

Canada Border Crossing Information

1966



**Canadian Government
Travel Bureau
Ottawa, Canada**

EACH YEAR Canada welcomes almost twice as many visitors as her own population. Because the United States are so near, the majority of vacationers come from that travel-minded country.

They cross the 4,000-mile international boundary in millions annually, with a minimum of formality, and fan out over a great playground of lake and forest, mountain and seashore seeking healthful recreation and holiday enjoyment. Other visitors come from almost every country in the world — some for travel education, others to study the tremendous industrial and commercial developments that have characterized Canada's phenomenal growth in recent years. Courteous officials at ports of entry facilitate procedures and issue visitors any permits required for vehicles and outfits.

The purpose of this folder is to provide information about Immigration and Customs regulations concerning travel into and through Canada.

United States of America

Citizens or permanent residents of the United States can cross the United States-Canadian border either way without difficulty or delay. THEY DO NOT REQUIRE PASSPORTS OR VISAS. To assist officers of both nations to speed the crossing, however, native-born U.S. citizens should carry identifying papers such as birth, baptismal or voter's certificate, or other documents establishing their citizenship. Naturalized citizens should carry documentary evidence of citizenship such as a naturalization certificate, just in case they are asked for it. Alien permanent residents in the United States are advised to have their Alien Registration Receipt Card (U.S. Form 1-151).

Visitors to the United States who are in possession of a single entry visa to the U.S.A., before leaving that country for a visit in Canada should present their documents at an office of the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service to ensure that they have necessary documentation for their re-entry to the United States.

Permanent residents of the United States who come to Canada on visits from countries other than the U.S.A. are required to have valid national passports and Canadian non-immigrant visas unless, in respect of the latter requirement, they have been specifically exempted as indicated under the (a) to (f) headings below.

Persons temporarily in the United States who, after arrival in that country, wish to visit Canada, may be permitted to do so without visas. However, unless it is indicated under headings (a) to (f) below that visas are not required, persons planning trips to the United States which would include an incidental visit to Canada should obtain Canadian

visas from the Canadian representative in their country before departure.

Countries other than the United States

All persons coming to Canada as visitors from countries other than the United States of America must be in possession of valid national passports. Moreover, persons who are not citizens of countries listed below must have their passports visaed by a Canadian immigration officer, or consular officer, in their country of residence. In countries where there is no Canadian representative, visas may be secured from the nearest consular officer of the British Government.

- a) British subjects and citizens of Commonwealth countries;
- b) Citizens of Ireland;
- c) Citizens of France;
- d) Citizens of the Republic of South Africa;
- e) Persons born in any country of North, South and Central America or adjacent island, if coming to Canada directly from any such country or island;
- f) Citizens of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Germany (Fed. Rep.), Greece, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and The Netherlands, when coming to Canada on visits of three consecutive months or less.

NOTE: Persons seeking to return to their own or other countries after a visit in Canada should ensure themselves that their documents for those countries are in order. Although Canadian immigration officers, before admitting visitors to Canada, will normally ensure that they are able to return to the countries from which they came, it is the responsibility of the traveller to see that his passport and travel documents are in order, especially when he intends to proceed to another country from Canada before returning to his own. He would be well advised to consult the authorities of his own country and of the countries he intends to visit before beginning his journey. Inquiries concerning matters not fully covered in the foregoing may be addressed to: Immigration Branch, Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Ottawa, Canada.

Visitors planning re-entry into U.S.A.

It is of course the responsibility of the traveller to satisfy U.S. Immigration authorities of his right to re-enter the United States.

Normally, Canadian immigration officers will caution persons entering from the United States if it is considered they may have difficulty in returning.

Currency exchange — a travel dividend

The money system in Canada, as in the United States, is based on dollars and cents. But the U.S.A. DOLLAR GOES FURTHER IN CANADA because, at the present rate of exchange, visitors from the United States receive a bonus when they convert their funds into Canadian currency.

Visitors are urged to exchange their funds for Canadian dollars at a bank, where they will receive the prevailing premium. By using Canadian money during their travels in Canada they will avoid exchange problems.

