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**Travel Information (for Visitors From The U.s.a.)**

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TRAVEL INFORMATION (FOR VISITORS FROM  
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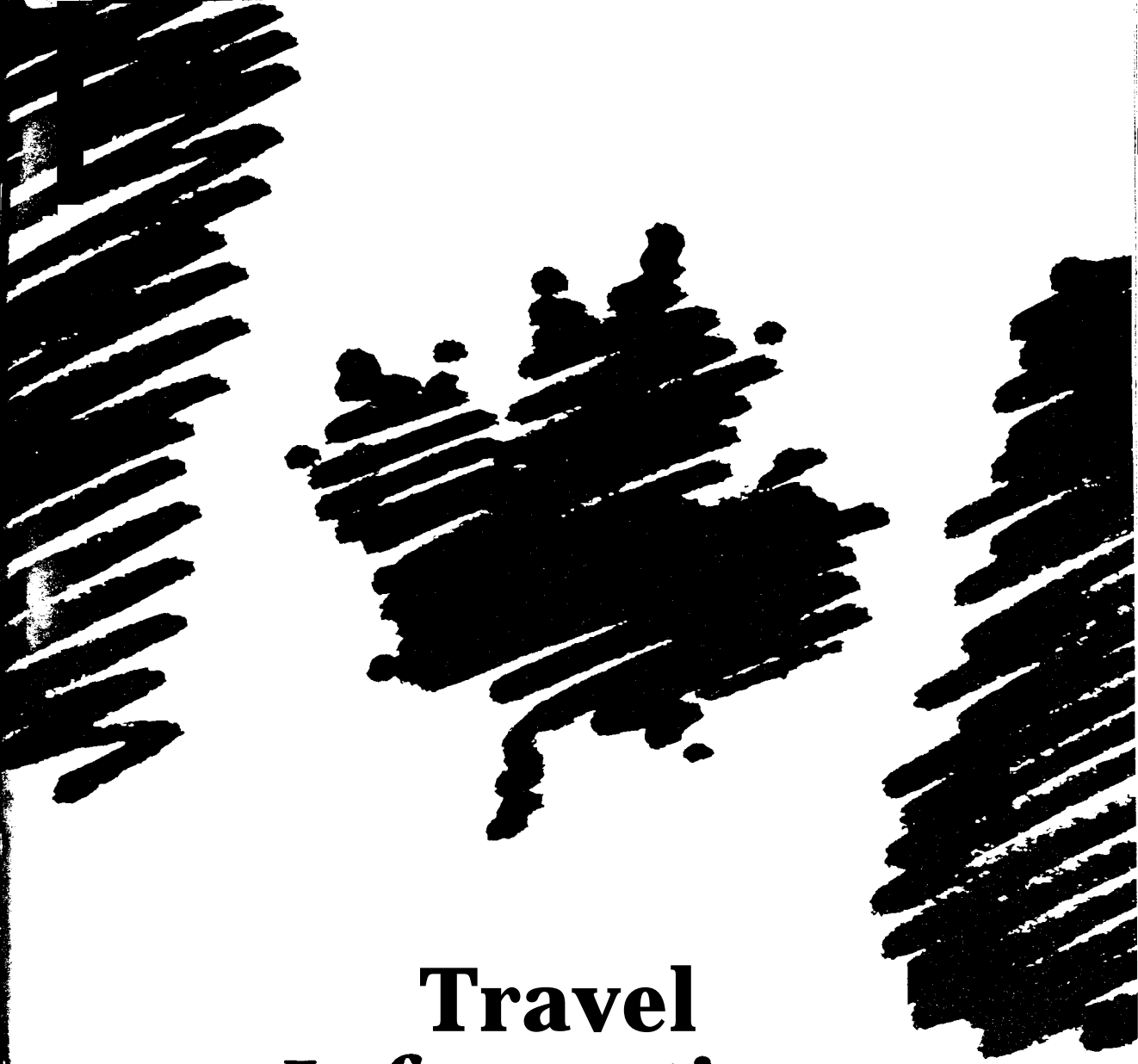
Sector: Tourism

11-35-7

Reference Material



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# Travel Information

(for visitors from the U. S. A.)



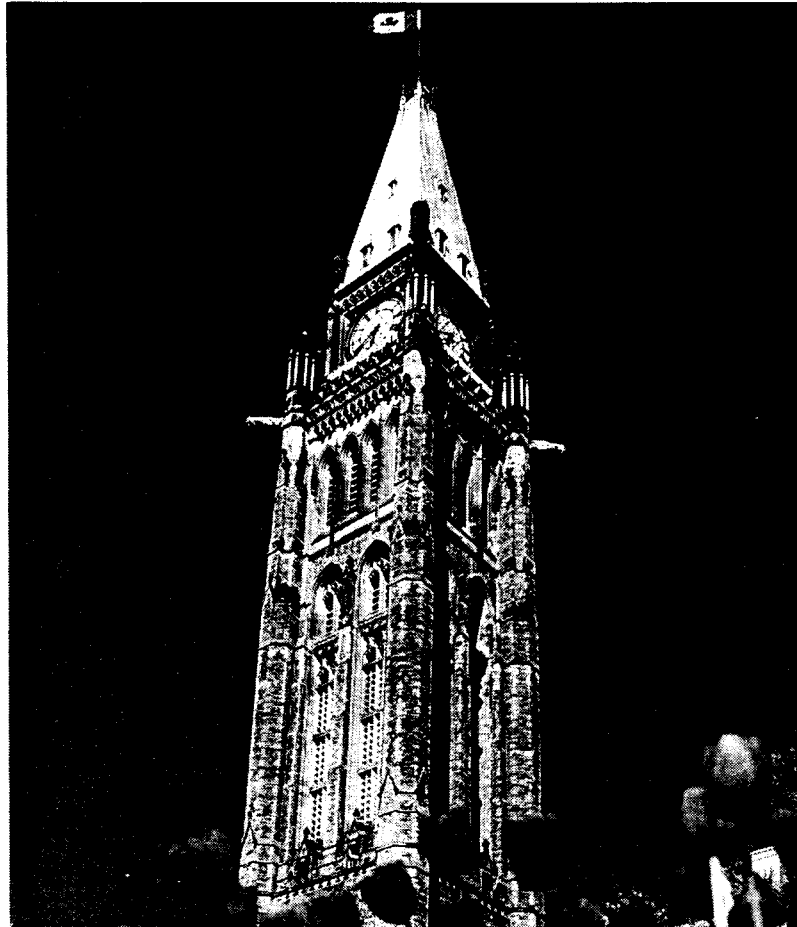
Industry Canada Industrie Canada

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## Welcome to **Canada**

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This brochure is designed to help visitors from the United States plan a trip to Canada and deals with entry into Canada, customs regulations, food, pets and plants, vehicles and motoring, information for sportsmen, temperature and weather, holidays, and some typical prices.



*Peace Tower, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, Ontario*

*Note:* The information, prices and regulations quoted in this publication were those available at the time of printing and are subject to change.

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## **Entry** into Canada

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### **From the United States**

Citizens or permanent residents of the United States do not require passports or visas and can usually cross the U.S.–Canada border without difficulty or delay. However, to assist officers in speeding the crossing, and particularly to re-enter the U. S., native-born U.S. citizens should carry some identification papers showing their citizenship, such as a birth, baptismal or voter's certificate. Proof of residence may also be required. Naturalized U.S. citizens should carry a naturalization certificate or some other evidence of citizenship. Permanent residents of the United States who are not U.S. citizens are advised to carry their Resident Alien Card (U.S. Form 1-151 or Form 1-551).

Residents of the United States who carry a Temporary Resident Card (form 1688) or Employment Authorization Card (I688A or I688B) are not considered to be permanent residents of the U.S. These persons require a passport for travel to Canada and may require a visitor's visa. Visitors' visas for entry into Canada must be obtained at a Canadian Consulate outside Canada and cannot be obtained at the border.

Persons under 18 years of age who are not accompanied by their parents should bring a letter from a parent or guardian giving them permission to travel to Canada. Proving legal guardianship can often cause unnecessary delays at the border.

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### From other countries via the **United** States

All persons other than U.S. citizens or legal, permanent residents of the United States require a valid passport or an acceptable travel document. Some persons require a visa to enter Canada. Visitors should direct their enquiries regarding visa requirements and valid travel documents to the Canadian Embassy, High Commission or Consulate in their home country before departure for the United States. Applications for visitors' visas made to the Canadian

Embassy or Consulates in the United States may result in delays.

Foreign students and workers in the United States may encounter difficulties entering Canada without their passport and a Canadian visitor's visa if they are from a visa-required country. Their status in the United States does not confer any status in Canada or give them the right to re-enter the United States.

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### **Documentation required for entry into Canada**

To ensure readmission to the U. S., a foreign student attending a U.S. educational institution who wishes to visit Canada, must have:

- . a valid passport;
- . a valid visitor's visa, if applicable;
- sufficient funds for his/her temporary stay in Canada;
- evidence of return transportation to the U. S.;
- I-94 Arrival-Departure Record;
- a current 1-20 copy of IAP-66 indicating student status.

Visitors who wish to return to the United States after visiting Canada should check with an office of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service before leaving the United States to make sure they have all the necessary papers to get back into that country.

Visitors under the transit-without-visa privilege must establish that:

- . they are admissible to the U.S. under immigration laws;
- they have confirmed onward reservations to Canada;
- they will continue their journey on the same line or on a connecting line within eight hours after their arrival in the U.S.

Such travelers cannot transfer to a connecting transportation line more than twice. The second form of transportation must depart for a foreign location (but not necessarily non-stop). The total period of waiting time for connecting transportation should never exceed eight hours, unless there is no scheduled transportation within that eight-hour period. In such a case, travelers must continue their journeys on the first available form of transportation.

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### **Employment or study in Canada**

Persons wishing to study or work in Canada must obtain student or employment authorization before coming to Canada. Except in certain cases specified by the Immigration Regulation, citizens or permanent residents of the United States may apply at a Canadian port of entry, but an authorization will be granted only if all the normal prerequisites have been fulfilled, including a medical examination and employment validation, where necessary. Employment authorizations are not issued if there are qualified Canadians or permanent residents available for the work in question. Persons wishing to work or study in Canada should contact the nearest Canadian Embassy or Consulate. Immigration officers will be pleased to answer questions or offer advice about the documents that may be needed and the costs involved. Persons coming to Canada to work or study will be required to pay a processing fee for the issuance of these authorizations.



*Whistler Ski Resort, British Columbia*



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## **Bringing goods** into Canada

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### **Entry by private motor vehicle**

The entry of vehicles and vacation trailers into Canada for touring purposes is generally a quick and routine matter. Customs permits, if required, are issued at time of entry. Rental vehicles or trailers of the U-Haul variety are also admissible. However, the vehicle registration forms should be carried together with a copy of the rental contract to indicate that use in Canada is authorized by the rental agency. Visitors entering Canada with vehicles not registered to themselves should also carry a letter from the owner to indicate that use of the vehicle is authorized.

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### **Entry by private aircraft**

Visiting pilots should plan to land at an aerodrome that can provide customs clearance, then report to Canada Customs immediately after landing and complete all required documentation. Aerodromes with customs facilities are listed in the Canada Flight Supplement. In emergencies, visitors must report their arrival to the nearest regional customs office or the nearest office of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP).

For the convenience of visiting pilots, the publication *Air Tourist Information - Canada (TP771E)* is available on request from:

*Transport Canada  
AAN DHD  
OTTAWA, Ont.  
Canada  
KIA ON8*

*Tel.: (613) 991-9970*

*The Canada Flight Supplement is available from the Canada Map Office (see page 52).*

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### **Entry by private boat**

Visitors planning to enter Canada by private boat should contact Canada Customs in advance for a list of ports of

entry that provide customs facilities and their hours of operation. Immediately upon arrival, visitors must report to customs and complete all documentation. In emergency situations, visitors must report their arrival to the nearest regional customs office or office of the RCMP.

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### **Personal baggage, recreational equipment**

Visitors may bring into Canada certain goods as personal baggage free of duties, provided all such items are declared to Canada Customs on arrival and are not subject to restriction. Personal baggage may include such items as: fishing tackle, boats and motors, snowmobiles, etc.; equipment for camping, golf, tennis, scuba diving; radios (see Radio communication apparatus, page 31), television sets, musical instruments, personal computers, cameras; and other items of a personal nature to be used in Canada during the visit. Consumable goods may also be included in the quantities listed below.

#### ***Alcoholic beverages***

If visitors meet the minimum age requirements of the province or territory of entry (19 years in most jurisdictions but 18 years in Alberta, Manitoba and Quebec), they may bring into Canada, duty-free, either:

- 1.1 litres (40 ounces) of liquor or wine; or
- 24 x 355 mL (12 ounces) cans or bottles of beer or ale or their equivalent.

Additional quantities of alcoholic beverages – up to the provincial limit – maybe imported into Canada (except to the Northwest Territories) on payment of duties plus provincial fees and taxes, at the port of entry.

#### ***Tobacco products***

Persons 16 years of age or over may bring into Canada, duty-free, 50 cigars, 200 cigarettes and 1 kg (2.2 pounds) of manufactured tobacco. Federal duty and taxes and in some cases, provincial taxes apply to additional quantities. Changes scheduled during 1994 would raise the minimum age to 18 years and reduce the quantity of manufactured tobacco to 400 g (14 ounces) plus 400 tobacco sticks.

