THE DOMINION OF CANADA
THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

Circular No. 7

THE HIGHWAYS BRANCH

THE HIGHWAY. THE MOTOR VEHICLE

AND

THE TOURIST IN CANADA

Motor Vehicle Registrations by Provinces, etc.

Entries with Motor Vehicle into and from Canada, for Touring Purposes 1925



OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1926

Оттаwa, March 10, 1926.

Major Graham A. Bell, C.M.G..
Deputy Minister,
Department of Railway and Canals,
Ottawa, Ont.

Sir,—I have the honour to present for your consideration Circular No. 7 of this Branch, entitled "The Highway, the Motor Vehicle and the Tourist in Canada, 1925."

Yours truly,

A. W. CAMPBELL,

Commissioner of Highways.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PART I	
		PAGE
	Letter of transmittal	3
	Introduction	5-8
3.	Registrations of passenger and commercial automobiles, motor busses, motor cycles and dealers, by provinces, 1925	8
4.	Original registrations, 1925	8
5.	Comparative registrations of passenger and commercial vehicles, 1915-25	9
6.	Registrations of motor vehicles in cities of Canada, 1925	9-11
7.	Comparative registrations of passenger and commercial vehicles, by provinces, 1925	11
8.	Licenses of operators and chauffeurs of motor vehicles. Limitations on Use of Highways in Spring.	12
10.	Makes of Passenger and Commercial vehicles manufactured for the Canadian Highway, in Canada and abroad, 1925. Provincial revenues from motor vehicles; revenues from gasolene. Average revenue per vehicle, persons per vehicle, and estimated population per mile of rural road.	12 13
12.	Classification of motor trucks, by tonnages. Weight limitations	14
	Fees per vehicle for registration of vehicles, and for licenses to chauffeur, operator, dealer, etc.	15-16
14.	Regulations of speed of motor vehicles	18
	Criminal Code in relation to motor vehicles	17
	Requirements for licenses of drivers; and, officials in charge of registrations, by provinces	19
17.	Classification of highways of nine provinces, by types, as of 1925. Mileages under patrol	19
	PART II	
	American Tourist Traffic	
1	Motor Tourists by provinces in 1925—	
1.	(a) United States into Canada; comparison of in 1922, 23, 24, and 25	20
	(b) Canada into the United States; number of customs ports by provinces; and, estimated American tourist outlays during 1925, by provinces	20
2.	Summary of Regulations of Customs Department of Canada re admission of motor tourists into Canada	21-22

INTRODUCTION

PART I

THE HIGHWAY THROUGH THE MOTOR VEHICLE

Previous circulars of the Highways Branch recording annual registrations of motor vehicles, in the nine provinces and the Yukon, have touched upon the relation widely subsisting in recent years, throughout Canada, between increased numbers and weight of motor vehicles indicated therein, as well as a growing foreign motor tourist traffic upon the necessity that provincial governments have felt of providing suitable highways therefor. The several amounts of revenues, collected as a consequence of motor vehicles being purchased in the urban and rural districts of each province, and the manner and extent to which these revenues have been devoted by provincial governments to financing the outlays being made for construction of their main trunk highways, in part with federal

co-operation, have been given.

In the present circular, the data heretofore given are supplemented by a classification of the highways of the nine provinces of the Dominion, by types, as of 1925, together with a classification of the various makes and models of passenger and commercial motor vehicles now being sold and registered therein. The trade names of all motor vehicles manufactured in Canada, wholly or in part representing primary production in the Canadian automotive industry, in 1925, of nearly eighty-eight and a half million dollars, and values of importations, of vehicles and parts, in that year of nearly twenty-nine million dollars, are shown on page 12. The names are also given of vehicles that were imported into the Dominion from the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy, and sold and registered, as of 1925. Upon such importations of motor vehicles, and upon motor cycle and motor vehicle parts, and tires, the federal government collected in 1925 through import duties and excise taxes, nearly seventeen million Such data serve to indicate the place of the highway in commerce, and of the joint interest of all authorities in the Dominion in promoting highway development on the one hand, and industrial development on the other. They indicate the complex national interests served by the primary highway.

The total registrations of passenger and commercial vehicles of autobuses and taxis, and of motor cycles and dealers, allotting one car, in stock, to each, numbered in all provinces, last year, 728,005, representing an increase of 12 per cent over 1924, and compared with an increase of 11 per cent in 1924. Registrations of passenger vehicles numbered 639,695, an increase of 12 per cent; while registrations of commercial vehicles in 1925 numbered 74,489, representing an increase of 16 per cent over those of the previous year. Registrations of motor cycles showed a decrease in 1925 from total registrations in 1924, amounting to

2 per cent

Each province showed substantial gains in their aggregates of original registrations of passenger and commercial motor vehicles. The aggregate of new registrations of all types of motor vehicles in 1925 was 85,517, representing an increase of 11 per cent over such aggregate in 1924, or 78,231. Provinces that showed comparatively large increases of new registration in 1925 were Quebec and Prince Edward Island,

Study of numbers of aggregate and renewal registrations, in 1925 would at first indicate that the totals might be expected to be higher than tabulated, in the case of New Brunswick, for example. The explanation of the apparent discrepancy is due to mortalities among motor vehicles. Annually a considerable

number of each type are withdrawn from active service, and unless careful check is made annually of the number of bona fide registrations, such withdrawals will not be noted until a periodical reclassification of registrations is made.

The two greatest factors in causing motor vehicles to be withdrawn from use and discarded are: (1) Excessive cost of operation and, (2) Models and makes whose manufacturers have gone out of business or have amalgamated with other firms. Numerous other factors might be referred to, all of which are related to the first mentioned. Excessive costs of operation are due to two principal factors, namely. (1) Carelessness in operation; and, (2) poor highway conditions. Garage charges are charged to the former, and gasolene and oil to the latter.