Postal rates in Canada

CANADIAN POSTAGE STAMPS MUST BE USED ON ALL MAIL POSTED IN CANADA. AIR MAIL . . . 8¢ for the first ounce and 6¢ for each additional ounce or fraction thereof (to U.S.A., its territories and possessions)

ORDINARY LETTERS . . . 5¢ for the first ounce and 3¢ for each additional ounce or fraction thereof (to U.S.A., its territories and possessions)

POST CARDS . . . 4¢ (to U.S.A., its territories and possessions)

PARCELS . . . Parcels posted in Canada for delivery in the U.S.A., its territories and possessions, must have a customs declaration affixed. For parcel post rates apply at post office.

Tourists' Baggage

The necessary wearing apparel and personal effects in use by the visitor are admitted free of duty. Up to 50 cigars, 200 cigarettes, two pounds of tobacco, and 40 ounces of alcoholic beverages, per adult person, may be included. This does not apply to merchandise or articles intended for other persons, or for sale. All goods must be declared.

Gifts

Gifts, excluding tobacco, alcoholic beverages, and advertising matter, brought into or mailed to Canada by non-residents for relatives or friends may be allowed free entry if the total value of the gift or gifts for any one recipient from any one donor does not exceed \$10.

Sporting Outfits, equipment, etc.

Visitors may also bring in sporting outfits and other equipment for their own use by declaring them at entry. These can include fishing tackle, portable boats, outboard motors, equipment for camping, golf, tennis and other games, radios, portable or table-model television sets, musical instruments, typewriters, cameras (with a reasonable amount of film and flashbulbs) in their possession on arrival.

Although not a requirement, it may facilitate entry if visitors have a list (in triplicate) of all removable items carried such as radio, television, electrical appliances, outboard motors, guns, etc. with a description of each item, including serial numbers where possible.

All such articles must be identified and reported outwards within six months after entry.

Firearms, fishing tackle

A visitor does not require a federal permit to possess rifles, shotguns or fishing tackle in Canada. He must provide Canadian Customs with a description of such equipment and serial numbers of guns so that the articles may be readily cleared upon their return. Admission of equipment, however, does not give the right to hunt or fish. Hunting and fishing is governed by provincial laws (comparable to State laws in the U.S.). Non-resident licences are required for each province where the visitor should ensure that he is familiar with the laws of the provinces in which he is travelling. Regulations may be obtained from the Canadian Government Travel Bureau, Ottawa, Canada.

Fifty rounds of ammunition per person are admitted duty free.

Revolvers, Pistols, and Fully Automatic Firearms are Prohibited.

Vehicles

The entry of automobiles and trailers into Canada for touring purposes is generally a quick routine matter without payment of any duty or fee. Travellers' vehicle permits, good for any period up to six months, will be issued for each auto, trailer, motorcycle or bicycle. The permits are issued at ports of entry and are good for any port of exit. Motor Vehicle Registration forms must be carried and if the vehicle is leased from a u-drive company, a copy of the rental contract is required.

Vehicles from all countries other than the United States, except the State of Hawaii, transported direct to Canada by air or sea, must be thoroughly washed or otherwise treated to remove all soil and an affidavit or declaration to that effect must accompany the vehicle. (Vehicles arriving in the United States must meet the same requirement and are similarly inspected on arrival by U.S. officials).

Driver's licences, whether from any state of the U.S.A. or from other countries, are valid in Canada.

Operation of Radiocommunication equipment

The operation in Canada of certain types of two way mobile radio equipment installed in vehicles, pleasure boats, etc., or personally carried, may be authorized

by licence or otherwise permitted. U.S. citizens visiting Canada may be issued a Tourist Radio Service licence for Citizens Radio Service stations licensed in the U.S. as class "D" stations. Also, radio telephone equipment having a power input of 100 milliwatts or less operating in the 26.97 — 27.27 Mc/s band may be operated in Canada without formal licensing. Application forms, regulatory information, etc., may be obtained on request by writing to the Regional Superintendent, Radio Regulations, Department of Transport nearest the proposed port of entry. These officials are at: 739 West Hastings Street, Vancouver 1, B.C.; Federal Building, 9820 - 107th Street, Edmonton, Alberta; Winnipeg General Post Office Building, 266 Graham Avenue, Winnipeg 1, Manitoba; 25 St. Clair Avenue East, Toronto, Ontario; Regional Administration Bldg., Dorval, Québec; Federal Building, P.O. Box 42, 1081 Main Street, Moncton, N.B.