#### ***Food***

Subject to the restrictions listed on page 15, visitors may bring food with them for their own use, without customs

assessment, provided the quantity being imported is consistent with the duration and nature of the visitors' stay. Excess quantities not intended for consumption in Canada, such as a food supply usually carried in a trailer or motorhome, may be moved in transit through Canada without customs assessment under the procedure described on page 11.

***Gasoline and oil***

Reasonable quantities for the tourist's use, for example, gas and oil up to the normal capacity of the vehicle, are granted free entry.

***Security deposit requirements***

As explained earlier, conveyances and personal goods may be imported temporarily into Canada by visitors for their own use without payment of duties. With the exception of consumable items or recreational equipment for which a seasonal permit has been obtained, all goods must be taken out of Canada at the conclusion of the visit. In some instances, it may be necessary for Canada Customs to ensure that an item is re-exported and, for this purpose, a refundable security deposit is requested at the time of entry. The deposit is refunded to the visitor's home address after the item or items are taken out of Canada. A security deposit is normally a nominal amount, but maybe as high as the amount of duties that otherwise apply. However, as a general rule, Canada Customs does not require security deposits when travelers enter Canada with their goods solely for vacation or pleasure purposes.

***Gifts***

Bona fide gifts may be sent to friends or relatives residing in Canada, or may be imported by visitors, free of duties, provided the value of each gift does not exceed \$60 (Canadian funds), and the gifts do *not* consist of tobacco products, alcoholic beverages or advertising material. Gift packages sent by mail should be plainly marked "UNSOLICITED GIFT" and the value should be indicated. Gifts valued at more than \$60 (Canadian funds) will be subject to duties on the excess amount.

*Note:* Applicable rates for duty and taxes are available only from Canada Customs (see addresses, page 19).

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### **Leaving goods in Canada between visits**

Visitors who will be making more than one trip to Canada over a specific period of time, and who intend to leave goods in Canada between visits, must obtain an E99 permit (a blue wallet-sized form) from Canada Customs at the time of entry. Otherwise, goods left in Canada in this manner will be in contravention of the law. With the exception of permits affixed to vehicles, boats or trailers, the visitor should be able to produce the valid E99 permit to customs if asked to do so. There is no need to hand the permit back at the end of the season or when the item is returned to the U. S., but watch the expiry date.

This procedure assists travelers who intend to leave goods in Canada between visits to their cottages or vacation trailers, and also enables vehicles to be left in Canada at airport or marine terminals while the traveller proceeds onward by air or vessel, as the case may be.

#### ***Vacation trailers***

Similarly, if you plan to leave your vacation trailer in Canada for a season while you return home from time to time, ask Canada Customs for an E99. Post the permit inside the trailer so that it can be seen easily from outside. You may *not* store a vacation trailer in Canada during the off-season.

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### **Retention of boats and motors in Canada**

Boats and motors, including boat trailers, may be retained in Canada beyond the period of normal use *only if* legitimate repairs or maintenance work are to be undertaken by a bona fide marina or service depot during the off-season. Under this procedure, the owner must provide customs with a copy of the work order or a written statement from the individual or firm who will be effecting the repairs, indicating a description of the article, the name and address of the owner, the type of work to be done and the time and location at which the work will be effected. Customs will issue the small, blue E99 form, which must be affixed to the boat in a place where it will remain clearly visible. Units left in Canada during the off-season without benefit of this procedure are liable to seizure and forfeiture unless duties have been paid.

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### **Transporting goods through Canada**

From time to time, residents of the United States wish to personally transport their household or personal effects between one part of mainland U.S. and another – or Alaska – through Canada. In such instances, when the goods are not intended for use in Canada, they may be transported “in transit.” While no assessment is applicable, a refundable security deposit may be required at the time of entry.

Special restrictions apply to certain firearms (see page 21).

To facilitate the in-transit movement of goods through Canada, the traveller should prepare, in advance, a list of such goods in triplicate, indicating their respective values and serial numbers, where applicable. Consumable goods such as foodstuffs or alcoholic beverages that are intended for consumption outside Canada may also be moved in transit, provided they are listed and packed in containers or packages that can be corded and sealed by Canada Customs at the time of entry.

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### **Seasonal residents**

Non-residents of Canada who inherit, are given, buy, build or rent (on a three-year lease or longer) a permanent structure in Canada for use as a seasonal residence (mobile or portable homes do not qualify) have a one-time privilege of furnishing the residence with certain kinds of goods free of duties. A brochure, *Seasonal Residents*, is available from Canada Customs and outlines the necessary requirements.

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### **Bringing animals, plants and food into Canada**

The following information applies to non-commercial items a person might bring into Canada, for personal use, that originate in the United States.

All animals, plants, vegetables, fruit and meat, and any product of these items, must be declared to Canada Customs at the first port of entry into Canada, must be accompanied by import documentation when required, and must pass inspection.

### *Pet animals and birds*

Domestic dogs and cats may be imported from the United States, provided each animal is accompanied by a certificate issued by a licenced veterinarian of Canada or the United States that clearly identifies the animal and certifies that the dog and/or cat has been vaccinated against rabies during the preceding 36-month period.

Up to two puppies and kittens under three months of age and seeing-eye dogs accompanied by their owners may enter Canada without certification or further restriction. More than two such animals are considered to be a commercial shipment and are subject to other restrictions.

Up to two pet birds (birds of the parrot family and song birds) per family may be imported into Canada, provided the owner:

- accompanies the birds to Canada;
- makes a declaration on arrival in Canada certifying for all of the 90 days preceding the date of entry the birds have not been in contact with any other bird or birds, and have been in the visitor's personal possession for this period.

A Canadian import permit and quarantine in Canada is required for the importation of more than two parrot-type birds from the United States. The import of more than two birds of any species from the United States is subject to a valid U.S. veterinary certificate accompanying the birds to Canada.

Pet monkeys and small pet mammals, fish and reptiles (other than turtles and tortoises) may enter Canada from the United States without certification or restriction.

Turtles and tortoises require a Canadian import permit before admission to Canada.

Pet foxes and skunks, raccoons and ferrets, as personal pets only, may be admitted to Canada without health certification or an import permit, provided they accompany the owner.

Pet dogs and cats entering Newfoundland, whether or not accompanying their owners or caretakers, must be certified. Entry permits should be obtained in advance from:

*Provincial Veterinary Service  
Government of Newfoundland.*

*P.O. Box 7400*

*ST. JOHN'S WEST, Nfld.*

*Canada*

*A1E3Y5*

*Tel.: (709) 576-6899 or 576-6879*

***Other animals***

Any livestock, horses, wild or domestic fowl or commercial shipment of animals, including all species of birds, are subject to veterinary health inspection on arrival in Canada and may require the prior issuance of an import permit and/or U.S. export health certification.

Persons wishing to import such animals from the United States should enquire about the exact conditions necessary and should also contact the Food Production and Inspection (FP&I) office nearest the intended port of entry to arrange for the inspection of the animals on their arrival. All enquiries and requests for import permits should be directed to the animal health regional office in the province where the importer intends to reside.

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***Animal Health regional offices***

***Alberta***

Director, Animal Health  
FP&I Branch  
Agriculture Canada  
Suite 750  
Harry Hays Building  
220 - 4th Ave. S.E.  
Station M, Bag 2998  
CALGARY, Alta.  
Canada  
T2P 3C3  
Tel.: (403) 292-4301

***British Columbia***

Director, Animal Health  
FP&I Branch  
Agriculture Canada  
Suite 2, 620 Royal Avenue  
NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.  
Canada  
V3L 5A8  
Tel.: (604) 666-0575

***Manitoba***

Director, Animal Health  
FP&I Branch  
Agriculture Canada  
Suite 613, Federal Building  
269 Main Street  
WINNIPEG, Man.  
Canada  
R3C 1B2  
Tel.: (204) 983-2200

***New Brunswick***

Director, Animal Health  
FP&I Branch  
Agriculture Canada  
1081 Main St., 5th Floor  
P.O. Box 6088  
MONCTON, N.B.  
Canada  
EIC 8R2  
Tel.: (506) 851-7652

**Ontario**

Director, Animal Health  
FP&I Branch  
Agriculture Canada  
174 Stone Road West  
GUELPH, Ont.  
Canada  
NIG 4S9  
Tel.: (519) 837-9772

**Saskatchewan**

Director, Animal Health  
FP&I Branch  
Agriculture Canada  
Suite 330, 2100 Broad Street  
P.O. Box 8070  
REGINA, Sask.  
Canada  
S4P 4E5  
Tel.: (306) 780-5210

**Quebec**

Director, Animal Health  
FP&I Branch  
Agriculture Canada  
Guy Favreau Complex  
Suite 1002 (V) E. Tower  
200 Rene Lévesque Blvd. West  
MONTREAL, Que.  
Canada  
H2Z 1Y3  
Tel.: (514) 285-8888

Livestock destined for Newfoundland from any point in continental North America will be admitted only if the owner or caretaker has obtained, in advance, an entry permit from the Provincial Veterinary Service.

***Animal products and meat***

Hair, wool, feathers, bristles, skins and hides may be imported into Canada if accompanied by a notarized declaration of the exporter that fully describes the shipment and indicates that it originated in the United States.

Meat and meat products are allowed entry to Canada from the United States provided the non-commercial shipment is clearly of U.S. origin and does not exceed 20 kg (44 pounds).

Dairy products are allowed entry to Canada from the United States provided the shipment is clearly of U.S. origin and does not exceed a maximum value of \$20 (Canadian).

Animal products and meats are subject to inspection by Canada Customs and Agriculture Canada personnel on arrival. In some cases, after-hours inspection charges may be applicable.



For further information contact:

*Animal Product and By-Product Imports  
Agriculture Canada  
Animal Health Division  
2nd Floor  
2255 Carling Avenue  
OTTAWA, Ont.  
Canada  
K1A 0Y9*

*Tel.: (613) 995-5433  
Fax: (613) 993-4334*

***Plants, propagative plant material, fruit, vegetables  
and plant products***

The entry of plants, plant propagative material (such as bulbs, cuttings, budwood and seeds), fresh fruit, vegetables and plant products and soil is controlled to prevent plant pests that do not occur in Canada from entering and causing serious damage to Canadian crops and forests. Cooperation by complying with entry requirements is important and appreciated. Requirements vary according to the type of commodity and the pest situation at origin and destination. Some items may enter without any restrictions, many may enter if accompanied by plant health documents, (import permit and/or phytosanitary certificates) and some are prohibited entry.

All plants, fruits, vegetables and other plant material must be declared to Canada Customs on arrival in Canada. Material may be subject to inspection by an Agriculture Canada inspector.

As restrictions can vary depending on the type and origin of plant, propagative plant material, fruit and vegetable, and are subject to change depending on the plant pest situation, visitors are advised to check in advance of departure with the nearest office of the United States Department of Agriculture. If an import permit is required, the Canadian recipient of the imported goods must apply for it. Please refer to the following address for an application form:

*The Permit Office  
Plant Protection Division  
Agriculture Canada  
OTTAWA, Ont.  
Canada  
K1A 0Y9*

*Tel.: (613) 952-8000  
Fax: (613) 943-1252*

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### **Taking plants out of Canada**

Tourists may take cut flowers, fresh fruit and vegetables (except in certain cases) of Canadian origin into the United States without restriction. Most plants of Canadian origin need a phytosanitary certificate, although most house plants may enter the United States without restriction. A phytosanitary certificate may be obtained from Agriculture Canada Plant Protection offices located in major centres across Canada.

Visitors to Newfoundland and Labrador should note that there are restrictions on the transportation of plants and prohibitions on the movement of potatoes, root crops, soil and other related products from Newfoundland and Labrador to the rest of Canada and to the United States. Further information may be obtained from:

*Agriculture Canada*

*P.O. Box 5609*

*ST. JOHN'S, Nfld.*

*Canada*

*A1C 5W8*

*Tel.: (709) 772-50.30*

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### **Environment Canada -Endangered species**

Canada and the U.S.A. as signatory to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), regulate the international movement of thousands of animal and plant species, including their products and derivatives. Their movement (even temporary) into and out of Canada require at the minimum the prior granting of CITES Export Permits, and for truly endangered species, of a CITES Import Permit issued by the importing country. Although not exhaustive, herewith are examples of groups of animals and plants controlled:

Otters, wolves, whales, wild cats, elephants,  
rhinoceroses, monkeys, hawks, eagles, owls,  
parrots, crocodilians, boas and pythons, marine  
turtles, tortoises, lizards such as iguanas,  
monitors and tegus, some salamanders and toads,  
birdwing butterflies, orchids, and cacti.

Although the U.S.A. exempts personal accompanied baggage from CITES permit requirements, Canada does not.

This means that any worn personal effect such as a fur coat, a handbag, or a pair of shoes, and any souvenir taken to Canada or out of Canada, or any pet, when from regulated species, must be accompanied by proper CITES permits issued by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (telephone: 703-358-2104) on export, and by Canada before re-export to the U. S.A..

For further information, please contact:

*Administrator*

*Convention on International Trade*

*in Endangered Species*

*Environment Canada*

*Canadian Wildlife Service Tele.: (819) 997-1840*

*Ottawa, Ont.*

*Fax: (819) 994-4065 or*

*KIA OH3*

*(819) 953-6283*

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### **Business trips, conventions and meetings**

U.S. organizations are encouraged to hold their meetings in Canada, and for this purpose Canada Customs has a special program to meet their needs called "The Foreign Organizations Remission Order."