A survey of three hundred and eight different makes of passenger and commercial motor vehicles that have been sold in some one or more of the different provinces during the last four years shows that to-day over one-half of the whole are no longer on the market, as the firms which formerly made them have failed or have been absorbed by other manufacturers. Hence when parts cannot be procured, many motor vehicles have had to be "scrapped." However from the apparent existing competition in the automotive manufacturing industry in Canada and in the United States, as indicated by the number of firms now offering various models, of high financial standing, it would seem that in future serious economic losses caused by withdrawals of motor vehicles, from use, will be due more to the condition of the highway than on account of owners of vehicles of recent manufacture not being assured of getting parts and service as required.

On pages 15-16 are given the fees for licenses to and registrations of motor vehicles in effect in the different provinces, and for issue of permits to manufacturers and dealers to use cars on road for demonstration purposes last year. Changes in amounts of fees were effective in Manitoba downwards and in New Brunswick and Ontario upwards. In Manitoba, reductions were made coincident with an increase from 1 cent to 3 cents on gasolene per gallon. In New Brunswick there was a decided advance in the fee exigible from owners of motor trucks. In Ontario the increase is dependent on the type of tires with which motor trucks

are equipped, whether solid or pneumatic.

The new regulations of New Brunswick provide for a fixed rate of taxation on the vehicle according to capacity, together with a tax of forty cents per hundredweight of truck, with body, together with a further tax of 20 per cent. Taking three manufacturers models of truck, of stated capacity and weight, examples of the manner in which this tax is calculated follow. A truck of one ton capacity is equipped with pneumatic tires and is listed as weighing 2,500 pounds. Since the capacity tax on a one-ton truck is \$15, and the weight tax is uniformly 40 cents per hundredweight, the owner is taxed \$15 plus \$10, plus 20 per cent, or \$30 in all. Similarly a two-ton truck with solid tires is taxed \$22.50 capacity tax, \$12.80 weight tax, or \$42.36 in all. A three-ton truck with pneumatic tires, weighing 6,490 pounds, is taxed \$40 capacity tax, \$25.96 for weight, or \$79.15 in all; while a five-ton truck with solid tires, weighing 8,180 pounds, with a capacity tax of \$70, would pay \$123.28.

motor vehicles amounting to \$17,570,245, which included the sum of \$4,068,-156 as the proceeds of gasolene taxes imposed by six provinces. The greater portion of such revenues is being devoted to provincial programs of construction and maintenance of primary highways therein.

The extent that gasolene is now a factor in trade and commerce throughout the Dominion is indicated by the schedule hereunder of the approximate quantities thereof that were consumed by motor vehicles, as shown by gross revenues from the gasolene taxes collected during 1925.

Provinces	Gasolene tax per gallon	Approximate Number of gallons used by Motor Vehicles
	cents	
lberta	2	15,570,200
British Columbia	3	58, 629, 11
fanitoba Intario	3	13, 241, 47 65, 866, 66
rince Edward Island	2	984, 75
Quebec	3	25,843,900
Totals		180, 136, 09

One or two provinces have recently placed restrictions into effect upon the widths of pneumatic and solid tires that commercial motor trucks of a given capacity shall take. These regulations designed to protect highway grades and surfaces may fail of their object, and incidentally tend to taking responsibility for suitable equipment for light and heavy trucking purposes from manufacturers of these vehicles, where, in the joint interest of manufacturers and users of their products, it should remain. Different manufacturers of rubber tires give them differences in design, thickness and width, as experiments have shown are required for given uses. Further, in addition to the ordinary solid and pneumatic rubber tires, variations are produced, such as the so-called cushion tire. Manufacturers of tires and vehicles are jointly interested to ensure that motor trucks designed for a given capacity are provided with rims taking tires, whether solid or pneumatic, limited of width, within a narrow margin.

The conservatism of manufacturers of motor vehicles with regard to capacity of vehicles being offered, as well as the number of devices used in various types of motor vehicles to minimize impact caused by highway conditions, indicate also the complex nature of the interest that the ordinary public

highway represents.

AMERICAN TOURIST TRAFFIC

The popularity of travel by motor from widely diverse points in the United States, through Canadian ports of customs, into some one of the nine provinces, continues to grow as indicated by the schedules on page 20. The through motor tourist traffic constitutes on every main trunk highway of every province an increasing portion of the volume of its heavy and fleet traffic. The various attractions to tourists from the United States and other portions of North America, in the Dominion of Canada, are without the purview of this publication, other than in noting the fact that Canadian improved highways have apparently contributed in great part to this popularity.

Owing to recent large increases in American tourist traffic since 1919 when arrangements were first made with the Department of Customs to the end that records of entries of persons with automobile entering Canada be taken, it appeared to be desirable that all border customs ports of Canada be asked to co-operate with a view to securing complete data in this connection. Accordingly the Department of Customs issued instructions that customs officers at 110 border ports compile such records in 1925 and thereafter. The number

since 1919 had been 74.

In order to make a fair comparison of the growth of this traffic from the United States into Canada, it has been necessary to total the entries of 1925 at the thirty-six ports added to the reporting list, and to deduct the aggregates from the gross totals. At the seventy-four ports reporting such data prior to 1925, the increases of motor tourist traffic into the Dominion this year were respectively as follows: For the twenty-four-hour period, from 1,458,900 to 1,945,035, or 33.3 per cent; for the two-thirty-day period, from 361,630 to 481,161, or 33 per cent; and, for the six-month period, from 2,344 to 2,948, or 25 per cent.

The aggregate number of owners of motor vehicles bearing a license plate from one or other of the forty-eight states of the United States entered for

touring purposes in the Dominion, numbered 2,429,144 in 1925.

The estimates given on page 20 of the value to each province of American tourist traffic are made upon the same basis as hitherto, namely, an outlay of \$5 daily for suppplies and for exportable purchases. Each vehicle is assumed to carry four persons each. It is then estimated that each touring party stayed on Canadian soil approximately full time of permits, for the one-day period; and for the longer periods, for half time. These estimates serve merely to indicate roughly the values to each province, annually, of their motor touring traffic. A careful study of the matter would indicate that on the same method of reasoning approximately \$60,000,000 would represent the amount spent by Canadian in the United States the balance is in favour of Canada.

