

about \$87,000,000 in 1965, Canadians visiting overseas spent \$248,000,000, a rise of 7 p.c. over 1964, increasing the debit balance on travel account with overseas countries to \$161,000,000 from \$159,000,000. On the other hand, payments by United States residents in Canada increased 12 p.c. to \$660,000,000 and expenditures by Canadian visitors in the United States (including Hawaii) increased 14 p.c. to \$548,000,000, creating a credit balance for Canada of \$112,000,000 compared with \$109,000,000 in 1964.

Travel Between Canada and the United States.—Much of the travel between these two countries is by car. Of the 33,900,000 visits of United States residents to Canada in 1965, 26,203,600 were made by this mode of travel; an 0.6-p.c. drop compared with 1964 was accounted for by a 4.5-p.c. decrease in the number of short-term travellers that was not quite offset by a 5.9-p.c. increase in the number of long-term visitors. On the other hand, larger average expenditure per person for both short-term and long-term visits in 1965 resulted in a 10.5-p.c. increase in total expenditure for United States visitors travelling by car, which amounted to \$439,601,000. Length of stay of travellers is always significant since it has an important bearing on the amount of money spent. For instance, 64.9 p.c. of the United States visitors to Canada in 1965 entered and left on the same day, yet accounted for only 11 p.c. or \$72,709,000 of the total amount spent by all United States visitors to Canada; the remaining 89 p.c., or \$587,134,000, was spent by visitors staying one or more nights, although these constituted only 35.1 p.c. of the total number.

Of other modes of travel from the United States, only rail showed a decline from the 1964 total, air and bus travel being up about 15 p.c. and boat travel about 5 p.c. In connection with the latter, it is interesting to note a few features of pleasure boat travel. Such craft entering Canadian waters from the United States in 1965 numbered 78,250, slightly fewer than in 1964. Ontario received 82 p.c. of the entries, Quebec 10 p.c. and British Columbia 8 p.c. Most of them entered during the April-September season and about 60 p.c. entered and left on the same day, although there was considerable variation among the provinces in length of stay, quite evidently depending on the distance between the United States and Canadian ports. Of those entering Ontario, where the ports are very close, 93 p.c. left on the same day; of those entering Quebec, where the ports are somewhat farther apart, 61 p.c. left on the same day; in British Columbia, on the other hand, where distance to be travelled between American and Canadian ports is much greater, 97 p.c. stayed one or more nights.

Canadian travel to the United States established new records in 1965 in both numbers and expenditures, although not all means of travel contributed to the increase as is shown in Table 2. Travellers by automobile comprised 79.5 p.c. of the total number and accounted for \$304,882,000, or 56.7 p.c. of the travel expenditure in the United States (excluding Hawaii), a total higher by 20 p.c. than in 1964. 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 1965, 81.3 p.c. of the Canadians visiting the United States entered and left on the same day, compared with 64.9 p.c. of the United States visitors to Canada. Short-term Canadian visitors spent 10.5 p.c. of the total payments to the United States, the remaining 89.5 p.c. being spent by long-term visitors who made up only 18.7 p.c. of the total number.

Canadians travel to the United States for a variety of reasons—recreation accounted for an estimated 51.6 p.c. of the visits in 1965, visits to friends and relatives for 30.1 p.c., business for 11.7 p.c., health for 2.6 p.c., and shopping for 2 p.c. Residents of the Atlantic Provinces accounted for the highest percentage (40.4) travelling to the United States to visit friends and relatives; Alberta recorded the highest percentage (23.6) of business trips and Quebec recorded the highest percentage (57.1) of trips for recreation.