In order to qualify, the organization must have its headquarters outside Canada and most of the participants must be non-Canadian residents.

The program extends "free importation" for items essential for a successful meeting, such as office supplies, computers, souvenirs and other relevant goods.

The meeting planner should write to Canada Customs approximately three months in advance, providing the necessary details. Customs will advise whether the program applies and will forward a helpful information package.

Conventions that have an exhibit component have an additional benefit available to them. Exhibit goods may be brought in temporarily without customs assessment, subject to the posting of a fully refundable security deposit.

Of course, the individual delegates and participants are also entitled to bring in their personal effects and to claim duty-free benefits, as explained on pages 8 and 9. As always, delegates should carry adequate identification such as a passport, birth certificate or voter's certificate as proof of citizenship.

A brochure, "Handy Guide to Canada Customs for Meetings, conventions, Trade Shows and Exhibitions of American Organizations," available from Tourism Canada, outlines entry requirements for all material brought into Canada for such events. Write to:

*Industry Canada*

*Tourism*

*4th Floor, 1 Front Street*

*TORONTO, Ont.*

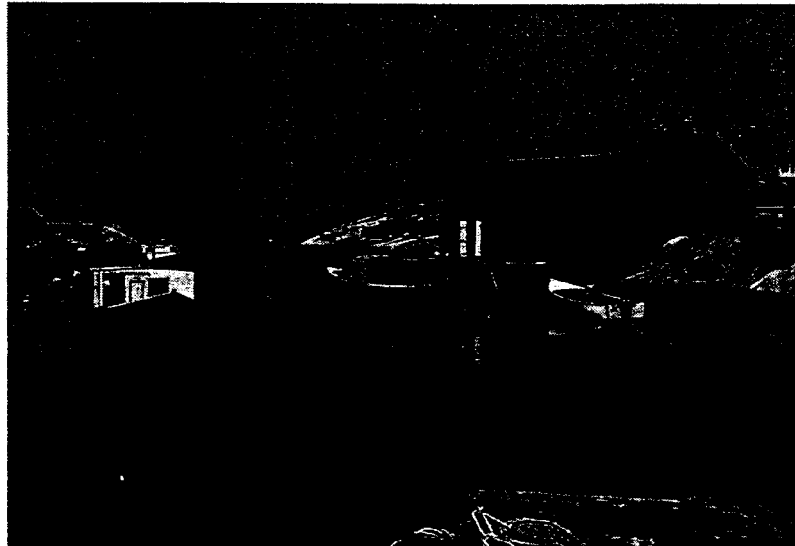
*Canada*

*M5J 1A4*

*Fax: (416) 973-8714*

For both general business purposes and, in some instances, for **conventions/exhibits**, the ATA (Admission Temporaire – Temporary Admission) Carnet offers an alternative. **Carnets** are issued by foreign Chambers of Commerce for the temporary admission of goods. **With an ATA Carnet, payment of duties is guaranteed and no other security is required by Canada Customs.** The goods, however, must be admissible under the temporary entry legislation currently being applied by Canada Customs.

Carnets have been purchased to cover everything from precision testing equipment to race horses, computers, photographic and recording equipment, theatrical sets, etc. Consumable or disposable goods, such as brochures, foods and paints, are not covered by Carnets.



*Peggy's Cove, Nova Scotia*

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## **Canada Customs regional offices**

### **Atlantic**

Customs Office  
Ralston Building  
1557 Hollis Street  
Halifax, N.S.  
B3J 3G6

Tel.: (902) 426-2911

**Quebec**  
Customs Office  
130 Dalhousie Street  
Quebec, Que.  
G1K 7P6

Tel.: (418) 648-4445

**Montreal**  
Customs Office  
400 d'Youville Square  
Montreal, Que.  
H2Y 2C2

Tel.: (514) 283-9900

**Ottawa**  
Customs Office  
2265 St. Laurent Blvd.  
Ottawa, Ont.  
K1G 4K3

Tel.: (613) 993-0534  
after 4:30 p.m. and on weekends  
Tel.: (613) 998-3326

**Toronto**  
Customs Office  
2nd Floor, 1 Front Street W.  
P.O. Box 10, Station A  
Toronto, Ont.  
M5W 1A3

Tel.: (416) 973-8022  
weekends and holidays  
Tel.: (416) 676-3643

### **Hamilton**

Customs Office  
P.O. Box 2989  
26 Arrowsmith Road  
Hamilton, Ont.  
L8N 3V8

Tel.: (905) 308-8715 and  
1-800-361-5603 (Hamilton  
region only)

**South-western** Ontario  
Customs Office  
P.O. Box 2280  
Walkerville Post Office  
Windsor, Ont.  
N8Y 4R8

Tel.: (519) 257-6400

**Central**  
Customs Office  
Federal Building  
269 Main Street  
Winnipeg, Man.  
R3C 1B3

Tel.: (204) 983-6004

**Alberta**  
Customs Office  
720 Harry Hays Building  
220 4th Avenue, S.E.  
Calgary, Alta.  
T2G 4x3

Tel.: (403) 292-8750  
(403) 292-4660

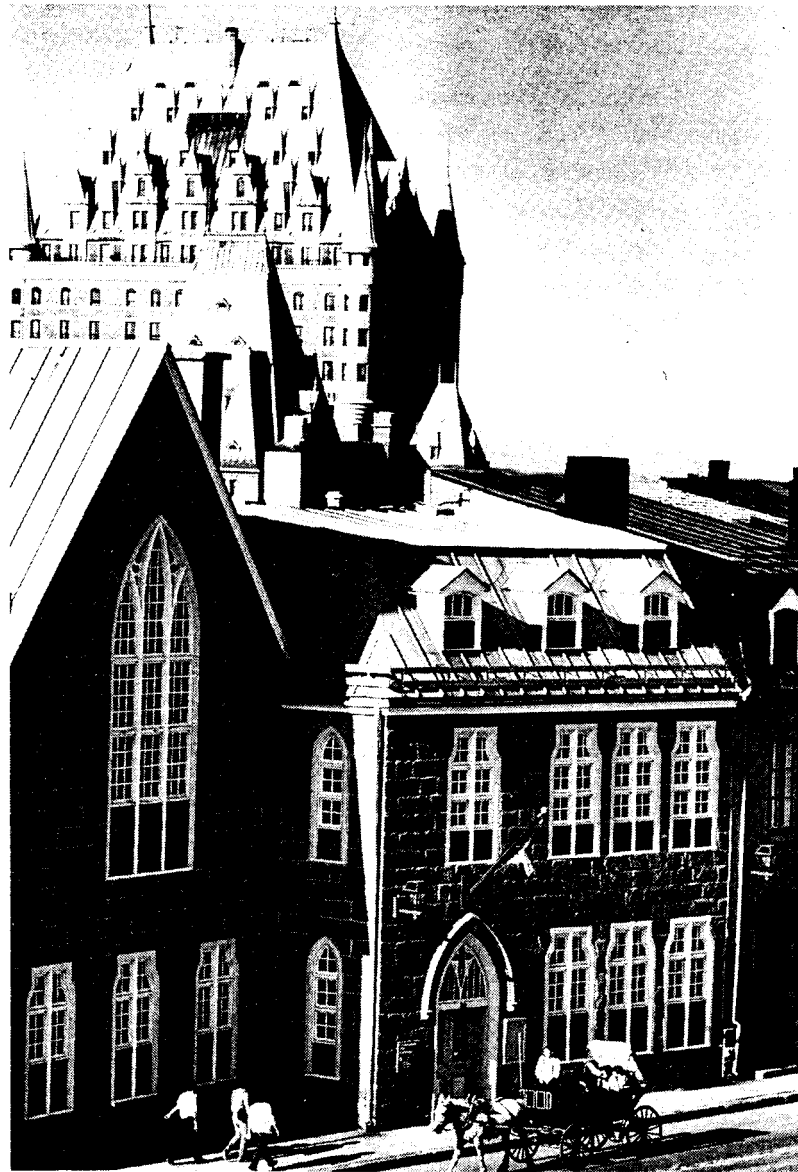
**Pacific**  
Customs Office  
333 Dunsmuir Street  
Vancouver, B.C.  
V6B 5R4

Tel.: (604) 666-0545

A Carnet is valid for one year from the date of issue. All items covered by a Carnet must be returned before the Carnet expires. The fee structure is different for Canadian Chamber of Commerce members and non-members.

For further information on Carnets, contact a branch of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce.

It is recommended that, before entering Canada on business, visitors contact the nearest Canadian Consulate General or Embassy to determine temporary entry



*Quebec City*

requirements for goods they plan to import. Officials there will also provide guidance as to whether or not employment authorizations are necessary. These precautions will avoid delays on entry into Canada. Delegates and persons entering Canada on business are also eligible to claim entry of their personal possessions and to avail themselves of the entitlements (see pages 8 and 9) as visitors to Canada. Canada Customs' services at all points of entry are offered in both English and French.

If you have questions about customs regulations that are not covered in this brochure, please write to:

*Revenue Canada, Customs, Excise and Taxation  
Communications Branch*

*OTTAWA, Ont.*

*Canada*

*Tel.: (613) 957-0275*

*KIA OL5*

*Fax: (613) 957-9039*

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## Firearms, **hunting** and **fishing**

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### **Bringing firearms into Canada**

Not all firearms are allowed to enter Canada. They generally fall into three categories: non-restricted, restricted, and prohibited weapons.

Any person who imports a firearm of any kind into Canada must be at least 18 years of age, unless that person has a certificate or permit which allows him or her to possess that firearm in Canada.

All firearms must be declared to Canada Customs at the first point of entry. Otherwise, Customs will seize undeclared firearms and criminal charges may be laid.

Cartridge magazines that exceed the specified limits are identified as "large capacity cartridge magazines" and are declared to be "prohibited weapons", unless they are exempt from the regulations. Generally, the magazines are limited to five rounds for centre-fire semi-automatic rifles or shotguns and 10 rounds for semi-automatic handguns, with certain exemptions for rare and valuable magazines.

- *Non-restricted firearms* are regular sporting rifles or shotguns with a barrel at least 470 mm (18.5 in.), and an overall length of 660 mm (26 in.), which do not fall

into the category of a prohibited or restricted firearm. Non-restricted firearms may be imported, without a permit or certificate, provided the firearm is for sporting, hunting or competition use while in Canada. They may also be carried as part of an in-transit movement through Canada without a permit or certificate.

- *Restricted firearms* include:
  - All handguns, including antique handguns that use rimfire or centre-fire ammunition that is commonly available in Canada;
  - Semi-automatic centre-fire rifles or shotguns where the barrel is shorter than 470 mm (18.5 in.);
  - Firearms designed or adapted to be discharged where the firearms can be reduced to a length of less than 660 mm (26 in.);
  - Certain firearms declared to be restricted weapons by order in Council.

Tourists or visitors traveling in or through Canada may not import restricted weapons.

Restricted weapons may be imported only for the purpose of attending an approved shooting competition in Canada. A temporary Permit to Carry is required from the Canadian local Registrar of Firearms. The issuance of these permits should be coordinated with the host club.

- *Prohibited firearms* are **not** allowed to enter Canada. It is a criminal offence for any person not authorized by law to possess a prohibited weapon in Canada. They include:
  - Fully-automatic firearms, even if they are subsequently altered to not fire automatically;
  - Sawed-off rifles or shotguns, where the barrel is shorter than 457 mm (18 in.) or the overall length is less than 990 mm (26 in.);
  - Any firearm that is specifically designated as a prohibited weapon by Order in Council.
- *Pellet guns or air guns* with a muzzle velocity of more than 152.4 metres (500 feet) per second fall into the category of either a restricted or non-restricted firearm and are subject to all such import, certificate, and



permit requirements. If the muzzle velocity is less than 152.4 metres (500 feet) per second, a certificate and/or permit is not required.

Canadian regulations require that all types of firearms be transported unloaded. If they are transported in a vehicle they must be kept out of sight, and in a part of the vehicle which is kept locked (the trunk, if there is one) unless the vehicle is supervised by an adult. Restricted weapons have to be equipped with locked safety devices that will prevent the weapons from firing. In addition, they have to be transported in a locked case.

For further information on the entry of firearms, please contact:

*Revenue Canada, Customs, Excise and Taxation  
Inspection and Control Division  
Connaught Building, Mackenzie Avenue  
OTTAWA, Ont.  
Canada  
K1A 0L5*

*Tel.: (613) 9547129*

Most provinces and territories have regulations concerning the transportation of firearms through their area. Visitors should check with the province or territory concerned prior to entering Canada (see addresses, page 26).

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Firearms **in** Canada's national parks

Hunting is prohibited in Canada's national parks. No person shall be in possession of a firearm unless:

- the firearm is not loaded;
- a firearm of a kind or model capable of being dismantled by taking apart and separating the barrel and stock is carried in a dismantled condition;
- the firearm is not a kind or model described above, is carried in a closed case or wrapped and is tied securely in such a manner as not to expose any part of the firearm.