CLASSIFICATION OF REGISTRATIONS OF MOTOR VEHICLES BY PROVINCES IN 1925

Province	Totals	Passen- ger Vehicles	Commercial Trucks	Auto- Buses	Motor Cycles	One Vehicle per Dealer	Trailers
OntarioQuehec	344,112 97,657	303,736 80,854	34,690 14,174	216 307	3,748 2,083	1,722 239	1,058 Included with trucks.
Saskatchewan British Columbia Alberta Manitoba Nova Scotia New Brunswick Prince Edward Island Yukon Canada	79,078 56,618 54,357 51,241 22,853 19,022 2,955 112 728,005	71, 205 46, 336 50, 496 46, 736 20, 012 17, 420 2, 824 76 639, 695	5,560 9,269 3,138 3,606 2,563 1,342 114 33 74,489	1,171* No record No record 32 35 16 1 Nil 1,778	184 770 362 542 135 85 8 3 7,920	958 243 361 325 108 159 8 Nil 4,123	Nil 335 Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil 1,425

^{*} Includes all livery cars.

RIGINAL REGISTRATIONS OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND LICENSES TO GARAGE OWNERS, BY PROVINCES, DURING 1925

Province	Passenger	Com- mercial Truck	Busses	Motor Cycles	Dealers	Garages
Alberta British Columbia Manitoba New Brunswick Nova Seotia Ontario	4,083 8,110 No record 2,655 3,383 40,377	1, 102 1, 291 No record 217 476 9, 100	No record 9 4 Not segregated	31 95 No record 12 26 Not segregated	Nil No record No record Nil 24 Not segregated	No record No record Nil Nil Not segregated
Prince Edward IslandQuebecSaskatchewanYukon	355 11,908 No record 1	15 1,917 No record 2	No record	Nil 224 No record	No record	Nil 145 No record
Canada	70,872	14, 120	83	388	54	235

COMPARATIVE DATA OF AGGREGATES OF REGISTRATIONS OF MOTOR VEHICLES IN ALL PROVINCES FROM 1915 TO 1925 INCLUSIVE

Province	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Alberta	5,832		20,624	29,600	38,000	38,462	40, 292	40, 642	43,044	48,547	54,353
British Columbia. Manitoba	8,360 9,225	12.765	17,507	24,012	21,350 29,313	37, 571	38,632	42,205	42,567	44, 262	51,241
New Brunswick Nova Scotia Ontario	1,900 1,841 42,346		5,350	8,100	8,061 10,030 139,288	12,635	14, 275	16, 159	18,384	20.764	22,85
Prince Edward Island	34	59	303	676	999	1, 419	1.757	2, 167	2.454	2 590	2 955
Saskatchewan	[10, 215]	15,900	32,505	50,580		60,314	61, 175	62.087 61.367	72,427 $67,056$	85, 145 70, 748	97, 657 79, 078
Yukon	69 89,934		93 197,779	277, 578	71 336,806	81 415, 268	81 463,848	514,657	96 585, 079	105 650, 231	728,005

REGISTRATIONS OF MOTOR VEHICLES IN CANADIAN CITIES, 1925

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

City	Totals	Passenger	Commer- cial Truck	Motor Cycle	Taxis Livery	Dealer
Calgary Edmonton. Lethbridge Medicine Hnt.	7,814 6,988 1,301 956	7,706 6,857 1,273 927	Included Included Included Included	Included Included Included Included	89 109 23 20	1: 2:
Totals	17,059	16.763			241	5.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Vancouver	24,749	20,310	3.944	422		73
Victoria	7,873	6,618	1.055	175		25
New Westminster	7,235	5,951	1,192	63		29
Namaimo	2, 424	1,929	468	17		10
Cumberland	1,483	1,164	313	1		5
Pentieton	1,480	1, 165	299	- 8		8
Kamloops	1,273	1,039	214	7		13
Duncan	1, 181	932	237	7		5
Canbrook	1,075	922	144	1		8
Nelson	821	690	115	8	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	8
Totals	49,594	40,720	7,981	709		184

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

Winnipeg Brandon St. Baniface Portage la Prairie	1, 159	16,517 1,604 1,150 728	Included Included Included Included	Included Included	8 9
Totals	20, 077	19,999			 78

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK

St. John	1.471	2,594 1,334 594	331 119 81	13 5 2	 19 13 8
Totals	5,113	4.522	531	20	 40

REGISTRATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES IN CANADIAN CITIES, 1925-Continued

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA

City	Total	Passenger	Com- mercial Truck	Motor Cycle	Taxis Livery	Dealer
Halifax Sydney	3,037 1,137	2,521 976	516 161			
Totals	4, 174	3,497	677			,

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

City	Total	Passenger	Commercial Truck	Motor Cycle	Dealer
Toronto	67, 671	56.841	9.030	1,557	243
Hamilton.	13,541	11,524	1.826	135	56
Ottawa	9.251	7,823	1, 191	159	78
London	8, 139	6,982	1,035	84	38
Windsor	7.475	6,311	1,088	32	44
Brantford	2,971	2,564	367	30	10
	2.797	2,466	276	34	21
KitchenerSt. Catharines	2.671	2, 191	428	29	23
Niagara Falls	2.769	2,362	355	41	11
St. Thomas	2.401	2, 184	193	10	14
Chatham	2, 281	1.916	332	13	20
Peterboro	2, 222	1,965	224	17	16
Sarnia.	2, 178	1,961	201	5	11
	2, 149	1,866	226	29	28
Kingston	2,089	1.861	178	35	15
Guelph	2,053	1.791	214	29	19
Stratford	2,039	1.779	184	45	31
Oshawa	1.973	1,676	214	45	38
Fort William	1.889	1,601	254	14	20
Belleville	1.631	1.396	194	13	28
Port Arthur	1,535	1, 336	177	15	7
Galt	1,484	1,287	164	27	6
Welland	1,441	1, 254	146	29	12
Owen Sound	1.308	1,161	124	H	12
Woodstock	1.216	1.026	158	18	14
North Bay	981	906	71	4	Nil
Totals	148, 155	126,030	18,850	2,460	815

