

Quebec

Administration.—Motor Vehicle Service, Provincial Revenue Offices, Parliament Bldgs., Quebec.

Legislation.—The Motor Vehicles Act (R.S.Q. 1941, c. 142) as amended.

Ontario

Administration.—Motor Vehicles Branch, Department of Transport, Toronto.

Legislation.—The Highway Traffic Act (R.S.O. 1950, c. 167), the Public Vehicles Act (R.S.O. 1950, c. 322) and the Public Commercial Vehicles Act (R.S.O. 1950, c. 304).

Manitoba

Administration.—Minister of Public Utilities, Winnipeg.

Legislation.—The Highway Traffic Act (R.S.M. 1954, c. 112) as amended.

Saskatchewan

Administration.—Treasury Department, Highway Traffic Board, Revenue Building, Regina.

Legislation.—The Vehicles Act, 1957.

Alberta

Administration.—Motor Vehicle Branch, Department of Highways, Edmonton.

Legislation.—The Vehicles and Highway Traffic Act (R.S.A. 1955, c. 356) as amended, The Motor Vehicles Accident Indemnity Act (R.S.A. 1955, c. 209) as amended, the Public Service Vehicles Act (R.S.A. 1955, c. 265), and Rules and Regulations.

British Columbia

Administration and Legislation.—Enforcement of the Motor Vehicle Act, the Highway Act and the Motor Carrier Act is vested in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the various municipal police forces. The Highway Act is administered by the Minister of Public Works, the Motor Carrier Act by the Public Utilities Commission, and the Motor Vehicle Act by the Superintendent of Motor Vehicles, Victoria, B.C.

Yukon Territory

Administration.—Commissioner of the Yukon Territory, Whitehorse, Y.T. Information regarding regulations may also be obtained from the Northern Administration and Lands Branch, Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, Ottawa.

Legislation.—The Motor Vehicle Ordinance (1952, First Session, c. 8) as amended.

Northwest Territories

Administration.—Commissioner of the Northwest Territories. Address communications to the Director, Northern Administration and Lands Branch, Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, Ottawa.

Legislation.—The Motor Vehicles Ordinance (1956, c. 72) as amended.

Section 2.—Highways and Roads

The populated sections of Canada are well supplied with highways and roads. Access to outlying settlements is provided to some extent by roads built by logging, pulp and paper, and mining companies, although these are not generally available for public travel. At the same time, great areas of Newfoundland, Quebec, Ontario, the Prairie Provinces, British Columbia and the Territories are very sparsely settled and are virtually without roads of any kind.

At the end of 1955, the total mileage of highway and rural roads in Canada was 455,404. This mileage includes all roads under provincial jurisdiction, federal roads including those in the National Parks and the Yukon and Northwest Territories, and local roads under municipal jurisdiction other than the milages in cities and towns. The latter are given separately under the heading "Urban Roads", p. 836.

The 1955 figures shown in Table 1 are not strictly comparable with those for the previous year. Reclassification of roads in Manitoba resulted in a considerable decrease in gravelled and earth milages. All other provinces except New Brunswick reported increases during the year. Federal roads in the ten provinces, including those in National Parks, the Federal District Commission driveways around Ottawa, and the 729-mile North West Highway System of British Columbia, measured 1,912 miles. The roads in the Yukon Territory were classed as provincial roads for the first time in 1955.