For more information, it is recommended that visitors contact:

*Environment Canada  
Canadian Parks Service  
Law Enforcement Section  
OTTAWA, Ont.  
Canada  
KIA OH3*

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### **Ammunition, explosives, fireworks and pyrotechnics**

Blasting explosives and detonators, propellant explosives, ammunition, and all types of fireworks and pyrotechnic devices need to be authorized, and may not be imported into Canada without an Explosives Importation Permit. Sporting and competitive ammunition, except hollow-point handgun ammunition, do not have to be authorized, and may be imported for personal use, and not for sale, by hunters and competitive marksmen, without a permit in the following quantities: 5000 rounds of safety cartridges; 5000 percussion primers; 5000 empty primed cartridge cases; 8 kg of propellants (smokeless and black powders). For team practice and competition at meets, arrangements for the importation of larger quantities should be made through a Canadian shooting association, committee or federation.

Of this ammunition, 200 rounds may be imported by a non-resident for hunting purposes free of duty and taxes. If for use at a recognized meet, 1500 rounds may be imported duty - and tax-free.

Six model rocket-engines conforming to standards established by the Fédération Aéronautique Internationale (FAI) or by the U.S. National Association of Rocketry may be imported for personal use. For an international competitive meet, the Canadian sponsor should arrange for import permits.

Pyrotechnic distress and life-saving devices such as highway flares, distress and line-throwing rockets that are necessary for the safe operation of the aircraft, train, vessel or vehicle in which they are transported or for the safety of crews or passengers are permitted entry without permit.

All enquiries and requests for import permits should be directed to:

*Chief Inspector of Explosives, Explosives Branch*  
*Natural Resources*  
*580 Booth Street*  
*OTTAWA, Ont.*  
*Canada*  
*KIA OE4* *Tel.: (613) 995-8415*

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### **Hunting**

Hunting is governed by federal, provincial and territorial laws. Non-residents are required to obtain a hunting licence from each province or territory in which they plan to hunt. When hunting migratory game birds, a federal migratory game bird hunting permit is also required. This permit is available at most Canadian post offices. In the province of Alberta, permits can also be obtained at designated vendors selling provincial hunting permits. In many of Canada's provincial parks, reserves and adjacent areas, the entry of any type of weapon is forbidden. Regulations available from each province provide instructions in this regard. In the Northwest Territories, export permits are required to take out all unprocessed wildlife.

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### **Fishing**

Fishing, like hunting, is governed by federal, provincial and territorial laws. Anglers must possess non-resident licences for the provinces or territories in which they plan to fish (see page 26). In many provinces, anglers under 16 years of age do not require a licence, provided they accompany an adult with a valid licence.

In addition, tidal-waters sport fishing licences are required in British Columbia. Further information is available from:

*British Columbia Ministry of Environment*  
*Lands and Parks*  
*Suite 400, Harbour Centre*  
*555 West Hastings Street*  
*VANCOUVER, B.C.*  
*Canada*  
*V6B 5G3* *Tel.: (604) 666-0384*

*Special fishing permits are required to fish in all national parks. These permits can be obtained at any national park site for a nominal fee and are valid in all the national parks across Canada. No permit is required to import fishing tackle for personal use.*

Bag limits, area and seasonal closures, possession limits and gear restrictions apply according to the jurisdiction concerned. Foreign fishing guides are not permitted to work in Canada without an employment authorization from the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission. This authorization must be obtained prior to entry into Canada (see page 6).

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### **Parks, reserves, hunting and angling information**

Should you wish information about particular areas or events, please telephone or write to the provincial or territorial offices:

#### **Alberta**

Energy /Forestry Lands  
and Wildlife  
9920-108 Street  
EDMONTON, Alta.  
Canada  
T5K 2M4  
Tel.: (403) 427-3590

*For more information on  
Alberta provincial parks:*  
**Alberta Recreation and Parks  
Standard Life Centre  
16th Floor  
10405 Jasper Avenue  
EDMONTON, Alta.  
Canada  
T5J 3N4  
Tel.: (403) 427-9429**

British Columbia  
Fish and Wildlife Branch  
Ministry of the Environment,  
Lands and Parks  
810 Blanchard St.  
VICTORIA, B.C.  
Canada  
V8V 1K5  
Tel.: (604) 387-9740

**Manitoba  
Travel Manitoba  
Dept. 20, 7th Floor  
155 Carlton Street  
WINNIPEG, Man.  
Canada  
R3C 3H8  
Tel.: 1-800-665-0040**

*For more information on  
Manitoba provincial parks:*  
**Dept. of Natural Resources  
1495 St. James Street  
WINNIPEG, Man.  
Canada R3H OW9  
Tel.: (204) 945-6784**

**New Brunswick  
Tourism New Brunswick  
P.O.Box 12345  
FREDERICTON, N.B.  
Canada  
E3B 5C3**

*For information on fishing  
and hunting packages and  
provincial parks:*  
*From Canada and the U. S.:*  
1-800-561 -0123

**Newfoundland and  
Labrador  
Department of Development  
Tourism Branch  
P.O.Box 8730  
ST. JOHN'S, Nfld.  
Canada  
A1B 4K2  
Tel.: (709) 576-2830  
*From Canada and the U.S.:*  
1-800-563-6353**

**Northwest Territories**  
Conservation Education/  
Resource Development  
Department of Renewable  
Resources  
Government of Northwest  
Territories  
Box 1320  
YELLOWKNIFE, N.W.T.  
Canada  
XIA 2L9  
Tel.: (403) 873-7411

**Nova Scotia**  
Department of Tourism  
and Culture  
P.O. Box 130  
HALIFAX, N.S.  
Canada  
B3J 2M7  
Tel.: (902) 424-5000  
*From Canada:*  
**Tel.: 1-800-565-0000**  
*From the U. S.:*  
**Tel.: 1-800-341-6096**

*For more information on  
bunting and fishing:*  
Nova Scotia Dept. of Lands  
and Forests  
P.O. Box 698  
HALIFAX, N.S.  
Canada  
B3J 2T9  
Tel.: (902) 424-5935

**Ontario**  
Ministry of Natural Resources  
Wildlife Branch  
Queen's Park  
TORONTO, Ont.  
Canada  
M7A 1W3  
Tel.: (416) 314-2225

*For information on fishing:*  
Ministry of Natural Resources  
Fisheries Branch  
Queen's Park  
TORONTO, Ont.  
Canada  
M7A 1W3  
Tel.: (416) 314-2225

**Prince Edward Island**  
Department of Tourism  
and Parks  
Visitor Services Division  
P.O. Box 940  
CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.  
Canada  
CIA 7M5  
Tel.: (902) 368-4444  
*From Canada and the U. S.:*  
Tel.: 1-800-565-0267

**Quebec**  
Ministère du Loisir, de  
la Chasse et de la Pêche  
Direction du Marketing et  
des Communications  
150 Saint-Cyrille Blvd. East  
QUEBEC, Que.  
Canada  
G1R 4Y1  
Tel.: (418) 643-3127

**Saskatchewan**  
Tourism Saskatchewan  
1919 Saskatchewan Drive  
REGINA, Sask.  
Canada  
S4P 3V7  
Tel.: 1-800-667-7191

**Yukon**  
Tourism Yukon  
P.O. Box 2703  
WHITEHORSE, Y.T.  
Canada  
Y1A 2c6  
Tel.: (403) 667-5340

*Note: The prefix 1-800 indicates  
a toll-free number from many  
places in the mainland United  
States and Canada, with some  
exceptions for Alaska, Yukon  
and Northwest Territories.*

### **Drivers' licences**

American state drivers' licences are valid in Canada for varying periods of time as legislated by the individual provinces and territories. The 1949 International Driving Permit is also valid but it must be accompanied at all times by the visitor's state or national driver's licence.

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### **Driver eligibility**

Under customs law, a resident of Canada may not use a vehicle (or any other goods) that has been brought in temporarily by a resident of the United States for his or her personal use. However, in cases where a resident has occasion to travel with a resident of the United States (e.g. on a friendship basis), the resident may share in the driving, provided the primary purpose of the trip and/or use of the vehicle is not for the benefit of the resident, and no compensation is involved. At no time may the resident operate the vehicle unless accompanied by the non-resident.

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### **Vehicle insurance**

Vehicle insurance is compulsory in all provinces and territories in Canada, and visiting motorists are required to produce evidence of financial responsibility should they be involved in an accident. U.S. motorists planning to travel in Canada are advised to obtain a Canadian Non-Resident Inter-Provincial Motor Vehicle Liability Insurance Card, which is accepted as evidence of financial responsibility anywhere in Canada. It is available only in the United States through U.S. insurance companies or their insurance agents. The minimum liability insurance requirement in Canada is \$200000, except in Quebec where the limit is \$50000.

Information and advice regarding automobile insurance may be obtained from:

*The Insurance Bureau of Canada*

*181 University Avenue*

*TORONTO, Ont.*

*Canada*

*M5H 3M7*

*Tel.: (416) 362-20.31*

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## **Canadian Automobile Association**

The Canadian Automobile Association and its member clubs in Canada provide membership services to members of the American Automobile Association, as well as to motorists entering Canada who belong to any member club of the Alliance International de Tourisme, the Federation Internationale de l'Automobile, the Federation of Interamerican Touring and Automobile Clubs and the Commonwealth Motoring Conference. All such affiliated visiting members are entitled to



*Fly-in Fishing Camp  
thunderbird Lodge, Wrong Lake Manitoba*

travel information, itineraries, maps, tour books, road and weather conditions, accommodation reservations, emergency mad and travel agency services on presentation of membership cards of any of these organizations. Contact

*Canadian Automobile Association*

*1775 Courtwood Crescent*

*OTTAWA, Ont.*

*Canada*

*K2C 3J2*

*Tel.: (613) 226-7631*

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### **Studded tires**

Studded tires are not permitted in Ontario. They are permitted without seasonal limitation in the Northwest Territories, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Yukon, but are allowed only in winter in the other provinces (dates differ from province to province).

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### **Radar detection devices**

The possession and use of radar detection devices is illegal in Manitoba, Newfoundland, the Northwest Territories, Ontario, Quebec, Prince Edward Island and Yukon. If visitors are traveling through Canada or are on a transcontinental trip, it is suggested the units be rendered inoperative and placed inside a piece of luggage. In Quebec and Ontario it is illegal to possess these types of devices. The law allows for their confiscation by police officers.

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### **Seat belts**

Seat belt use is mandatory for all drivers and passengers in Canada, except in Yukon. However, children under six years of age or under 22 kg (48 pounds) in Yukon must use an approved child restraint device.

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### **Headlights**

To improve on road safety, some Canadian provinces and territories have made it a statutory requirement that motorists drive with vehicle headlights on for extended periods after dawn and before sunset. The law requires residents to drive with vehicle headlights on at all times while on Yukon highways. The use of parking lights while driving is contrary to highway statutes.



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## **Gas and oil**

Gas and oil are sold in Canada by the litre. One U.S. gallon = 3.78 litres. The price of gasoline can vary in each province or territory but averages from 44.9¢ to 62.7¢ per litre, depending on grade (regular unleaded, mid-unleaded, premium unleaded). Oil costs approximately \$3.15 per litre. Diesel fuel is commonly available on major highways and in larger urban centres.

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## **Radio communication apparatus**

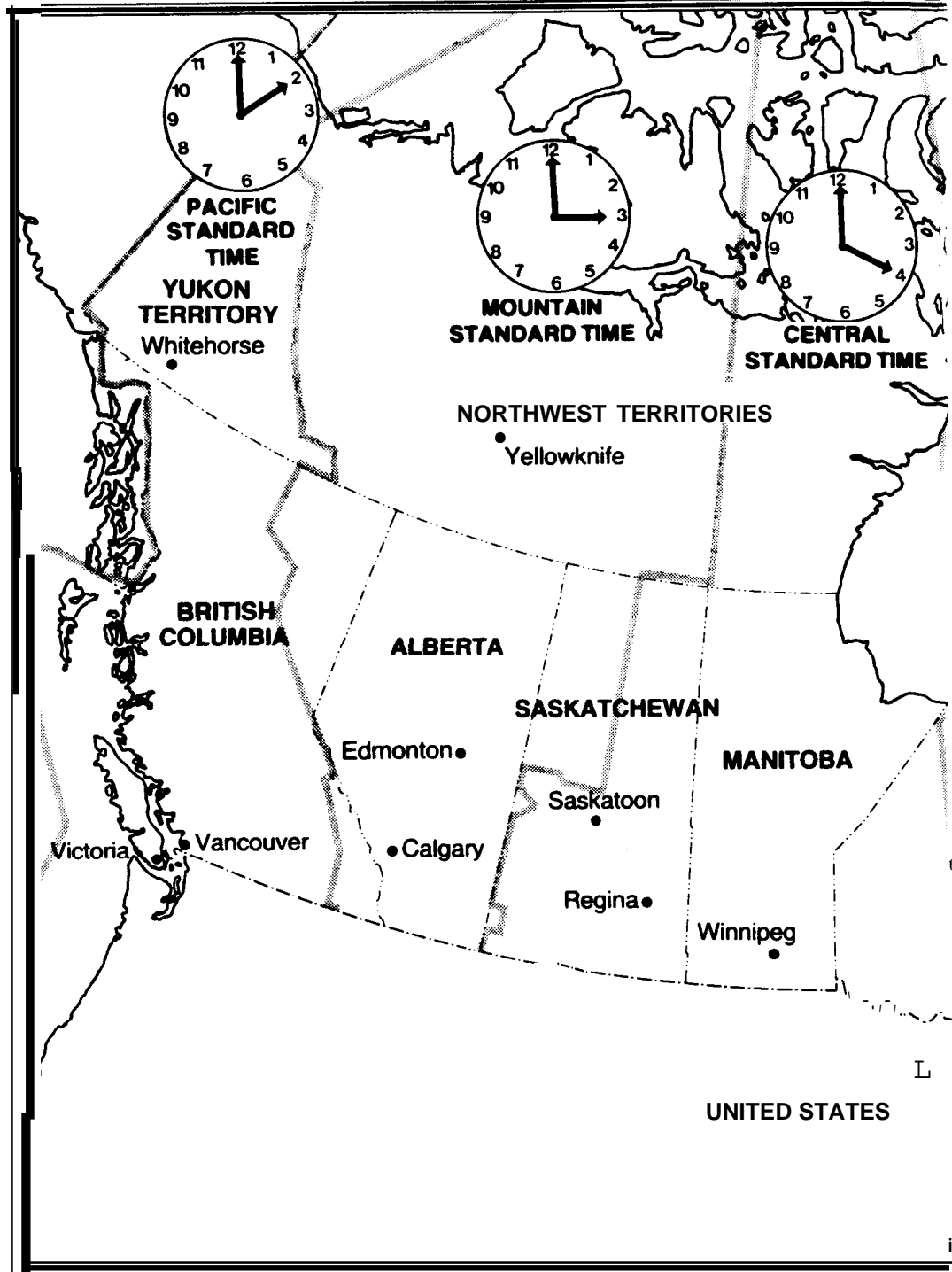
Visitors to Canada are permitted to operate their aircraft, ship and amateur radio stations without a Canadian licence, provided such stations are properly licensed by the government of the United States. Citizens Band (CB) radiotelephone stations, or stations that are operated through a common carrier to connect to the telephone system, may be operated in Canada without prior registration with the Canadian government.