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

City	Total	Passenger and Com- mercial	Dealer
CharlottetownSummerside	667 305	661 302	6 3
Totals	972	963	9

REGISTRATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES IN CANADIAN CITIES, 1925-Concluded

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

City	Total	Passenger	Commer- cial Truck	Taxis and Auto Bus	Motor Cycle	Dealer
Montreal Quebec Sherbrooke Westmount Three Rivers Verdun Hull Outremont St. Hyacinthe Thetford Mines Lachine Shawinigan Falls Granby Joliette St. Lambert Valley field Levis Grand incre Longueuil Cap de la Madeleine St. Jean Sorel	1, 708 1, 671 1, 261 1, 139 917 911 790 544 538 529 462 446 408 401 365 299	27, 253 3, 900 1, 346 1, 540 1, 013 879 703 854 486 452 548 423 372 378 349 315 295 257 204 202 164 171	6,316 678 267 82 156 187 149 43 56 49 145 56 63 38 37 56 39 23 41 18	1,514 281 66 2 37 18 57 1 35 35 20 26 22 24 12 23 23 19 21 7 1 9	1,139 169 222 45 50 54 7 13 6 5 24 20 2 2 10 4 8 Nil 7	52 13 7 2 5 1 1 0 7 3 1 4 3 4 0 0 3 0 0 3 0 0 3
Totals	54,645	42,104	8,572	2,253	1,599	117

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

Regina. Saskatoon Primes Albore Moase Jan Swift Current In uce al Weyburn North Battleford	bert 766	4,051 3,086 1,905 669 576 530	369 310 205 64 53 23	17 8 16 6 1 Nil	52 45 15 18 7	28 26 16 9 2 7
Totals	12.125	10.817	1,024	48	148	88

COMPARATIVE REGISTRATIONS OF PASSENGER AND COMMERCIAL VEHICLES, 1922 1923, 1924, 1925, AND PERCENTAGES OF INCREASE, 1925

	P	assenger R	egistration	s	Commercial Truck Registrations				
Provinces	1923	1924	1925	1924-1925 per cent increase	1923	1924	1925	1924-1925 per cent increase	
Alberta British Columbia Manitoba New Brunswick Nova Scotin Ontario Prince Edward Island Quebec	39,742 33,144 39,059 15,433 16,104 245,815 2,331 60,363	45,871 39,438 40,649 18,311 18,234 271,341 2,471 70,736	50, 496 46, 336 46, 736 17, 420 20, 012 303, 736 2, 824 80, 854	9 17·5 15 note* 10 12	2,191 6,842 2,222 1,185 1,999 28,612	2,036 8,177 2,655 1,446 2,235 31,488	3,138 9,269 3,606 1,342 2,563 34,690	5- 11 30 note 1- 10	
Saskatchewan Yukon	63,017	64,666	71,205 76	10 Nil	2,086	3,780 24	5,560	Nil 4	
Canada	515,077	571,793	639,695	12	54,235	63,841	74,489	1	

Note Decrease due to reclassification of registrations.

MOTOR VEHICLE DRIVER AND GARAGE LICENSES BY PROVINCES—WEIGHT RESTRICTIONS ON USE OF THE HIGHWAY

Province	Chauffeur	Operator	Garage	Period during which Motor Vehicles not permitted on Canadian Highways and Roads
Alberta British Columbia Manitoba New Brunswick Nova Scotia	1,882 5,342 4,063* 1,258 1,294	542* 72, 125 9, 309 Not issued Not issued	293 243 Nil Not issued Not issued	Nil. Nil. Nil. While frost is coming out. March 20-May 1.
Ontario	33,740	Not issued	1,033	Exceeding one-half ton equipped with solid tyres, or exceeding one ton, equipped with pneumatic tyres, restricted to one half carrying capac- ity, March and April.
Prince Edward Island Quebee Saskatchewan Canada	22,007 675 70,300	4,030 80,572 Nil 166,578		April. See note below.** Nil.

MAKES OF PASSENGER AND COMMERCIAL MOTOR VEHICLES MANUFACTURED IN CANADA, GREAT BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES, FRANCE, AND ITALY, FOR THE CANADIAN HIGHWAY, IN 1925

Number	Trade Name	Number	Trade Name	Number	Trade Name
1	A.C.	43	Fiat	85	A-Oldsmobile
2 3	Aeason	44	Flint	86	Puige
	Aeme	45	A—Ford	87	Packard
4	Ajax	46	Fordson	88	Parker
5	Anderson	47	Franklin	89	Paterson
6	Apperson	48	Fulton	. 90	Pathfinder
7	Atterbury	49	Gardner	91	Peerless
- 8	Auburn	50	Garfard	92	Pieree-Arrow
9	Auto Car	51	Gary	93	Premier
10	Bnystate	52	A-Gen. Motors Cor.	94	Rainer
11	Bethlehem	53	A Gotfredson	95	Reo
12	Biddle	54	Gramm	96	Republic
13	A-Brooks Steamer	55	H.C.S.	97	Revere
14	Buick	56	Hanson	98	Rickenbecker
15	A—Cadillac	57	Hodson	99	Roamer
16	Case	58	Hupmohile	100	Rollin
17	Chalmers	59	Indianna	101	Roylse-Royce
18	Chandler	60	A-International	102	A-Samson
19	A—Chevrolet	61	Jewett	103	Sanford
20	A—Chrysler	62	Jordan	104	Service
21	Cleveland	63	Kelley-Springfield	105	Signal
22	Cole	64	Kissel Kar	106	Singer
23	Columbia	65	Lexington	107	Stanley
24	Commerce	66	Leyland	108	A-Star
25	Crow	67	Lincoln	109	Stearns-Knight
26	Cunningham	68	Locomobile	110	Sterling-Knight
27	Dailmer	69	Maccar	111	
28	Dart	70	Mack	112	Straker-Squire Studebaker
29	Davis	71	McFarlane	113	
30	. Day Elder	72	A-McLaughlin-Buick	114	Stutz
31	Defiance	73	Maple Leaf	114	Sunbeam Thorncroft
32	Denby	74	Marmon	116	Traffie
33	Detroit Elec.	75	Master	110	
34	Diamond	76	AMaxwell	118	Vauxhall Velvie
35	A-Dodge	77	Mercer	119	
36	Duplex	78	Moon	120	Westcott
37	A- Durant	79			White
38	Elear	80	Napier	121	Wills Ste. Claire
39	Elgin	81	Nash	122	A-Willys-Overland
40	Essex	82	A-National	123	Wolseley.
41	F.W.D.	83	Nelson	124	A-Yellow Cab.
41	Federal		Noma	2	
42	1 Parental	84	A—Oakland		