Automobile liability insurance

United States motorists contemplating travel in Canada should obtain from their insuring company a Canadian Non-Resident Inter-Province Motor Vehicle Liability Insurance Card. This card is pale yellow in colour and is available only through their own insurance companies.

Possession of a Non-Resident Inter-Province Card, properly filled out by an insurance company representative, is an indication that the insurance company has agreed to abide by the minimum limits of Financial Responsibility prevailing in Canada.

Alaska highway

Special regulations concerning travel on the Alaska Highway are obtainable from the Canadian Government Travel Bureau, Ottawa, Canada.

Boats

Pleasure craft may enter Canada by trailer or under their own power for a period up to 12 months under permit obtainable from Customs at port of entry.

Aircraft

Canada welcomes air visitors and entry of tourist aircraft is generally a quick routine matter. For the convenience of visiting pilots, a publication titled "Admission of Aircraft to Canada" is available on request. This booklet contains a listing of the Canadian Aeronautical Information Publications and Charts together with prices and information as to where they may be obtained. It also contains a list of authorized customs Airports and Aerodromes of entry and exit as well as other items that should be of interest to air tourists. A copy of the "Admission of Aircraft to Canada" booklet may be obtained by

writing to the Aeronautical Information and Publications Office, Department of Transport, No. 3 Temporary Building, Ottawa 4, Ontario.

Food, gas, oil

Goods for consumption, viz. food, gasoline, oil, etc., are dutiable — but reasonable quantities for the tourist's use are granted free entry; for example, two days' food (per person), and gasoline up to the normal tank capacity of the vehicle. United States motorists are reminded that the Imperial gallon sold in Canada is one-fifth larger than the United States gallon — which means fewer gallons are needed to fill their tank in Canada.

Meats

A) Importation of uncertified meat shipments from Australia, New Zealand, Northern Ireland, Republic of Ireland, and United States of America, weighing not more than 20 pounds, will be permitted, provided that the importer gives verbal assurance to the examining customs officer that the meat is for his own personal use or that of his family, and not for distribution or sale.

B) Carcasses or portions of game not in commercial quantities.

Dogs

Hunting and pet dogs may be brought in free of duty under the following regulations:

1) Dogs from the United States of America must be accompanied by a certificate signed by a licensed veterinarian of Canada or the United States certifying that the dog has been vaccinated against rabies during the preceding twelve months; such certificate shall carry an adequate and legible description of the dog and date of vaccination and shall be initialled by the inspecting official at the customs port of entry and returned to the owner. The type of vaccine used, tissue culture or chick embryo, does not affect the certificate required.

2) Dogs originating in Great Britain, Northern Ireland, Republic of Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, Bermuda, Jamaica, Iceland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, The Netherlands, The Bahamas, Austria, St. Pierre and Miquelon Islands, and shipped direct to Canada or via any country mentioned in this subsection are not subject to quarantine or vaccination if accompanied by a certificate signed or endorsed by a veterinarian of the national government of the country of origin, certifying:

a) that rabies does not exist, and has not existed in that country for the six months immediately prior to date of departure;

b) that to the best of his knowledge and belief the dog has been in that country for the preceding six months; and

c) that the dog has been inspected and found free from any symptoms of a contagious disease.

3) Dogs from countries other than those mentioned in para (2) are subject to a quarantine of three months at the expense of the importer and to vaccination against rabies. They may be quarantined at either an approved animal hospital or dog kennel, or at a government quarantine station.

Performing and "Seeing Eye" dogs entered temporarily and kept under direct control are exempt from (1) above.

Cats

There are no restrictions on the admission of cats into Canada.

Birds of the parrot family

Birds of the parrot family including parrots, love birds, budgerigars and similar birds, not exceeding two in number and accompanied by the owner, may be admitted if found healthy and the owner certifies in writing that the birds have not been in contact with other birds of the parrot family and have been in his possession for 90 days immediately preceding importation.

