



By far the greatest increase during the past year has been in Ontario, where the number of cars registered in 1926 is shown as 388,728, in comparison with 344,112 in the previous year. The percentage increase in this province was 13.0, as compared with a figure of 15.0 for the whole of Canada, the absolute increase, 44,616, constituting 41 p.c. of the total increase for the Dominion.

According to statistics for 1926 published by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Canada in that year was in fourth place among the countries of the world in the number of its registered motor vehicles. The total shown (820,220), which, however, is lower than the provincial totals of registrations collected by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, is 203,431 less than that of the United Kingdom, with 1,023,651, and 70,780 less than France, with 891,000 registered motor vehicles in 1926. Registrations in United States during 1926 were 22,137,334; in Australia, 374,717; in Germany, 319,000; in Argentina, 222,610; in Spain, 135,000; in Italy, 128,800; and in New Zealand, 123,224.

In 1926, there was in Canada one motor vehicle for every 11.2 of its population, or one for every 2.2 families. In respect to motor vehicles per population, when compared with the more important foreign countries, Canada ranks third in 1926, being exceeded by the United States with one motor vehicle for every 5.3 of population and by New Zealand with one for every 10.5. A comparison of the various provinces in the same respect shows, in 1926, one motor vehicle to every 25.0 persons in Prince Edward Island, to every 20.8 in Nova Scotia, 18.9 in New Brunswick, 23.8 in Quebec, 8.1 in Ontario, 11.0 in Manitoba, 8.5 in Saskatchewan, 9.3 in Alberta, 8.3 in British Columbia and 26.3 in the Yukon Territory.

Table 33 shows the registration of motor vehicles in Canada, by provinces, for the years 1907 to 1926.