All U.S. radio transmitting stations not meeting the above criteria must have a letter of registration from Industry Canada authorizing that station's operation in Canada. A copy of the U.S. licence must accompany the request.

A letter of registration may be obtained by writing to the address below, allowing 60 days for a response. Visitors should carry their Canadian letter of registration and U.S. licence (where issued) at all times.

*District Director  
Industry Canada  
4th Floor, 473 Albert Street  
OTTAWA, Ont.  
Canada  
K1R 5B4                      Tel.: (613) 998-3693*

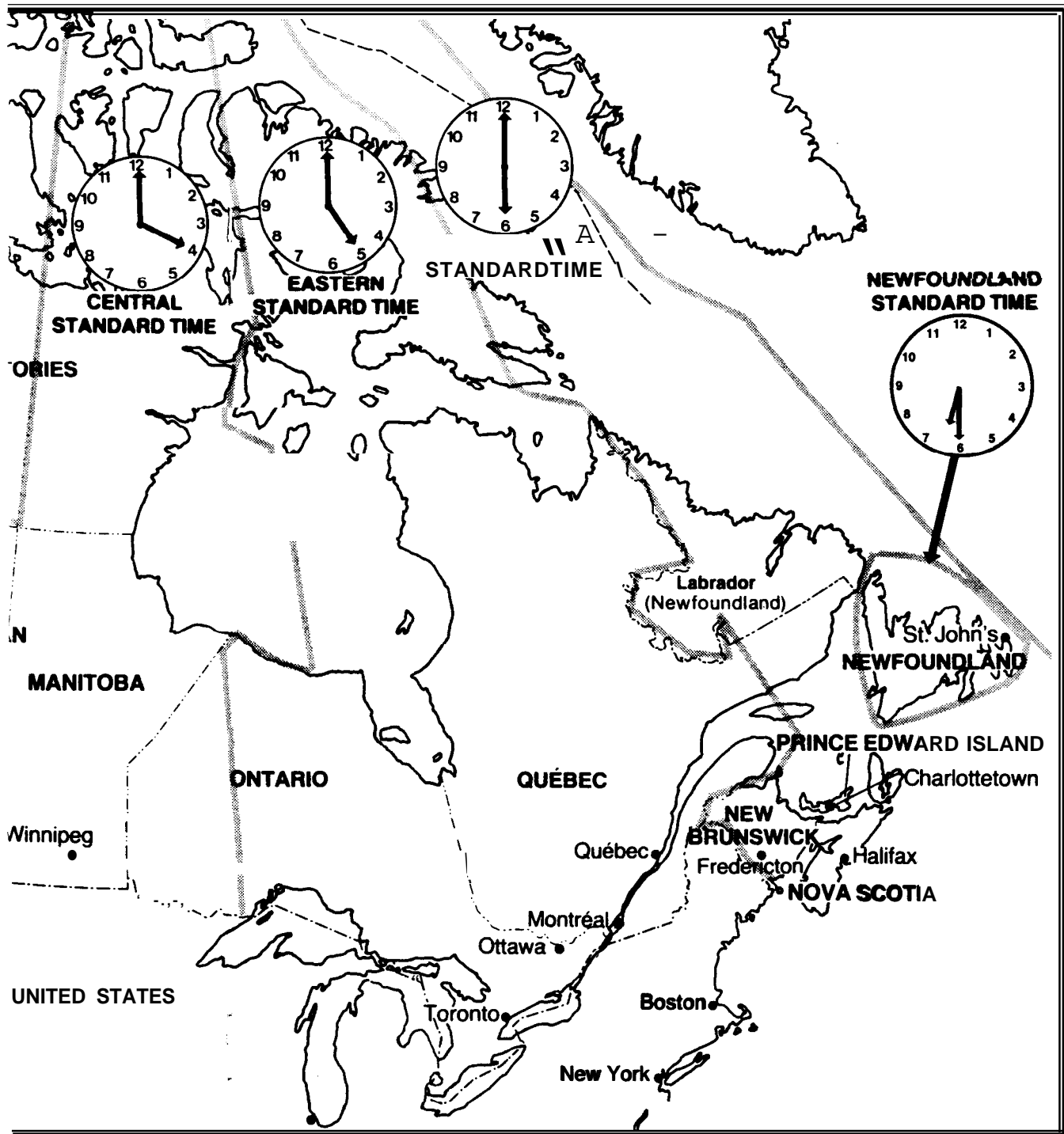
Radio apparatus, including that used for radio communication, is exempt from licensing in Canada as in the United States if it has a power input of 100 milliwatts or less and operates in the band of frequencies between 26.97 and 27.27 MHz, or on the carrier frequencies of 49.830, 49.845, 49.860, 49.875 and 49.890 MHz.



### Daylight Saving Time

Each year, on the first Sunday in April, Daylight Saving Time comes into effect in most of Canada and clocks are advanced by one hour. On the last Sunday in October, Canada reverts to Standard Time.

es in **Canada** observed **during** winter months



During these summer months, all of Saskatchewan observes the same time zone as Alberta (Mountain Daylight Time); most Saskatchewan residents refer to it as Central Standard Time.

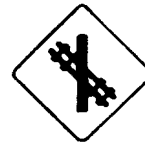
Some **important traffic** signs



Stop



No left turn



Railway  
advance  
warning



Narrow  
structure



Drive  
on right



Children  
at play



Yield



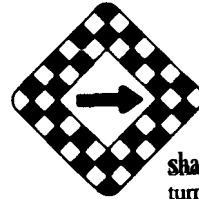
90° Right  
turn



Winding  
road



Single  
right  
turn



sharp  
turn



Parking for  
disabled people



One way



100 km/h  
(60 mph)  
Major highways

E

80 km/h  
(50 mph)  
Rural highways



50 km/h  
(30 mph)  
Cities

Canadian road speed limits are posted in kilometres per hour (km/h). Actual speed limits are established in accordance with local regulations.

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**Provincial** and territorial  
tourist **information**

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Each province and territory provides free travel information on request. Write to:

**Alberta**

Alberta Tourism  
10155-102 Street  
EDMONTON, Alta.  
Canada  
T5J 4L6  
Tel.: (403) 427-4321  
1-800-661-8888  
Fax: (403) 427-0867

**British Columbia**

Tourism British Columbia  
Parliament Buildings  
VICTORIA, B.C.  
Canada  
V8V 1X4  
Tel.: (604) 685-0032  
1-800-663-6000  
Fax: (604) 660-3383

**Manitoba**

Travel Manitoba  
Department 20, 7th Floor  
155 Carlton Street  
WINNIPEG, Man.  
Canada  
R3C 3H8  
Tel.: (204) 945-3777  
1-800-665-0040  
Fax: (204) 945-2302

**New Brunswick**

Tourism New Brunswick  
P.O. Box 12345  
FREDERICTON, N.B.  
Canada  
E3B 5C3  
Tel.: (506) 453-2444  
1-800-561-0123  
Fax: (506) 453-5370

**Newfoundland and Labrador**

Department of Tourism  
and Culture  
P.O. Box **8370**  
ST. JOHN'S, Nfld  
Canada  
A1B 4K2  
Tel.: (709) 729-2830  
1-800-563-6353  
Fax: (709) 729-0474

**Northwest Territories**

Northwest Territories Tourism  
P.O. Box 1320  
YELLOWKNIFE, N.W.T.  
Canada  
X1A 2L9  
Tel.: (403) 873-7200  
1-800-661-0788  
Fax: (403) 920-2756

**Nova Scotia**

Department of Tourism  
and Culture  
P.O. Box 456  
HALIFAX, N.S.  
Canada  
B3J 2R5  
Tel.: (902) 425-5000

*From Canada:*

**1-800-565-0000**

*From the U.S.:*

**1-800-341-6096**

Nova Scotia Tourist  
Information Office  
129 Commercial Street  
Portland, ME 04101

*From Maine:*

**1-800-492-0643**

*Elsewhere in the U. S.:*

**1-800-341-6096**

**Ontario**

Ontario Travel  
Queen's Park  
TORONTO, Ont.  
Canada  
M7A 2R9

Tel.: (416) 314-0944  
1-800-ONTARIO  
Told: (416) 314-6557  
Fax: (416) 314-7372

**Prince 'Edward Island**

Department of Tourism,  
Parks and Recreation  
Visitors Services Division  
P.O. Box **940**  
CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.  
Canada  
CIA 7M5

Tel.: (902) 368-4444  
1-800-565-0267

**Quebec**

Tourisme Québec  
P.O. Box 20000  
QUEBEC, Que.  
Canada  
GIK 7X2

Tel.: (514) 873-2015  
1-800-363-7777

**Saskatchewan**

Tourism Saskatchewan  
1919 Saskatchewan Drive  
REGINA, Sask.  
Canada  
S4P 3W

Tel.: (306) 787-2300

*From Saskatchewan:*  
1-800-667-7538

*Elsewhere in Canada and the US.*

1-800-667-7191

Fax: (306) 787-2909

**Yukon**

Tourism Yukon  
P.O. Box 2703  
WHITEHORSE, Y.T.  
Canada  
Y1A 2C6

Tel.: (403) 667-5340

Fax: (403) 667-2634

*Note:* The prefix 1-800 indicates a toll-free number from many places in the mainland United States and Canada, with some exceptions for Alaska, Yukon and Northwest Territories.

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**Tourist information centres**

Centres for tourist information operated by provincial, municipal and regional agencies are numerous in Canada. Their locations are indicated by road signs, and they are frequently shown on provincial/territorial highway maps.

**Distances between major Canadian cities (in kilometres and miles)**

	St. John's		Halifax		Montreal		Ottawa		Toronto		Winnipeg		Regina		Edmonton		Calgary		Vancouver		Victoria		Whitehorse		
	km	mi	km	mi	km	mi	km	mi	km	mi	km	mi	km	mi	km	mi	km	mi	km	mi	km	mi	km	mi	
Halifax	1349	838																							
Montreal	2448	1521	1318	819																					
Ottawa	2638	1639	1508	937	190	118																			
Toronto	2987	1856	1857	1154	539	335	399	248																	
Winnipeg	4855	3017	3726	2315	2408	1496	2218	1378	2099	1304															
Regina	5427	3372	4297	2670	2979	1851	2789	1733	2670	1659	571	355													
Edmonton	6212	3860	5082	3158	3764	2339	3574	2221	3455	2147	1357	843	785	488											
Calgary	6183	3842	5042	3133	3743	2326	3553	2208	3434	2134	1336	830	764	475	299	186									
Vancouver	7248	4504	6119	3802	4801	2983	4611	2865	4492	2791	2393	1487	1822	1132	1244	773	1057	657							
Victoria	7314	4545	6185	3843	4867	3024	4677	2906	4558	2832	2459	1528	1818	1173	1310	814	1123	698	66	41					
Whitehorse	8298	5156	7168	4454	5850	3635	5660	3517	5528	3435	3524	2190	2871	1784	2086	1296	2385	1482	2697	1676	2763	1717			
Yellowknife	7723	4799	6593	4097	5275	3278	5086	3160	4966	3086	2868	1782	2297	1427	1511	939	1811	1125	2411	1498	2477	1539	2704	1680	

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## Helpful hints for visitors

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### **Accommodation and restaurants**

Canada offers a wide choice of lodgings and overnight accommodation. These include family resorts, hunting lodges and fishing camps, farm and country vacation houses, tourist homes, hostels and small transient and urban hotels, quaint country inns, motels/motor hotels and luxury hotels.

Campgrounds with picnic tables, open fireplaces and toilet and shower facilities are available along the highways. Campground operations are becoming increasingly "destination/resort" oriented, locating closer to major population centres and offering a full spectrum of recreational services and facilities.