Inspection of such birds must be made between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. Monday through Friday at any of these quarantine stations or inspection ports:

Newfoundland . . . St. John's and Corner Brook.

Prince Edward Island . . . Charlottetown.

Nova Scotia . . . Halifax, Yarmouth and North Sydney.

New Brunswick . . . Saint John, McAdam Junction St. Stephen, Woodstock, Centreville, Grand Falls, St. Leonard, Edmundston, Clair and Andover.

Québec . . . Québec, Lacolle, Estcourt, Lac Frontiers, Lac Megantic, Ste-Aurélie, Armstrong, Comins Mills, Coaticook, Rock Island, Highwater, Abercorn, Sutton, Noyan, Cantic, Huntingdon, Trout River, Stanhope, Philipsburg, Port Alfred and Montreal.

Ontario . . . Fort Erie, Windsor, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Cornwall, Prescott, Brockville, Lansdowne, Kingston, London, Ottawa, Toronto, Niagara Falls, Rainy River, Pigeon River and Fort Frances.

Manitoba . . . Emerson, Lena and Boissevain.

Saskatchewan . . . North Portal, Regway, Monchy, East Poplar, Northgate and Willow Creek.

Alberta . . . Coutts, Carway, Calgary, Edmonton.

British Columbia . . . Kingsgate, Osoyoos, White

Rock, Vancouver, Victoria, Roosville, Boundary Bay, Nanaimo, Sidney, Pacific Highway (Douglas), Nelson Cascade, Paterson, Carson, Midway, Kere-meos, Huntingdon and Chopaka.

Yukon Territory . . . Whitehorse.

Emergency inspection is provided on week-ends and national holidays by advance notification to the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada.

Other pets

Canaries and finches, other cage birds, monkeys, skunks, hamsters, guinea pigs, etc. are given entry into Canada without restrictions.

Furniture and effects

A person who purchases, constructs or obtains under continuous lease, a vacation residence in Canada may on first arrival bring in his personal and household furniture and effects for his family use duty free, provided such items have been owned by him for at least six months. If brought in for temporary use, a deposit equal to the duty and taxes thereon may be required, and is refundable if the items are reported out within six months.

Plant material

Travellers may not bring into Canada plants or certain plant material except in accordance with regulations under the Destructive Insect and Pest Act. Visitors planning to bring in plants or plant material are advised to write in advance to the Director, Plant Protection Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, for particulars. All plants and plant material must be declared at time of entry through Canadian customs.

NOTE: In addition, the importation into British Columbia of fresh tree fruits other than citrus is prohibited, unless fumigated in accordance with regulations. Soil and plants with soil are prohibited entry from all countries, but not the United States, except the state of Hawaii, when moved in accordance with requirements of federal or state quarantines applying to the area of origin.

Export and interprovincial movement

Tourists may take plants of Canadian origin (except certain prohibited items) into the U.S.A. provided the plants are accompanied by a plant health certificate which may be obtained from Plant Protection Division offices at *St. John's, Nfld., *Corner Brook, Nfld., Halifax, N.S., Saint John, N.B., Québec, Que., Montreal, Que., Ottawa, Ont., Toronto, Ont., Niagara Falls, Ont., London, Ont., Windsor, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., Estevan, Sask., Lethbridge, Alta., Edmonton, Alta., Vancouver, B.C. or Victoria, B.C.

*See next page.

**The movement of potatoes for seed or other purposes and all containers used in the handling or shipment thereof, soil or earth including plants or vegetables with soil and used bags or used burlap is prohibited from the Province of Newfoundland to or through any other province of Canada or to any other country. Similarly the movement of such articles is prohibited from the Saanich Peninsula of Vancouver Island, B.C. except with the approval of an inspector of the Plant Protection Division, of the Federal Department of Agriculture. Information regarding the movement of plants from other provinces to other countries may be obtained from any of the Federal Plant Inspection offices.*

NOTE: Inquiries concerning admission of any special items not covered by this information should be addressed to the Customs and Excise Division, Department of National Revenue, Ottawa, Canada.

