15.—Convictions for Summary Conviction Offences, by Type, 1957 and 1958—concluded

Type of Offence	1957	1958	Increase or Decrease 1957-58	
	No.	No.	p.c.	
Provincial Statutes—concluded Liquor Control— Intoxication. Other Master and Servant. Medical, Dentistry and Pharmacy Mental Diseases. Prairie and Forest Fire Prevention. Protection of Children. Public Health. School Laws. Other provincial statutes.	87,060 49,280 858 120 1,347 184 1,995 291 391 19,927	80,645 52,157 924 1,362 3,99 2,281 171 336 20,389	$\begin{array}{c} -7.4 \\ +5.8 \\ +7.7 \\ +20.0 \\ +1.1 \\ +116.8 \\ +14.3 \\ -41.2 \\ -14.1 \\ +2.3 \end{array}$	
Municipal By-laws-				
Intoxication	9,503 165,680 37,878 1,424,377	15,304 144,652 38,142 1,500,040	$\begin{array}{c} +61.0 \\ -12.7 \\ +0.7 \\ +5.3 \end{array}$	
Totals, Convictions	2,466,762	2,508,976	+ 1.7	

16.—Convictions for Breaches of Traffic Regulations, by Province, 1949-58

Note.—See headnote to Table 14, p. 357.

Year	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon and N.W.T.	Canada
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1949 1950 1951 1952 1953	1,773 2,565	765	4,265 5,802 5,109	3,729 11,909 15,641 20,358 21,296	188,003 227,857 215,222 266,835 309,064	508,010 570,895 714,810	67,832 106,262	12,362 13,325 19,749	11,112 13,772 22,923 25,693 30,846	92,038 112,738 132,123	138 265 368	938,549 1,065,426 1,311,022
1954 1955 1956 1957	3,977 3,454 10,629	1,637 2,199 1,585	7,982 12,167 11,493	21,804 28,080 24,964 35,004 37,148	390,502 452,882 438,331	954,749 1,102,183 1,285,303 1,268,616 1,293,958	42,998 41,646	32,667 48,356 77,808		148,809 210,041 227,533	342 298	1,685,811 1,837,814 2,127,737 2,168,181 2,209,746

For the year 1958, Ontario, with 39.9 p.c. of the registrations of motor vehicles in Canada, had 58.6 p.c. of the total convictions for breaches of traffic regulations; Quebec in the same year had 20.2 p.c. of the registered vehicles and 20.4 p.c. of the convictions. In interpreting the figures in this way, however, it should be pointed out that traffic regulations are by no means uniform throughout Canada and no account is taken of the differences in the degree of urbanization in the provinces. These two provinces have large urban centres but in provinces with lower degrees of urbanization, such as the Atlantic Provinces, Saskatchewan and Alberta, convictions are lower when considered in proportion to the number of motor vehicles registered.