Most summer resorts have tennis courts, golf courses and water sports facilities. Hunters and fishing enthusiasts will find accommodation in the areas of their activities. Many resorts are open year-round with a full complement of excellent winter sports facilities such as snowmobile trails, downhill and cross-country skiing and après-ski activities.

Country vacations (farm, seashore or ranch), including bed and breakfast services, are becoming increasingly popular and offer excellent vacation value in a comfortable Canadian home environment. Additional details are available by writing to:

*Canadian Country Vacations Association*

*525 Kylemore Avenue*

*WINNIPEG, Man.*

*Canada*

*R3L 1B5*

*Tel.: (204) 475-6624*

Hostels provide basic, low-cost accommodation in both urban and rural areas across Canada. Inexpensive outdoor trips and programs are also offered. For up-to-date information, write to:

*Canadian Hostelling Association*

*Suite 608, 1600 James Naismith Drive*

*GLOUCESTER, Ont.*

*Canada*

*K1B 5N4*

*Tel.: (613) 748-5638*



Most universities accept overnight visitors, May through August, in their on-campus residences. These modest accommodations frequently include private bath and cafeteria services. On-site sports and recreation facilities are normally available for a nominal charge.

**Advance** reservations should be made through a travel agent for rooms in hotels or motels/motor hotels in larger cities. It is also suggested that reservations be made in advance at all major resorts in Canada. Further advance reservations can also be made in Canada through the services of the major hotel chains.

Almost all larger hotels have a restaurant, a bar, coffee shop, laundry and dry cleaning service, and barber and hairdresser. Normally, meals are not included in the room price, although some hotels in holiday resorts offer rooms with breakfast or with two or three meals. It is a good idea to check in advance exactly what is being offered.

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### **Canadian** currency **and banking**

Money in Canada is in dollars and cents, as in the United States. Because of current monetary exchange rates, there may be a difference in value between the two currencies. Although American money is usually accepted in Canada, visitors should exchange their funds (or traveller's cheques) for Canadian dollars at any Canadian financial institution – bank, trust company, credit union, co-operative, *caisse populaire* or exchange booths at airports and border crossing points – where they will receive the prevailing rate of exchange. Less favorable rates of exchange may be given by commercial establishments. Use Canadian money while traveling in Canada to avoid exchange problems.

U.S. visitors are advised to change some of their currency at foreign exchange outlets in U.S. banks *before coming to* Canada if they expect to arrive late in the evening or on a weekend. Traveller's cheques, ideally in Canadian funds, are the safest way to carry money and are universally accepted by Canadian banks and major commercial establishments. Some banks now charge a small fee to cash traveller's cheques.

**Banking** hours in Canada vary between banks and even between branches of the same bank. Business days are Monday through Friday. Some banks are also open on Saturdays. Visitors conducting business in Canada may require letters of credit from their home banks that have corresponding relationships with banks in the Canadian cities concerned. Bankers are pleased to arrange necessary letters of introduction.

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### **Credit cards**

Most American credit cards and principal bank cards are honoured in Canada, but visitors are advised to check with their own banks before leaving home.

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### **Emergency**

Dial "0" for the operator and ask for the police, who are trained and equipped to handle and coordinate emergency services. In some municipalities, a 911 emergency service exists.

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### **Health insurance**

It is recommended that visitors to Canada obtain traveller's health insurance before leaving the United States because health insurance plans often do not extend coverage for services received outside the country of residence. Visitors may find they have either no health insurance or inadequate coverage when in Canada.

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### **Holidays in Canada**

<b>All Canada</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>
New Year's Day	Jan. 1	Jan. 1	Jan. 1
Good Friday	Apr. 1	Apr. 14	Apr. 5
Easter Monday	Apr. 4	Apr. 17	Apr. 8
Victoria Day	May 23	May 22	May 20
Canada Day	July 1	July 1	July 1
Labour Day	Sept. 5	Sept. 4	Sept. 2
Thanksgiving	Oct. 10	Oct. 9	Oct. 14
Remembrance Day	Nov. 11	Nov. 11	Nov. 11
Christmas	Dec. 25	Dec. 25	Dec. 25
Boxing Day	Dec. 26	Dec. 26	Dec. 26

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### Provincial **Holidays**

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#### **Alberta**

Family Day	Feb. 21	<b>Feb. 20</b>	<b>Feb. 21</b>
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#### **British Columbia**

British Columbia Day	Aug. 1	Aug. 7	Aug. 5
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#### **New Brunswick**

New Brunswick Day	Aug. 1	Aug. 7	Aug. 5
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#### **Manitoba, Northwest Territories, Ontario**

Civic Holiday	Aug. 1	Aug. 7	Aug 5
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#### **Quebec**

Saint-Jean-Baptiste	June 24	June 24	June 24
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#### **Yukon**

Discovery Day	Aug. 15	Aug. 21	Aug. 19
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### **Hospital and medical services**

Canadian hospital and medical services are excellent. Hospital care for non-residents of Canada may be charged at a daily rate determined by the hospital and/or province. In addition, physician fees may also be charged.

Hospital charges vary from province to province and from hospital to hospital. Daily rates may average from \$1000 to \$3000 per day. Traveller's health insurance is strongly recommended.

Visitors taking medicine prescribed by a doctor should bring a copy of the prescription in case it needs to be renewed by a doctor in Canada .

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### **Metric conversion**

Canada has partially converted from the imperial system of weights and measures to the International System. Visitors will usually find weather temperature reports given in degrees Celsius, gasoline sold by the litre (milk and wine by millilitres and litres), grocery items in grams and kilograms, clothing sizes in centimetres, fabric lengths in metres and road speeds posted in kilometres per hour.

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**Metric conversion table (approximate)****Speed**

25 km/h	equals	15 mph
40 km/h	equals	25 mph
50 km/h	equals	30 mph
60 km/h	equals	37 mph
80 km/h	equals	50 mph
100 km/h	equals	60 mph

**Length**

2.54 centimetres (cm)	equals	1 inch exactly
0.3 metres (m) or 30 cm	equals	1 foot (12 inches)
0.9 m or 90 cm	equals	1 yard (3 feet)
1.6 kilometres (km) or 1 600 m	equals	1 mile (1 760 yards)

**Mass**

28 grams (g)	equals	1 ounce
0.45 kilograms (kg) or 450g	equals	1 pound (16 ounces)

**Volume**

28 millilitres (mL)	equals	1 fluid ounce
3.78 litres (L) or 3780 mL	equals	1 U.S. gallon

**Temperature**

see page 49.

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**Goods and services tax (GST) and visitor rebates**

Visitors to Canada can claim a refund of the GST they paid on certain goods they remove from Canada and on short-term accommodation in hotels, motels, bed and breakfast establishments and similar places. Short-term accommodation means accommodation for a maximum of 30 days in any one location. There is no limitation on the number of locations. To qualify for a GST refund, your goods and accommodation purchases from anywhere in Canada must be for a minimum of \$100 (at least \$7 of tax).

The Visitor Rebate Program also administers the Quebec and Manitoba retail sales tax refund programs. To qualify for the Quebec and Manitoba provincial sales tax refunds, your goods and accommodation purchases in each participating province must be a minimum of \$100. You can apply for your Quebec and Manitoba provincial sales tax refunds as well as your GST refund using the same application

The GST pamphlet "Tax Refund Application for Visitors" will provide you with more information on the program, a refund application and the completion instructions. It is available upon request from all Canada Customs offices, most tourism information centres, participating Duty Free Shops, most department stores and major hotels or by calling (613) **991-3346** when outside Canada or by writing to:

*Revenue Canada, Customs, Excise and Taxation  
Visitor Rebate Program  
OTTAWA, Ont.  
Canada  
KIA 1J5*

When in Canada call toll-free:  
1-800-66-vIsIT (1-800-668-4748),

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### **Provincial Sales Tax**

All provinces except Alberta, the Northwest Territories and Yukon levy a retail sales tax ranging from 4 to 12 percent on most items purchased in shops, on food in dining establishments and, in some cases, on hotel and motel rooms. Alberta charges a tax on hotel accommodation only. In most provinces, a sales tax refund is available when goods are taken out of the country within 30 days of purchase. In the case of Quebec, a refund of the provincial retail sales tax is available when the goods are transported out of the province only and within 60 days of purchase. Most provinces do not tax goods shipped directly by the vendor to the visitor's home address. Visitors should enquire about regulations in effect in a particular province at the time of purchase.

#### **British Columbia**

**The** retail tax is 6 percent and is not rebated. However, no sales tax will be collected if goods are shipped by the vendor directly to the non-resident's home. Sales tax on accommodation is 8 percent, except in Vancouver, Victoria, Oak Bay, Saanich, Smithers, Prince Rupert and Whistler, where it is 10 percent.

#### **Alberta**

Alberta has no sales tax except for 5 percent on accommodation. Long-term (30 days or more) accommodation tax is rebated.

**Saskatchewan**

Saskatchewan has a 7 percent sales tax. It is not rebated. However, no sales tax will be collected if the goods are shipped directly by the vendor to the non-resident's home address.

**Manitoba**

Sales tax is 7 percent and is rebated on goods purchased in Manitoba that are taken permanently out of Canada within 30 days of purchase. The 7 percent sales tax on accommodation is not refundable.

**Quebec**

Quebec has an 8 percent provincial retail sales tax on material goods such as meals and clothing, and a 4 percent sales tax on accommodation, amusements (such as tickets for movies or ski lifts) and services. The tax on goods, accommodation and amusements (but not on services) is refundable for non-residents who spend at least \$100 on such items in Quebec. Provincial sales tax is not charged on accommodation package plans sold after January 1994, provided that they include at least two consecutive nights' accommodation in Quebec and at least two complete meals per day in the package price. Requests for refunds of tax paid on spending in Quebec worth \$500 or less can be made by mail or through a participating duty free shop. Requests for refunds of tax on spending in Quebec greater than \$500 should be made within one year of purchase.

**New Brunswick**

Sales tax is 11 percent and is not refunded. However, if goods are shipped directly by the vendor to the visitor's home", no sales tax will be collected. Accommodation tax is also 11 percent on the first 30 days. If the visitor stays longer than 30 consecutive days, the tax is refunded. It is not refunded on stays of less than 30 days.

**Nova Scotia**

Sales tax is 10 percent and is rebated on goods taken out within 30 days of purchase. The bill must be at least \$15 in tax. There is no rebate on the 10 percent accommodation tax for stays under 30 days. After 30 days, the tax is refundable, but the person must have stayed in the same hotel for at least 31 consecutive days.

**Prince Edward Island**

Sales tax is 10 percent. There is no sales tax rebate on anything except goods shipped directly by the vendor to the visitor's address. The 10 percent tax on accommodation is not refundable.

**Newfoundland and Labrador**

Sales tax is 12 percent and is rebated on goods, such as clothes and souvenirs, that are taken out of the province. Visitors have up to three years to submit a tax rebate form. The 12 percent tax on accommodation is not rebated.

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**Tipping**

Tips or service charges are not usually added to a bill in Canada. In general, a tip of 15 percent of the total amount is given. This applies to waiters, waitresses, barbers and hairdressers, taxi drivers, etc. Bellhops, doormen, redcaps (porters), etc., at hotels, airports and railway stations are generally paid \$1 per item of luggage.

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**Writing to Canada**

Here is the way Canadians address letters:

*Name*

*Street address*

*City, Province*

*Canada*

*Postal Code*

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General weather information  
and seasons

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### Weather services in Canada

Environment Canada's weather service provides daily public and marine forecasts plus five-day outlooks throughout the nation. These are published or broadcast daily in newspapers as well as on radio and television newscasts.

In an increasing number of communities, there is a cable weather channel giving not only the word on weather but also the pictures to go with it.

Environment Canada operates a Weatheradio network, similar to that in the U.S. It provides a 24hour weather information service. As in the U. S., special VHF receivers are required.

In some 65 larger communities across the country, Environment Canada runs local weather offices, which can provide forecasts and recent weather reports over the phone.

Finally, information on the climates of Canada is available from regional climate centres located in the following cities: Vancouver, B. C.; Edmonton, Alta.; Winnipeg, Man.; Toronto, Ont.; Montreal, Que.; Bedford, N.S.

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<b>Month/weather</b>	<b>Suggested</b> clothing and remarks
May Warm days but cool at night	Medium-weight and summer apparel. Enjoyable time for those who prefer spring travel. The country is green and spring flowers are in bloom generally by mid-month (earlier on the west coast). Outdoor spring and summer activities begin.
June Warm	Summer clothing with some medium-weight apparel for cool evenings. Ideal for travel and all outdoor summer activities. ( <i>Note:</i> insect repellent is a must for bush travel.)
July and August Warmest months of summer	Lightweight summer clothing. Ideal for travel and enjoying summer activities.
September Warm days,	Light to medium-weight clothing. Ideal for autumn

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cool evenings	travel and photography as foliage takes on fall colouring toward end of month.
<b>October</b> cool	<b>Medium to heavy-weight apparel. First touch of frost in the air. Excellent weather for travel and photography of foliage. Autumn colours at their peak early in the month.</b>
<b>November</b> Cool to frosty	<b>Medium to heavy-weight apparel. First signs of snow. Travel at this time is good. Motorists should have cars winterized and snow tires are recommended.</b>
December, January and February Winter temperatures	Winter apparel (overcoat, hat, boots, gloves). Heavy snowfall in most provinces. Excellent months to enjoy the many winter sports activities. Cars should be winterized and snow tires are recommended. ( <i>Note:</i> all main highways and city roads are snowplowed during the winter months.)
<b>March</b> Moderating	<b>Winter apparel with some medium-weight wear. Snow begins to disappear; however, outdoor activities can still be enjoyed in winter resort areas. Winterized cars with snow tires recommended.</b>
April Milder days but evenings cool	Medium-weight apparel including topcoat. Snow disappears, except in higher mountainous areas where conditions are ideal for spring skiing

*Note:* Weather information is given for the southern areas of Canada. In the northern areas, the climate is somewhat colder, particularly in the winter months. The climate in the north is moderate during the months of June, July and August.

