



In Table 34 the registration of motor vehicles in 1928 is given according to the general type or purpose of the cars in use in each of the provinces.

34.—Types of Motor Vehicles Registered in Canada, by Provinces, in the calendar year 1928.

Provinces.	Passenger Cars. ¹	Commercial Cars or Trucks. ²	Motor Buses.	Taxi Cabs. ³	Motor Cycles.	Dealers' Cars.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island.....	4,952	443	1	—	8	26	5,430
Nova Scotia.....	30,327	4,538	44	—	204	143	35,256
New Brunswick.....	25,064	2,699	49	—	146	114	28,072
Quebec.....	116,157	21,747	439	7,484	2,263	383	148,473
Ontario.....	429,426	55,659	522	—	3,197	2,336	491,140
Manitoba.....	63,384	6,691	63	—	503	522	71,163
Saskatchewan.....	102,839	16,091	868	—	174	1,643	121,615
Alberta.....	78,302	8,919	—	831	346	851	89,249
British Columbia.....	70,828	13,898	201	—	1,046	271	86,244
Yukon.....	116	48	3	—	10	—	177
Total.....	921,395	130,733	2,190	8,315	7,897	6,289	1,076,819

¹ Includes taxicabs in British Columbia.

² Includes trailers and tractors in Quebec and taxicabs in Ontario.

³ Includes motor buses in Alberta.

Government Revenue.—The taxation of motor vehicles, garages, chauffeurs, etc., is becoming a lucrative source of Provincial Government income. In every province the operation of automobiles and motor cycles is dependent on carrying a licence duly issued by the various authorities, while similar licences permit the maintenance of garages and the driving of cars or trucks by hired chauffeurs. Perhaps the most recent form of levy on the use of motor vehicles is the gasoline tax, which was assessed in all provinces in 1928. In that year the revenue from this source represented nearly 40 p.c. of the total provincial taxation in connection with the operation of motor vehicles. The accompanying table (35) shows the provincial revenue for the year 1928, indicating, at the same time, the more important sources from which it is derived.