

Such exemption or privilege applies to such persons only to the extent to which, under the laws of the said state or province, similar exemptions or privileges are granted with respect to motor vehicles registered under the laws of and owned by residents of Alberta. The same applies to drivers' licenses. The Provincial Secretary may revoke or suspend the license of any chauffeur convicted under the provisions of the Liquor Act of selling or having for sale intoxicating liquor. Provision is made for the impounding of cars by the authorities where the owners or drivers are convicted of driving cars while intoxicated or convicted under other sections of the Act relating to speeding and juvenile driving. There is provision against the carrying of loaded weapons in an automobile—a preventive measure against accidents during hunting trips.

British Columbia.—Under the Motor Vehicle Act and amending Acts, cars are required to be registered with the Superintendent of Provincial Police. Licenses expire on December 31. Foreign registered cars may be used for touring in the province under a touring license issued by the Superintendent of Provincial Police. Cars registered outside the province may be used for 6 months free. No person under the age of 17 may drive a car, and paid chauffeurs must take out licenses. The speed limits are, in cities, towns and villages, 15 miles an hour, in wooded country, 15 miles and in open country 30 miles an hour. A motor may not pass a standing street car at more than 5 miles an hour and must stop if it overtakes the car while taking on or discharging passengers, and must not exceed a speed of 10 miles an hour when passing school houses between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Yukon Territory.—The Motor Vehicle Ordinance, No. 14, 1914, requires all cars to be registered in the office of the Territorial Secretary, who issues certificates renewable annually on July 15. A non-resident may operate an unregistered motor for not more than 90 days. No male under 16, and no female under 18 years of age may drive a motor. In cities, towns and villages the speed limit is 15 miles an hour; or 10 miles an hour at street intersections.

VII.—AIR NAVIGATION.

It was only in 1909 that Blériot made the first flight across the English channel, his venture marking the successful culmination of many previous years of experiment with aircraft. In the five years that intervened before the war, progress was slow, increasing greatly, however, with the exigencies of the belligerents in the European conflict. Post-war years are witnessing, in Canada, serious and successful attempts to adapt the experience of war years to commercial purposes.

A result of the impetus given to air navigation by military operations has been, in Canada as in other countries, that the control of its development has rested largely in the hands of military authorities, and at the present time all aerial traffic, if not directly under the supervision of the Department of National Defence, is at least carried on with its sanction. This latter takes the form of licenses and permits granted to duly tested machines and qualified personnel.

Aviation in Canada is divided into two main branches, (1) Civil Aviation, (2) Military Aviation.

Civil Aviation.—There is in Canada no appropriation in aid of civil aviation and it was soon proved that passenger services and exhibition flying alone were not sufficient to make a success of commercial aviation. The result has been a slow but steady growth of really useful flying. Aviation in aid of forest conservation is still young, but each year's experience brings further improvements in methods