### **Seasons**

Spring – mid-March to mid-May

Summer – mid-May to mid-September

Autumn – mid-September to mid-November

Winter – mid-November to mid-March

## Sunshine and snow chart

	Hours of summer sunshine				Annual snowfall		Duration of snow cover
	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	cm	in.	days
<b>British Columbia</b>							
Kamloops	256	316	260	195	67	26	66
Prince Rupert	151	143	136	117	6 4	3 3	47
Vancouver	238	307	256	163	51	20	11
Victoria	256	329	274	195	32	13	3
<b>Alberta</b>							
Banff	204	256	211	163	251	99	149
Calgary	207	322	282	195	153	61	114
Edmonton	272	306	277	162	136	54	120
Lethbridge	264	345	299	214	176	69	114
<b>Yukon</b>							
Whitehorse	273	250	231	137	100	39	<b>170</b>
<b>Northwest Territories</b>							
Fort Simpson	261	269	246	134	142	56	193
Iqaluit	175	202	161	182	256	101	242
Inuvik	375	340	216	101	in	70	232
<b>Saskatchewan</b>							
Prince Albert	262	<b>296</b>	266	166	122	46	153
Regina	263	342	295	191	87	34	134
<b>Saskatoon</b>	294	341	293	191	114	<b>45</b>	133
<b>Manitoba</b>							
Churchill	234	265	232	111	<b>196</b>	77	211
Winnipeg	276	316	263	165	126	49	135
<b>Ontario</b>							
Hamilton	260	287	255	173	109	43	73
London	244	274	246	173	<b>196</b>	77	92
Mount Foreat	262	269	252	167	300	118	131
St Catharines	252	263	253	191	163	64	30
Ottawa	247	274	243	166	206	<b>81</b>	121
<b>Sault Ste. Marie</b>	256	266	249	157	305	120	136
Thunder Bay	262	304	256	166	213	64	132
Toronto	253	261	252	192	139	55	73
<b>Quebec</b>							
<b>Gaspé/</b> New Richmond	226	249	225	164	322	127	165
Montreal	249	275	240	169	243	96	116
Quebec	<b>224</b>	248	219	153	266	113	146
Sainte-Agathe- <b>des-Monts</b>	238	275	237	162	396	156	154
<b>New Brunswick</b>							
<b>Fredericton</b>	<b>2 0 6 2 3 3</b>		221	167	<b>290</b>	114	119
<b>Moncton</b>	226	243	230	166	301	119	118
Saint John	203	219	219	166	224	66	104
<b>Nova Scotia</b>							
<b>Halifax/</b> Dartmouth	203	226	217	182	217	85	<b>99</b>
Sydney	226	243	226	167	318	125	101
Yarmouth	211	207	209	176	206	62	60
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>							
<b>Charlottetown</b>	<b>221</b>	241	218	176	275	106	186
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>							
Goose Bay	<b>187</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>175</b>	166
St. John's	<b>187</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>127</b>	109

## Temperature chart

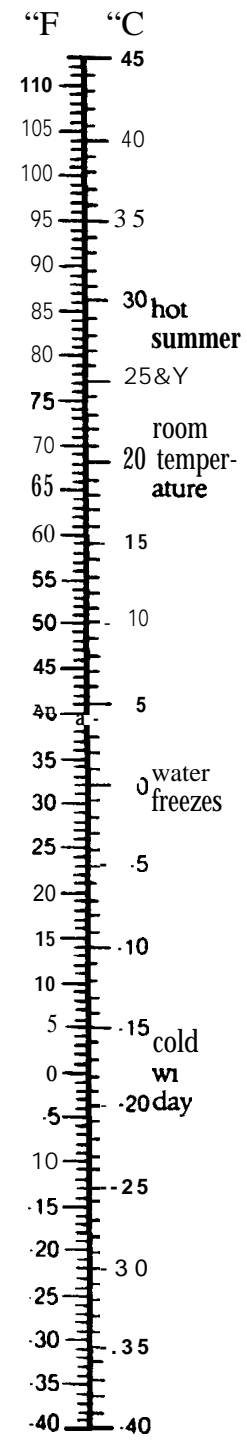
Average daily minimum and maximum temperatures at selected points across Canada, in degrees Fahrenheit.

	Mav		Juna		Julv		Aua.		Scot.		Oct.	
	low	high	low	high	low	high	low	high	low	high	low	high
<b>British Columbia</b>												
<b>Kamloops</b>	48	72	52	77	55	64	55	82	46	72	39	57
Penticton	43	70	50	77	54	64	54	81	48	72	31	59
Prince Rupert	41	55	46	59	50	63	50	63	46	59	43	52
Vancouver	46	63	52	66	55	72	55	72	50	84	43	57
Victoria	45	63	48	86	52	72	52	70	46	66	43	57
<b>Alberta</b>												
<b>Banff</b>	34	57	41	64	45	72	43	70	37	61	30	50
Calgary	37	61	45	66	46	73	48	72	39	63	30	54
Edmonton	37	63	45	70	48	72	48	72	37	83	28	52
Jasper	36	61	43	68	46	73	45	70	37	61	30	50
Lethbridge	39	64	46	72	52	79	50	77	43	68	34	57
<b>Yukon</b>												
Whitehorse	34	55	43	64	46	68	45	64	37	54	27	39
<b>Northwest Territories</b>												
Frobisher Bay	19	32	32	45	39	52	37	50	32	41	18	28
Inuvik	21	39	39	61	48	66	41	61	30	45	10	23
Yellowknife	32	50	46	84	54	70	50	64	39	50	25	30
<b>Saskatchewan</b>												
Prince Albert	37	63	46	72	52	75	48	73	37	61	27	50
Regina	39	64	48	73	54	79	50	77	41	66	28	54
Saskatoon	39	64	48	72	54	77	50	75	41	64	30	52
<b>Manitoba</b>												
Churchill	23	36	36	52	45	63	45	59	36	48	25	30
Winnipeg	41	84	52	73	55	79	54	77	43	64	34	54
<b>Ontario</b>												
Kitchener/London	45	84	54	75	59	79	57	77	50	70	41	57
Muskoka	39	64	48	73	54	77	52	75	45	66	36	55
Niagara Falls	46	66	57	77	62	81	61	79	55	72	45	61
Ottawa	45	66	54	75	59	79	57	77	48	68	37	55
Sault Ste. marie	37	59	46	70	52	75	52	73	46	64	37	54
Sudbury	43	64	54	73	57	77	55	75	48	66	39	54
Thunder Bay	36	61	45	70	52	75	50	73	41	63	32	52
Toronto/Hamilton	48	64	57	75	63	81	63	79	55	70	45	59
Windsor	48	68	57	77	83	82	61	81	54	73	43	61
<b>Quebec</b>												
Gaspé	34	55	45	68	52	73	50	72	41	63	34	52
Montreal	45	66	55	75	61	79	57	77	50	68	39	55
Quebec	41	63	50	72	55	77	54	73	45	64	36	52
Sainte-Agathe-des-Monts	37	61	48	70	52	73	50	72	41	63	32	52
<b>New Brunswick</b>												
Fredericton	39	63	50	73	55	79	54	77	45	68	36	55
Moncton	39	61	48	72	55	77	54	75	45	66	36	55
Saint John	39	57	46	66	54	72	52	72	46	64	37	54
<b>Nova Scotia</b>												
Halifax/Dartmouth	41	57	50	66	57	73	57	73	54	68	45	57
Sydney	36	55	46	66	54	73	55	73	46	66	39	55
Yarmouth	41	55	48	64	54	68	54	70	50	64	43	55
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>												
Charlottetown	39	57	50	68	57	73	57	73	50	64	41	54
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>												
Corner Brook	37	52	46	63	54	72	54	70	46	61	39	52
Goose Bay	32	50	43	83	50	70	48	66	41	57	30	45
St. John's	36	52	45	63	52	70	54	68	48	83	39	52

Celsius to Fahrenheit °F = 9/5 x °C + 32  
 Fahrenheit to Celsius °C = 5/9 ("F - 32)

Comparative  
 Thermometer  
 Readings

Nov.		Dec.		Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		Apr.	
low	high	low	high	low	high	low	high	low	high	low	high
28	41	21	34	16	28	23	37	28	48	37	61
32	43	27	38	23	32	27	38	30	48	36	59
37	48	32	41	30	39	32	43	34	45	36	50
37	48	34	45	32	41	34	48	38	48	41	55
37	48	34	45	32	43	34	48	36	50	39	55
18	34	9	23	3	19	10	30	16	37	25	46
16	37	7	28	0	21	9	28	14	36	27	48
12	32	-2	16	-8	12	1	21	10	30	27	48
16	34	7	23	0	18	10	30	16	37	27	50
19	41	12	32	3	23	12	32	18	39	30	52
10	23	-6	9	-13	3	0	18	7	28	23	43
1	16	-15	0	-22	-8	-22	-8	-18	0	-2	16
-13	3	-26	-8	-29	-13	-29	-11	-24	-2	-6	16
-1	14	-18	-4	-27	-13	-22	-4	-13	9	9	30
10	28	-6	12	-17	3	-9	14	1	25	25	48
14	32	0	16	-9	9	-2	18	9	28	27	46
12	30	-2	16	-11	7	-4	16	7	27	27	46
3	18	-15	0	-24	-11	-22	-8	-13	3	5	23
16	32	-2	16	-11	7	-6	14	7	27	28	48
32	43	19	30	14	25	14	28	23	37	34	52
27	41	10	28	3	23	5	25	16	36	30	50
34	48	23	36	18	30	18	32	25	41	36	54
27	41	10	25	5	21	7	23	19	34	32	52
27	39	12	27	5	21	5	23	14	32	28	48
27	39	10	25	0	19	3	23	14	34	30	46
19	36	3	21	-6	16	-4	21	10	32	27	46
36	46	23	34	18	30	19	30	27	39	37	54
34	46	23	36	16	30	18	32	27	41	37	55
25	39	10	27	3	21	3	23	14	32	27	41
26	41	12	27	5	21	7	25	19	38	34	52
25	37	9	23	1	18	3	21	16	32	28	48
21	37	5	23	-2	18	0	21	10	32	25	48
27	43	12	28	5	25	7	27	18	37	30	48
28	45	14	30	9	27	9	26	19	36	28	46
28	43	16	32	9	27	9	28	19	36	28	48
36	48	25	37	19	34	19	34	25	39	34	48
32	45	23	36	16	30	14	28	21	34	28	43
36	48	25	37	21	34	19	32	27	39	34	48
32	45	19	32	12	27	12	27	21	34	30	45
32	43	21	32	18	28	14	28	21	34	30	43
19	32	1	16	-6	10	-4	16	7	27	21	37
32	45	25	38	19	32	18	32	23	38	30	41



### Airport **services**

Major airports that provide international service in Canada are in Calgary, Edmonton, Gander, Goose Bay, Halifax, Montreal (Dorval and Mirabel), Ottawa, Toronto, Vancouver and Winnipeg. Special services offered to air travelers at most of these airports include foreign exchange, coin-operated lockers, telephones, duty-free shops, bars, newsstands, bookstores, drugstores and shopping concourses. Many airports have hotels nearby.

Canada's major airports offer bus, taxi or limousine service. All ground transportation services to city centres and their rates, which are based on distance, are generally advertised in air terminals. Car rental chains have outlets at all major airports.

Many transportation terminals have special facilities for disabled travelers: ramps, washrooms, automatic doors, etc.

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### special **fares**

People over 62 years of age are eligible to receive reductions on air, rail and bus fares in some provinces, provided proof of age is supplied when tickets are purchased. As well, people between the ages of 13 and 21 can travel by air and rail at reduced rates by providing proof of age (a birth certificate or driver's licence). Reductions are also offered for children under the age of 12. VIA Rail offers a Canrailpass or Youth Canrailpass. Ticket or travel agents can provide information on these special fares.

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### **Transportation companies operating in Canada**

See your travel agent regarding travel in Canada. Addresses and telephone numbers of airlines, railways and steamship lines, bus lines and car rental offices are listed in the yellow pages of local telephone directories.

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## Maps and charts

Provincial and territorial highway maps may be obtained by telephoning or writing to the tourist information offices listed on pages 35 and 36.

Maps and charts are available from:

*Canada Map Office*  
*Energy, Mines and Resources Canada*  
*615 Booth Street*  
*OTTAWA, Ont.*  
*Canada* *Tel.: (613) 952-7000*  
*K1A 0E9* *Fax: (613) 957-8861*

General maps of Canada and topographic maps are available: cost \$8 to \$9.50 each, plus \$3 handling charge for the order. Index maps to these and other maps can be obtained free of charge from the Map Office.

Aeronautical charts may also be bought: cost \$14 each plus a \$3 handling charge for the order. A catalogue of these charts is available free of charge from the Map Office.

Aeronautical information publications, including the *Canada Flight Supplement*, are available as single issues or by yearly subscription. Prices and information are available on request.