^{*} Includes 223 sales representative licenses.

**Statute provides:—The Minister of Roads may prohibit passage over a public road for such period of time as he may think necessary, either for work to be done, on such road, or to protect it while thawing out, or during a rainy period. During such period, no motor vehicle or vehicles drawn by animals shall pass over the prohibited road. When prohibition is on account of thawing, or during a rainy period, the following may pass—letter carriers, pleasure vehicles, at a speed not exceeding sixteen miles an hour: and vehicles not laden, drawn by animals.

PROVINCIAL REVENUES FROM REGISTRATIONS, LICENSES, AND TAXES FOR USE OF THE HIGHWAY, 1925

Province	Total rece registrat Passenger Auto- mobiles		Operator, dealer, garage and chauffeur licenses, fines and mis- cellaneous	Gasoline	Totals
	8	\$ 13,898	\$ 34,761	\$ 311,404	\$ 1,288,093
Alberta British Columbia. Manjtoba	928, 030 994, 592 574, 440	Incl. 41,973	214,963 44,433	586,291 397,244	1,795,846 1,058,090
New Bruaswick. Nova Scotia Ontario.	492.169 494.059 4.441.348	Incl. 68,254 1,026,654	9,979 14,014 240,432	Nil Nil 1,976,000	502,148 576,327 7,684,434
Prince Edward Island Quebec Saskatchewan	58,601	2,283 464,528 117,422	589,428 51,390	21,900 775,317 Nil	\$3,666 3,219,919 1,360,575
Yukon Totals for Canada	792	355 1,735,367	1,200,282	Nil 4,068,156	1,147

AVERAGE RECEIPTS PER VEHICLE, AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER VEHICLE, AND AVERAGE POPULATION PER MILE RURAL ROAD

Province	Total regis- tration	Grand totals revenues from motor vehicles	Average receipts per vehicle	Popula- tion estimated as June 1, 1925	Persons per vehicle	Mileage rural roads	Rural popula- tion as June 1, 1925	Rural popula- tion per mile rural road
		8	\$ ets.					
Alberta British Colum-	54,357	1,288,093	23 69	651,700	12	60,000	404,836	6
bia	56,618	1,795.846	31 71	560,000	10	16,664		18
Manitoba	51,241	1,058,090	20 64		13	70,000		5
New Brunswick.	19,022		26 40		21	14.065		
Nova Scotia	22,853		25 26		23	14,355		21
Ontario	344, 112	7,684,434	22 03	3,103,000	5)	67,790	1,297,984	19
Prince Edward			35.04		0.0	0 050	00 000	19
Island	2,955		27 91		30	3,650		
Quebec	97,657					45,513		24
Saskatchewan	79,078	1,360,575	17 21	833,000		135,000	592,263	4
Yukon	112	1,147	10 24	3,500	31			
Canada	728,005	17,570,245	24 13	9,354,700	13	427,037	4,721,080	11

49 570

974 930

CLASSIFICATION OF TONNAGES OF COMMERCIAL TRUCKS AND BUSES AND SUMMARIES OF STATUTORY LIMITATIONS OF GROSS WEIGHTS PER VEHICLE, 1925

Provinces	Alberta	British Columbia	Manitoba	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Ontario	Prince Edward Island	Quebec	Saskatche- wan	Yukon
	Numbers	Numbers	Numbers	Numbers	Numbers	Numbers .	Numbers	Numbers	Numbers	Numbers
Tonnages	Tyre Type Mixed	Tyre Type Mixed	Tyre Type Mixed	Tyre Type Mixed	Tyre Type Mixed	Tyre Type Pneu. Solid	Tyre Type Mixed	Туге Туре	Tyre Type Pneu. Solid	Tyre Type Pneu. Soli
Under two Two-three Three-four Flour-five Five-six Six-seven Seven-eight Eight-nine Nine-ten Ten-eleven		3	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *			11,847 163 13,388 2,340 1,826 329 648 484 223 681 129 442 55 592 10 326 7 158	3			
Eleven-twelve	**********	***************************************				200				
Totals	************	9,179	3,606	1,358	2,563*	28,133 5,814	115		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	

"Includes 487 non-classified.
"Includes 743 government owned vehicles. Trailers additional classified as follows:—1 ton or less, 638; 1-2 tons, 97; 2-3 tons, 75; 3-4 tons, 49; 4-5 tons, 65; 5-6 tons, 25; 6-7 tons, 10; 7-8 tons, 11; 8-9 tons, 5; 9-10 tons, 6. Total, 1,058.

SUMMARIES OF STATUTORY LIMITATIONS OF GROSS WEIGHTS PER VEHICLE, 1928

Alberta	British Columbia	Munitoba	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Ontario	Prince Edward Island	Quebec	Saskatchewan	Yukon
No restriction.	Maximum gross commercial, 6 tons; passenger, 4 tons.*		Maximum gross, 5 tons. Permit re- quired in cases of 3-5 ton trucks	tons.	Maximum gross, 10 tons; 4½ tons per wheel; and, 650 lbs. per inch of tire.	4† tuns.	5 tons, on solid tyres; and 8 tons on pneumatic tyres. In cases of vehicles with two driving nxles 4 tons per axle on solid tyres; and 4½ tons per axle on pneumatic tyres		No restriction.

