadians usually spend less time in the United States per visit than United States visitors spend in Canada. In 1964, 84 p.c. of the Canadian travellers to the United States entered and left on the same day, compared with 65.5 p.c. of United States visitors to Canada. These short-term Canadian visitors spent 12.1 p.c. of the total Canadian payments to the United States, the remaining 87.9 p.c. being spent by long-term Canadian visitors who comprised only 16 p.c. of the total number.

Canadians travel to the United States for a variety of reasons but recreation accounted for an estimated 46.3 p.c. of the visits in 1964, visits to friends or relatives for 31.9 p.c., business for 10.9 p.c., shopping for 5.3 p.c. and health for 3.6 p.c. Residents of the Atlantic Provinces, who have had the longest association with the United States, account for the highest percentage (45.3) travelling to the United States to visit friends or relatives. Alberta recorded the highest percentage (28.6) of business trips and Saskatchewan the highest percentage (10.0) of shopping trips.