The Canada Map Office also maintains a network of authorized topographical map and aeronautical chart dealers throughout the world. The names and addresses of these dealers may be obtained from the Canada Map Office.

Nautical charts, sailing directions, small craft guides, tide and current tables and related nautical publications are available from either of the following offices:

Hydrographic Chart  
Distribution Office  
Fisheries and Oceans  
Canada  
1675 Russell Road  
P.O. Box 8080  
OTTAWA, Ont.  
Canada  
K1G 3H6  
Tel.: (613) 998-4931  
Fax: (613) 998-1217  
Telex: 053-4228  
Cable: (DFO/MPO-OTT)

Canadian Hydrographic  
Service  
Fisheries and Oceans  
Canada  
Institute of Ocean Sciences  
9860 West Saanich Road  
P.O. Box 6000  
SIDNEY, B.C.  
Canada  
V8L 4B2  
Tel.: (604) 363-6358  
Fax: (604) 363-6841  
Telex: 0636-700-764

Catalogues of nautical charts and related publications (including price lists) may be obtained free of charge from the above offices. Catalogue No. 1, Atlantic Coast; No. 2, Pacific Coast; No. 3, Central Canada; No. 4, Arctic.

A catalogue of geoscientific publications listing natural resource maps, bathymetric maps and GEBCO charts (General Bathymetric Charts of the Oceans) is also available on request.

The Canadian Hydrographic Service also maintains a network of authorized nautical chart dealers throughout North America. The names and addresses of these dealers are included in the catalogues.



*Dawson from Midnight Dome, Yukon*

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## **Returning** to the U . S . A .

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### **Re-entry into the United States**

It is the responsibility of travelers to satisfy U.S. Customs authorities of their right to re-enter the United States (see page 4). Canadian immigration officers will caution persons entering Canada from the United States if they might have difficulty in returning.

Re-entry can be simplified if travelers list all purchases before they reach the border, keep sales receipts and invoices handy, and pack purchases separately for convenience of inspection.

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### **Currency import/export**

It is legal to take into or out of the United States any amount of money or any type of negotiable instruments. However, persons importing or exporting more than \$10000 are required to file a report (Customs form 4790, obtainable at any border station) of the transaction with U.S. Customs.

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### **Cultural property**

There are restrictions on exporting objects over 50 years old that are of historical, cultural or scientific significance to Canada. Cultural property subject to export permit requirements includes fossils, archaeological artifacts, fine and decorative art, technological objects, books and archival material.

For further information contact:

*The Secretary*

*Canadian Cultural Property Export Review Board*

*Communications Canada*

*OTTAWA, Ont.*

*Canada*

*Tel.: (613) 990-4161*

*KIA OC8*

*Fax: (613) 954-8826*



### **\$400 exemption**

U.S. residents returning from Canada after more than 48 hours may take back free of duty \$400 worth of articles for personal or household use, based on fair retail value in Canada. These articles must accompany the individual. (If all or part of this personal exemption has been claimed in the preceding 30 days, visitors are limited to a \$25 individual exemption.)

Members of a family residing in one household, traveling together and having the same residence status, may combine their personal exemptions. Thus, a family of five would be entitled to a total exemption of \$2000.

Up to 100 cigars (non-Cuban), one litre of alcoholic beverage (if the resident has attained the age of 21) and 200 cigarettes (1 carton) per person, may be included in the duty-free exemption.

Under the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement, articles in excess of the personal exemption of \$400 are assessed as follows: a flat duty rate of 7 percent is applied to the next \$1000 worth of merchandise. Merchandise in excess of this \$1 400 total is dutiable at various rates.

**In 1992, the flat duty rate for the next \$1000 worth of articles in excess of the personal exemption will be 6 percent. This flat duty rate will decrease 1 percent each year until 1 January 1998, when no duty will be required on the first \$1400 worth of merchandise taken into the United States from Canada.**

**These Free Trade Agreement benefits apply only to goods legally marked "made in Canada" or "made in USA" with proof of purchase in Canada shown on sales receipts accompanying the goods.**

Members of a family residing in one household, traveling together and having the same residence status, may combine articles for application of the flat rate of duty of 10 percent, regardless of who owns the article. For example, an eligible family of four would have their articles grouped for a total of \$4000.

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### \$25 **exemption**

Residents of the United States visiting Canada for less than 48 hours, or having already claimed all or part of their personal exemption in the preceding 30 days, are allowed to bring back, free of duty and tax, \$25 worth of articles for personal or household use. The following may be included: 50 cigarettes, 10 cigars (non-Cuban), 150 mL (5.1 American fluid ounces) of alcoholic beverages or alcoholic perfume. This is an individual exemption, and members of a family traveling together cannot combine their purchases. If the visitor exceeds this exemption in any way, all articles are subject to duty and taxes.

### ***Gifts***

Gift parcels may be sent to friends and relatives in the United States duty and tax free if fair retail value does not exceed \$50. The package should be plainly marked "UNSOLICITED GIFT" and its contents and fair retail value given. Duties will be collected by the United States Postal Service, plus a handling fee.

For further information, contact either the nearest U.S. Customs office, or write to:

*U.S. Customs Service  
P.O. Box 7407  
Washington, DC 20044*



*Kananaski, Alberta*

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***United States consulates in Canada***

Calgary  
Room 1000  
615 MacLeod Trail S.E.  
CALGARY, Aka.  
Canada  
T2G 4T8  
Tel.: (403) 266-8962

**Quebec City**  
2 Dufferin Terrace  
Box 939  
QUEBEC, Que.  
Canada  
G1R 4T9  
Tel.: (418) 692-2095

**Halifax**  
Cogswell Tower  
Suite 910  
Scotia Square  
HALIFAX, N.S.  
Canada  
B3J 3K1  
Tel.: (902) 429-2480

**Toronto**  
**360** University Avenue  
TORONTO, Ont.  
Canada  
M5G 1s4  
Tel.: (416) 595-1700

**Montreal**  
1155 Saint Alexandre Street  
MONTREAL, Que.  
Canada  
H2Z 1Z2  
Tel.: (514) 398-9695

**Vancouver**  
1095 West Pender Street  
VANCOUVER, B.C.  
Canada  
v6E 2M6  
Tel.: (604) 685-4311

U.S. Embassy  
100 Wellington Street  
OTTAWA, Ont.  
Canada  
K1P 5T1  
Tel.: (613) 238-5335

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***Canadian consulates in the United States***

**Atlanta**  
Canadian Consulate General  
400 South Tower  
1 CNN Center  
Atlanta, GA 30303-2705

**Buffalo**  
Canadian Consulate  
Suite 3550  
1 Marine Midland Center  
Buffalo, NY 14203-2884

**Boston**  
Canadian Consulate General  
Suite 400  
Three Copley Place  
Boston, MA 02116

**Chicago**  
Canadian Consulate General  
Suite 2400  
2 Prudential Plaza  
180 North Stetson Avenue  
Chicago, IL 60601

Cincinnati  
Canadian Government  
Trade Office  
Suite 1120  
250 Fifth Street  
Cincinnati, OH 45202

**Dallas**  
Canadian Consulate General  
Suite 1700  
750 North, St. Paul Street  
Dallas, TX 75201

**Detroit**  
Canadian Consulate General  
Suite 1100  
600 Renaissance Center  
Detroit, MI 48243-1704

*Los Angeles*  
Canadian Consulate General  
Suite 1000  
300 South Grand Avenue  
Los Angeles, CA 90071

**Miami**  
Canadian Government  
Trade Office  
Suite 1600  
200 S. Biscayne Blvd.  
Miami, Florida 33131

**Minneapolis**  
Canadian Consulate General  
Suite 900  
701 Fourth Avenue South  
Minneapolis, MN 55415-1899

**New York**  
Canadian Consulate General  
Exxon Building, 16th Floor  
1251 Avenue of the  
Americas  
New York, NY 10020-1175

**Pittsburgh**  
Canadian Government  
Trade Office  
9th Floor, South Wing  
One Gateway Center  
Pittsburgh, PA 15222

**San Francisco**  
Canadian Consulate General  
Suite 2100  
50 Fremont Street  
San Francisco, CA 94105

*Seattle*  
Canadian Consulate General  
412 Plaza 600  
Sixth and Stewart  
Seattle, WA 98101-1286

**Washington, D.C.**  
Canadian Embassy  
501 Pennsylvania  
Avenue N.W.  
Washington, DC 20001

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## List of **Duty Free Shops**

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### **Alberta**

**Altan Duty Free Shop Ltd.**  
Highway 4, US Interstate 15  
COUTTS, Alta.  
Tel.: (403) 3443000

### **British Columbia**

**Huntingdon Duty Free Shop Inc.**  
45 Douglas Street  
ABBOTSFORD, B.C.  
Tel.: (604) 852-1335

**Aldergrove Duty Free Shop Ltd.**  
111-264th Street Diversion  
ALDERGROVE, B.C.  
Tel.: (604) 856-8867

**Tobacco Plains Duty Free Shop**  
Highway 93  
GRASMERE, B.C.  
Tel.: (604) 887-3203

**Carden Industries Ltd.**  
Highway 95  
KINGSGATE, B.C.  
Tel.: (604) 4245335

**Carden industries Ltd.**  
202 Highway 97 South  
OSOYOOS, B.C.  
Tel.: (604) 495-7288

**Heritage Duty Free Shop Inc.**  
144 Highway 99  
SURREY, B.C.  
Tel.: (604) 536-7040

**West Coast Duty Free Store Ltd.**  
111-176th Street  
SURREY, B.C.  
Tel.: (604) 538-3222

### **Manitoba**

**DFS Ventures Ltd.**  
Interstate 29  
EMERSON, Man.  
Tel.: (204) 373-2600

**Kitt's Duty Free Shop Inc.**  
Highway 12 at the  
Sprague Customs  
SPRAQUE, Man.  
Tel.: (204) 437-2107

### **New Brunswick**

**Cammex Inc.**  
7 Bridge Street  
CLAIRE, N.B.  
Tel.: (506) 992-2664

**Cammex Inc.**  
7 Bridge Street  
ST. LEONARD, N.B.  
Tel.: (506) 423-7646

**Woodstock Duty Free Shop Ltd.**  
Houlton Border Crossing  
Interstate 95  
WOODSTOCK, N.B.  
Tel.: (506) 328-8888

### **Ontario**

**Fort Erie Duty Free Shoppe Ltd.**  
Peace Bridge Plaza  
FORT ERIE, Ont.  
Tel.: (905) 871-5400

**Fort Frances Duty Free 733531 Ontario Ltd.**  
401 Mowat Avenue  
FORT FRANCES, Ont.  
Tel.: (807) 274-7151

**Thousand Islands Tax/Duty Free Store Limited,**  
Hill Island  
LANDSDOWNE, Ont.  
Tel.: (613) 659-2133

Niagara Duty Free Shops Inc.  
5726 Falls Avenue  
NIAGARA FALLS, Ont.  
Tel.: (905) 374-3700

Blue Water Bridge Duty  
Free Shop Inc.  
1 Bridge Street  
POINT EDWARD, Ont.  
Tel.: (519) 332-4680

Johnstown Duty Free Shop Inc.  
Highway 16 and 401  
Ogdensburg-Prescott  
International Bridge  
PRESCOTT, Ont.  
Tel.: (613) 925-1024

Peninsula Duty Free Shops Ltd.  
Queenston-Lewiston  
Bridge  
Highway 405  
QUEENSTON, Ont.  
Tel.: (905) 262-5363

Rainy River Duty  
Free Shop  
571980 Ontario Limited  
Atwood and 4th Street  
RAINY RIVER, Ont.  
Tel.: (807) 852-3886

Sault Ste. Marie Duty  
Free Shop  
127 Huron Street  
International Bridge Plaza  
SAULT STE. MARIE, Ont.  
Tel.: (705) 759-6333

The Windsor-Detroit Tunnel  
Duty Free Shop Inc.  
465 Goyeau Street  
WINDSOR, Ont.  
Tel.: (519) 255-2713  
*From the U. S.:*  
Tel.: (313) 961-0045

## Quebec

Boutique Hors Taxes  
de la Beauce Inc.  
1000 Kennedy Street South  
ARMSTRONG, Linière, Que.  
Tel.: (418) 597-3679

Boutique Hors Taxes  
de Philipsburg Inc.  
3 Highway 133  
PHILIPSBURG, Que.  
Tel.: (514) 248-4331

Boutique Hors Taxes  
de l'Est Inc./Eastern Duty  
Free Shops Inc.  
42 Phelps Street  
ROCK ISLAND, Que.  
Tel.: (819) 876-5249

Les Importations Guay Ltée./  
Guay's Import Co. Ltd.  
350 Highway 15  
SAINT-BERNARD-DE-LACOLLE, Que.  
Tel.: (514) 246-2496

Quebec Tax-Free Shop Inc./  
Boutique Hors Taxe  
de Québec Inc.  
Aéroport de Québec  
SAINTE-FOY, Que.  
Tel.: (418) 871-3188

Boutique Hors Taxes  
Stanhope  
25 Highway 147  
STANHOPE, Que.  
Tel.: (819) 849-9664

Boutique Hors Taxes  
de Highwater  
3 Route 243  
Highwater, Que.  
Tel.: (514) 292-4566

Boutique Hors Taxes  
de Lacolle  
303 Route 221  
Lacolle, Que.  
Tel.: (514) 246-2339