^{*} Limited to Vancouver Island and West of Hope, on mainland, British Columbia. (Regulations amended December, 1925.)

FEES FOR REGISTRATIONS AND LICENSES OF MOTOR VEHICLES IN EFFECT IN PROVINCES AND CANADIAN NATIONAL PARKS

Province	l'assenger	Commercial Truck	Motor Cycle	Chauffeur	Operator	Garage	Dealer or Manufacturer
Alberta	Wheel base of 100", \$15: each 5" additional \$2.50; exceeding 135",	Same as passenger car	\$2 00	\$3 00	Not issued	Not issued	\$25 and \$1 per set of number plates for three vehicles; \$10 per set additional.
British Columbia		Same as passenger car	\$7.50 and \$5, first regis- tration.	\$5 00	Not issued	Not issued	\$50 for 5 vehicles and up
Canadian National Parks.	Same as fees of province in which located.	Same as fees of province in which located.	Same as, fees of Province in which located		Transient sea- son, \$5. One day - three weeks, \$1.		Same as fees of province in which located.
Manitoba	Wheel base of 100", \$10 each 5" additional \$2.50; exceeding 135", \$30.	Ton unit Fee One ton and under\$10 00 Two tons and under 20 00 Three tons and under 30 00 Four tons and under 40 00 Foir tons and under 50 00 Over five tons 60 00	\$7 50	\$5 00	Not issued	Not issued	\$20 for first set of plates and \$10 for each set additional.
New Brunswick	Hundred weight unit \$1.20 for each.	Weight added to capa city fixed units, plus 20%	\$5 00	\$4 00	Not issued	Not issued	\$25 for one or two makes; \$10 for each additional set of plates.
Nova Scotia	Value of \$800 or less new or with same H.P. as \$800 model, \$20; other cars under 20 H.P. \$25 each 5 H.P. additiona \$5; 40 H.P. and over \$60.	3,001-4,000 ° 50 0 4,001-5,000 ° 65 0 5,001-6,000 ° 75 0	0	5 00	Not issued	Not issued	\$50 for one permit and not exceeding one dup- licate set of plates: \$15 for each set additional.

ntario	H.P. unit 4 6 8-12 cyls.						and the same of th
	25 h.p\$14 \$16 \$22 35 h.p16 21 26 50 h.p21 31 36 Over 50 h.p31 36 41	Ton weight * Less than 2 tons	pneumatic tires \$ 16 00		pedr.in solid	Class A, \$10; Class B, \$5.	\$20 for permit and se markers; and \$20 fo each set additional.
ince Edward Island.	Cwt. unit, 80e each	Ton capacity unit One ton or less \$14 00 Each ton additional. 5 00	\$10 00	\$6 50	\$5 00	Not issued	\$32 for permit; markers \$2 per set.
iebec	Pleasure	Cwt unit depending upon character of tyre. Pneumatic tyre: per cwt. Three tons and under.\$1 25 Non-pneumatic tyre: Two and a half and under. 1 50 Exceeding two and a half. 3 00	H.P. unit, 90c, each	\$5 00	\$5 00	\$20 in Montreal, Quebec, Westmount, Outre- mont, Verdun, and Maisonneuve: \$10 in- other cities: \$5 else- where.	and set of two plates \$15; for second: \$10 for
		Wheelluse 125' \$15 00'3	\$ 8 00 Motor attach- nient to bi- cycle, \$3.00.	\$5 00	Livery† \$23 to \$43	Livery,\$35	\$40 in three chief cities, \$30 in other cities; \$25 in incorporated towns; \$20 in other places; \$10 for markers addi- tional.

^{*}Trailers under I ton, \$3; 1-2 tons, \$6; 2-3 tons, \$15; 3-4 tons, \$20; 4-5 tons, \$25; 5-6 tons, \$30; 6-7 tons, \$42; 7-8 tons, \$48; 8-9 tons, \$54; 9-10 tons, \$60, tEvery liveryman is declared by statute to be a "common carrier," who shall furnish reasonable and adequate service at just and reasonable rates during such hours as may be reasonably required for the accommodation of the public.

THE CRIMINAL CODE AND MOTOR VEHICLES

The provisions of the Criminal Code of the Dominion, having particular relation to motor vehicles, are as follows:-

Every one is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to two Injury from years' imprisonment, who, having the charge of any carriage or motor driving. vehicle, automobile or other vehicle, by wanton or furious driving, or racing or other misconduct, or by wilful neglect, does or causes to be done, any bodily harm to any person. Section No. 285,

Whenever, owing to the presence of a motor car on the highway, Driver to an accident has occurred to any person, or to any horse or vehicle in stop after charge of any person, any person driving the motor car shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars and costs. or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding thirty days, if he fails to stop his car, and with intent to escape liability, either civil or criminal, drives on without tendering assistance, and giving his name and address. Section No. 285A.

Every one who takes or causes to be taken from a garage, stable, Theft of use. stand or other building or place, any automobile or motor car with intent to operate or drive or use or cause or permit the same to be operated or driven or used, without the consent of the owner shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and costs, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding twelve months or to both fine and imprisonment. Section No. 285B.

Every one who is found guilty of stealing any automobile or Theft of car. motor car shall be sentenced to not less than one year's imprisonment. The provisions of subsection one of section one thousand and thirtyfive shall not apply or extend to any such person, and sentence in any such case shall not be suspended without the concurrence of the Attorney-General or his agent, or of the counsel acting for the Crown in the prosecution of the offender. Section 377A.

Section 377A was amended by Section 4, Chap. 16 12-13 George V. (1922), providing a MAXIMUM penalty of seven years for first offence, and ten years for a subsequent offence, as provided by Section 386 of the Code.