IMPORTANT TO U.S.A. RESIDENTS: United States residents returning from Canada may take back, once every 31 days, merchandise for personal or household use to the value of \$100, free of United States duty and tax, providing they have remained in Canada 48 hours. The exemption will be based on the fair retail value of the articles acquired and goods must accompany the resident upon arrival in the United States. Members of a family household travelling together may combine their personal exemptions — thus a family of 5 could be entitled to a total exemption of \$500. Up to 100 cigars per person may be imported into the U.S. by U.S. residents, and also one quart of alcoholic beverages if the resident has attained the age of 21 years. If however the State laws of residence prohibits importation of any such goods United States Customs will not clear.*

Visiting Canada for less than 48 hours

Residents of the United States visiting Canada for less than 48 hours may take back for personal or household use merchandise to the fair retail value of \$10 free of United States duty and tax. One of the following may be included: 50 cigarettes, 10 cigars, one-half pound of manufactured tobacco, 4 ounces of alcoholic beverages, or 4 ounces of alcoholic perfume.

If any article brought is subject to duty or tax, or if the total value of all articles exceeds \$10, no article may be exempted from duty or tax.

Members of a family household are not permitted to combine the value of their purchases under this exemption.

Persons crossing the International Boundary at one point and swinging back into the United States in order to travel to another part of Canada should

inquire at United States Customs regarding special exemption requirements.

Suggestions

Re-entry to the United States can be simplified if you: list all your purchases before you reach the border, keep sales receipts and invoices handy and pack purchases separately for convenience of inspection.

Gifts

Bona fide gifts of articles other than alcoholic beverages, perfume containing alcohol, or tobacco products* sent to a person in the United States will be valued at the fair retail value of goods purchased and will be passed free of duty provided the aggregate value of such articles received by one person on one day does not exceed \$10. Gift packages should be plainly marked "Gift" and value indicated.

**United States residents are now prohibited from bringing into the United States certain goods of Cuban origin including Cuban cigars. U.S. Customs authorities can advise on non-allowable items.*

Holidays are meant to be enjoyable

The Canadian Government Travel Bureau provides a free Travel Counselling Service to help you get the most out of a vacation in Canada.

The Bureau works in close co-operation with other Federal Government departments, provincial and local tourist associations and transportation companies. We invite you to take full advantage of this free service. All you have to do is let us know your plans and requirements. Inquiries may be directed to any of the following offices:

Canadian Government Travel Bureau

- Ottawa, Canada
- 263 Plaza, Boston, Mass. — 02199
- 680 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. — 10019
- R.C.A. Building, 1725 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., — 20006
- 247 Midtown Plaza, Rochester, N.Y. — 14601
- Winous-Point Building, 1250 Eculid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio, — 44115
- Book Building, 1257-1259 Washington Blvd., Detroit, Mich., — 48226
- 102 West Monroe St. (Corner Clark), Chicago, Ill. — 60603
- 124 South Seventh St. (Northstar Center), Minneapolis, Minn. — 55402
- 1 Second St. (Cor. Market), San Francisco, Calif. — 94105
- 510 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Calif. — 90014
- 19 Cockspur Street, London S.W.1, England

Provincial Government Travel Bureaus

Newfoundland — Tourist Development Office,
St. John's, Nfld.

Prince Edward Island — Travel Bureau,
Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Nova Scotia — Travel Bureau, Halifax, N.S.

New Brunswick — Travel Bureau, Fredericton, N.B.

Québec — Department of Tourism, Fish and Game,
Québec, P.Q.

Ontario — Department of Tourism and Information,
Toronto, Ont.

Manitoba — Tourist Development Branch,
Winnipeg, Man.

Saskatchewan — Tourist Development Branch,
Regina, Sask.

Alberta — Government Travel Bureau, Edmonton,
Alta.

British Columbia — Government Travel Bureau,
Victoria, B.C.

Yukon — Department of Travel and Publicity,
Whitehorse, Yukon

Northwest Territories — Northwest Territories
Tourist Office, 400 Laurier Ave. West, Ottawa,
Ontario.

