

case of the latter, are dependent upon the passenger capacity. The drivers of these vehicles are further required to obtain permits from the Provincial Secretary to operate such vehicles. Motor vehicles must carry lights at night, and all front lights must be of approved non-glare type. A non-resident may use his motor vehicle within the province for a period of, or for periods together amounting to, not more than 3 months in any year. Cars must be equipped with mufflers. Cities, towns and villages have authority to regulate the speed limit within their respective boundaries. There is no speed limit in rural districts, but special precautions are prescribed against accidents. Motor vehicles must stop for street cars which are taking on or discharging passengers. Upon meeting another vehicle at an intersection of highways, the vehicle to the right hand has the right of way. Should a driver desire to turn, on leaving a stopping place in a city or town, he may do so only at an intersection of the public highway.

**Alberta.**—The law relating to motor vehicles is contained in the Vehicles and Highway Traffic Act, 1924. Cars must be registered in the office of the Provincial Secretary, who issues certificates which are renewable annually on Jan. 1. Drivers' licences came into effect on July 1, 1929. Paid chauffeurs must be licensed. No chauffeur's licence shall be issued to any person under the age of 18, and no person under the age of 16 shall drive or operate a motor vehicle. The speed limits are 20 miles an hour in cities, towns and villages, 10 miles an hour at street crossings and bridges, and 30 miles an hour outside cities, towns and villages. A motor car may not pass a street car which has stopped for passengers to get on or off. 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, may use his motor vehicle within the province for a period or periods together not exceeding 3 months in any year without registration. The same applies to drivers' licences. The Provincial Secretary may revoke or suspend the licence 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, all motor vehicles are to be registered with the Superintendent of Provincial Police. Trailers must also be licensed. Cars registered outside of the province may be used for touring purposes for a period up to six months. Chauffeurs must take out chauffeurs' licences. Non-resident chauffeurs who have complied with the laws of their place of residence are exempt from chauffeur's licences while driving foreign registered motor vehicles for which a touring permit has been issued and is in effect, and in the case of U.S.-owned cars, for which a permit is not necessary while carrying the customs permit. No chauffeur under 21 years of age shall operate a motor vehicle carrying passengers for hire unless he is the holder of a special permit. No person shall drive or operate any motor vehicle on any highway unless he is the holder of a driver's licence. No person under 17 years of age may drive a motor vehicle on any highway, except that a person between 15 and 17 may obtain a special permit upon application of the parent or guardian, and after passing an examination. The parent or guardian is civilly liable for loss or damage caused through negligence