Every one who while intoxicated or under the influence of nar-Driving cotics drives any motor vehicle or automobile or has the care or while control of a motor vehicle or automobile whether it is in motion or not shall be guilty of an offence and liable upon summary conviction for the first offence to a term of imprisonment not exceeding thirty days and not less than seven days, for a second offence to a term of imprisonment not exceeding three months and not less than one month, and for each subsequent offence to a term of imprisonment not exceeding one year and not less than three months. Section No. 285c.

^{*} According to section 1035 here referred to, a person convicted of an indictable offence punishable with imprisonment for five years or less, might in her of any punishment otherwise authorized, be fined. But now there is no option in the case of a motor vehicle.

Provinces	Open Country	Open Country obscured	Where closely built up	Cities towns, villages	Urban places obscured
Alberta	Reasonable, having regard to traffic and use of highway	Miles	Miles	Miles 20	Miles 10
British Columbia	30 miles per hour	15		15	10
Manitoba	mum 25 miles per hour			15	8
New Brunswick	Reasonable, having regard to traffic and use of highway	20 20	15 15	18 15	
Ontario	Trucks exceeding 4½ tons gross, 6 miles per hour, maximum	121**	10	20	10
Prince Edward IslandQuebecSaskatchewan.	Trucks exceeding 6 tons gross, 8 miles per hour, max. 15 miles per hour	12	12 16	10 20	8
Yukon	Dangerous to public in all circumstances of case			15	

*In certain municipalities, 20 miles per hour.

*1. Any vehicle loaded to weight in excess of 6 tons, restricted to 10 miles per hour.
**2. Any vehicle within public park or exhibition ground, restricted to 15 miles per hour.

***In the case of a commercial vehicle, speeds are reduced to the following rates:

Tires Gross Weight Rates Tires Gross weight 20 miles per hour.

Not exceeding 6,000 lbs. 20 miles per hour.

Not exceeding 12,000 " 15 "

Exceeding 12,000 " 10 "

Non-pneumatic. Not exceeding 6,000 " 12 "

Not exceeding 12,000 " 10 " Exceeding 12,000 "

Province	Department or Official in charge	Requirements for Owners' and Chauffeurs' Licenses	Period of Exemption granted to Non-residents	Date of Expiry of Registrations and Licenses
Alborto	Provincial Secretary	Chauffeur must be 18 and pass examination.	Reciprocal	December 31.
		Mola driver must be 16: female driver, 18.		45
		Driver must be 17, unless permit secured from 15-17.		46
Canadian National Parks	Superintendent of Parks, De-	Chauffeur must be 18 and give evidence of	None	
Manitoba	partment of the Interior. Municipal Commissioner	qualifications. Chauffeur must be 18 and pass examination.	Reciprocal	66
		Driver must be 16		
New Brunswick	Department of Highways	Chauffeur must be 18, and must obtain certificate of competency.	Thirty days to non-residents	46
Nova Scotia	Minister of Highways, Motor	Chauffeur must pass examination and furn-	Three consecutive months	16
Ontario		ish testimonials. Driver must be 16. Chauffeur must furnish certificates of fit-	Three consecutive months	
Ontario	ways.	ness: age 16.	certain states, thirty days.	
		Driver aged 16-18 must pass examination and obtain license.		
Prince Edward Island	Provincial Secretary	Chauffeur must furnish certificate of com-	Four weeks	11
		petency and character. Driver must be		16
Quebec	Provincial Treasurer	Driver or chauffeur must be 18 and be	Three consecutive months	12
		licensed; former recommended; latter		
Saskatchewan	Provincial Secretary	Chauffour must be 18 and present evidence	Thirty days or two periods of	"
Vulcan	Torritorial Sacratary	of qualifications. Driver must be 16. Male driver must be 16; female driver, 18.	Ninety days	March 31.
I UKON	. Territorial Secretary			

^{*}Not applicable to commercial vehicles from these States.

CLASSIFICATION OF CANADIAN HIGHWAYS AND ROADS, AS OF JANUARY 1, 1926, BY PROVINCES, ACCORDING TO TYPE

Provinces	Passable Earth	Improved Earth	Gravel	Water- Bound Macadam	Bituminous Macadam	Bituminous Concrete	Cement Concrete	Totals	Patrol Mileages
Alberta British Columbia. Manitoba. New Brunswick. Nova Scotia. Ontario. Prince Edward Island. Quebec. Saskatchewan.	15,500 1,055 44,077 7,044 8,188 18,700 2,972 23,501 124,613	44, 109 11, 232 24, 076 5, 160 2, 290 12, 933 670 16, 000 10, 348	391 4,188 1,822 1,849 3,832 31,224 8 3,842 39	39 3,052 1,934	30 12 6 1,199	50 25 222 35	460	60,000 16,664 70,000 14,065 14,355 67,790 3,650 45,513 135,000	2, 406 3, 000' 706 1, 300 1, 024 7, 825 700 2, 030 2, 069
Canada	245,650	126,818	47, 195	5, 078	1,385	332	579	427,037	21,06

STATEMENT OF OWNERS OF MOTOR VEHICLES ADMITTED INTO CANADA FOR TOURING PURPOSES, 1925

Province	Entry for One to Six Months				Entry for Two to Thirty Days			Entry for Twenty-four Hours				
	1922	1923	1924	1925	1922	1923	1924	1925	1922	1923	1924	1925
Alberta British Columbia. Manitoba New Brunswick Nova Scotia Ontario. Prince Edward Island Quebec. Saskatchewan Canada.	23 29 10 94 61 1.818 6 327 52 2,420	13 9 21 73 93 1,505 7 228 7	2 63 25 124 104 1,645 12 352 17	40 187 51 193 162 1,877 12 303 123	439 35, 197 4, 259 2, 300 239 76, 112 Nil 56, 553 445	970 55, 438 4, 045 4, 092 288 120, 742 Nil 85, 530 739 272, 444	1, 575 73, 345 3, 502 6, 605 409 163, 876 Nil 110, 582 1, 736	2, 283 84, 615 5, 983 11, 682 532 229, 310 8 143, 628 3, 120	Nil 6,407 Nil Nil 804,996 Nil 6,971 Nil	Nil 8,498 1,662 3,150 Nil 866,606 Nil 14,938 Nil	Nil	6, 2 38, 9 18, 5 476, 5 Nil 1, 290, 0 Nil 111, 9 2, 5

