

Governor in Council providing for permits to a resident of the United States or of any province in Canada, who has complied with the provisions of the law regarding registration of his motor vehicle in the state or province in which he resides, to operate an unregistered car in Alberta. 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 the amending Acts, all motor vehicles are to be registered with the Superintendent of Provincial Police. Cars registered outside of the province may be used for touring for any period up to six months. Chauffeurs must take out chauffeurs' licenses. Non-resident chauffeurs who have complied with the laws of their place of residence are exempt from chauffeur's licenses while driving foreign registered motor vehicles for which a touring permit has been issued and is in effect. No person shall drive or operate any motor vehicle on any highway unless he is the holder of a driver's license. Motor vehicles are to be driven in a careful and prudent manner at all times, otherwise the operator will be deemed to be driving to the common danger, if driving at a greater rate of speed than 20 miles per hour in any city, town or village, or 30 miles per hour outside cities, towns or villages. A motor may not pass a standing street car at more than 5 miles per hour and must stop if it overtakes the car while taking on or discharging passengers, and must not exceed a speed of 10 miles per hour when passing school houses between the hours of 8.00 a.m. and 5.00 p.m. or public playgrounds for children between dawn and dusk. Accidents must be reported. No person shall ride as a passenger on a motorcycle in front of the person driving or operating the motorcycle. Provision is made for the surrender of drivers' licenses upon conviction for an infraction of the Act or regulations or of section 285 (c) of the Criminal Code. Owners of motor vehicles are responsible for violations of the Motor Vehicle Act by persons entrusted with their motor vehicles.

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 April 1. 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.

Imports and Exports of Motor Vehicles.—Imports and exports of motor vehicles in the fiscal years ended 1908 to 1926 are shown, by number of cars and by values, in Table 36. In the earlier years the imports of cars far exceeded the exports, but as the Canadian automobile manufacturing industry became established, exports commenced to exceed imports and in the last three fiscal years have averaged between two and three times the value of the imports, while the number of cars exported has exceeded the number imported in an even larger proportion. In the case of automobile parts the situation is somewhat different, as large numbers of engines and other parts are imported to be used in the manufacture of cars in Canada. The