SUMMARY OF MOTOR TOURIST ENTRIES, 1925

Customs Ports by Provinces—Tour	ist Outlay:	3	Canadian Motor Tourists in United States				
Province	Number of Parts	Average Number Entries One Day	Gross Estimated Tourist	Province	Number of Permits granted Canadians for Entry United States for Touring		
	1 11115	to Six Months	Outlays		1923	1924	1925
Alberta British Columbia. Manitoba New Brunswick. Nova Szotia Ontario Prince Edward Island. Quebec. Saskatchewan	12 13 5 23 2 23 7	12,215 5,895 2,047 37,572 147 66,143 10 11,066 834	\$ 882,780 26,500,820 2,257,280 13,383,100 451,200 97,973,400 24,000 45,873,460 1,209,360	Alberta British Columbia Manitoba New Brunswick Nova Scotia Ontario Prince Edward Island Quebce Saskatchewan	564 36,069 1,567 664 24 55,524 2 32,035 179	552 50,932 2,085 1,062 28 70,860 2 36,401 553	781 65, 267 4, 390 4, 653 42 95, 793 Nil 49, 330 2, 823
Canada	113	21,497	188,555,400	Canada	126, 628	162,475	223,079

REGULATIONS OF CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT OF CANADA RE TOURISTS' AUTOMOBILES, OUTFITS AND BAGGAGE

A non-resident of Canada may enter his automobile for touring purposes in Canada by complying with the requirements of the following summary of the regulations of the Department of Customs.

TEMPORARY ADMISSION—TWENTY-FOUR HOURS

Automobiles may be entered at any Canadian port of Customs for touring purposes for a period not exceeding 24 hours, by the owner surrendering his State license card, which is handed to him on his return journey.

TEMPORARY ADMISSION-TWO DAYS-ONE MONTH

Automobiles may be entered at any Canadian port of Customs for touring purposes for a period of one month, by filling in a prescribed form (E. 50) made out in duplicate; one copy kept on file by the Canadian Customs official and one copy retained by the tourist. The original and duplicate are compared when the tourist makes his exit from Canada.

TEMPORARY ADMISSION-ONE-SIX MONTHS

Automobiles may be entered at any Canadian port of Customs for touring purposes, for a period of one to six months, by filling in the same form referred to, depositing \$25, and signing a bond in approved form for double the amount of the estimated duties on the vehicle, or secure a special bond of an incorporated guarantee company authorized to do business in Canada.

The automobile of any tourist not returning within the time limit is liable to seizure. Should an unforeseen delay occur, prolonging the time of stay in Canada beyond that mentioned in the tourists' permit, the Customs Depart-

ment, Ottawa, should be communicated with at once.

Tourists' Outfits

1. Persons visiting Canada for a limited period of time, for health or pleasure, may bring with them such guns, fishing rods, canoes, tents, camp equipment, cooking utensils, musical instruments, kodaks, etc., as they require while in Canada for their own use and not for gain or hire, upon reporting same to the Customs officer at the port of entry and depositing with him a sum of money equal to the duty on such articles, and the money thus deposited may be refunded if the articles are exported outwards and identified at the Customs port where reported inwards, or at another port, within six months from time of entry; provided the articles are produced and their identity attested to before a Canadian Customs officer at the place of export or before a Customs officer at a place outside of Canada.

2. The tourist is required to furnish the Customs officer at the port of entry with a report or invoice of his outfit, in duplicate, one copy of which is to be returned to the tourist when signed by the Customs officer, with the

amount deposited marked thereon.

3. All moneys received from tourists as security for the return of their outfits shall be deposited and held in a special account to the credit of the collector or sub-collector for return to the tourists on exportation of their out-

21

fits. In order that such deposits may be returned to tourists without delay—except in the case of default to export their outfits within six months—sub-collectors receiving same will make remittance thereof to the chief port.

4. Camera outfits for taking motion pictures of Canadian landscapes and industrial activities may be admitted as tourist outfit provided the operator from abroad makes a declaration to the satisfaction of the Customs collector at the port of entry to the effect that the camera outfit is for use in taking pictures of Canadian landscapes or industrial activities, and that the outfit and all the pictures taken thereby will be exported within six months from date of entry.

CANADIAN TOURISTS INTO UNITED STATES

A tourist by automobile from Canada into the United States must first secure a permit from the Customs officer at the Canadian port (Form C-12) and sign it, in order to return his vehicle without duty. Then, at the Customs port on the United States frontier, he must secure a permit entitling him to tour for one month. Should he desire to remain for six months, he must furnish a bond of an approved guarantee company of the United States, for double the amount of duty; but, no deposit is required.

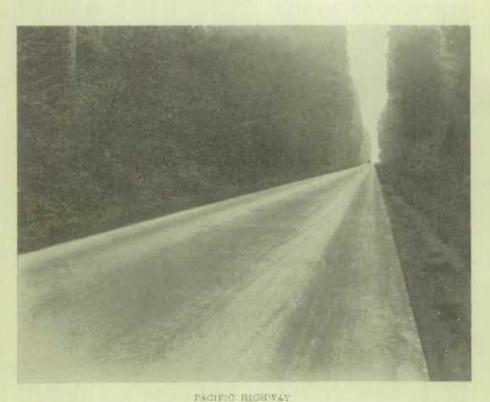


Bituminous unsendam pavement with direction and danger signs.



Tar penetration road on Youge street north of Newmarket, 1925.





Federal Ad Project No. 9. Section B. Courant concrete prevenant 18 ft, water thickness 71 in. at course, 6 in. at edge. Laid 1926.