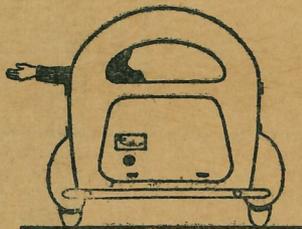
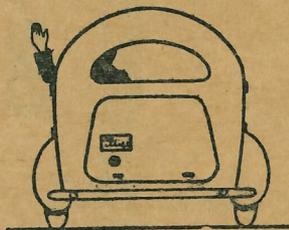


HAND AND ARM SIGNALS

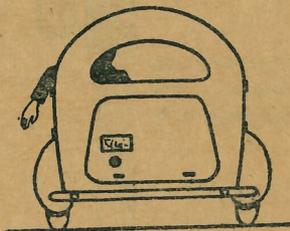
LEFT
TURN
OR
LEAVING
CURB



RIGHT
TURN



STOP
OR
DECREASE
SPEED



The Government of the
Province of British Columbia

Motor-vehicle Driver's Manual

General information required in connection
with the driving of motor-vehicles, as well
as questions and answers which are used
in the examination of motor-vehicle drivers.

VICTORIA, B.C.

Printed by DON McDIARMID, Printer to the
Queen's Most Excellent Majesty

1956



The Government of the
Province of British Columbia

Motor-vehicle Driver's Manual

General information required in connection
with the driving of motor-vehicles, as well
as questions and answers which are used
in the examination of motor-vehicle drivers.

VICTORIA, B.C.
Printed by DON McDIARMID, Printer to the
Queen's Most Excellent Majesty
1956

INFORMATION IN CONNECTION WITH DRIVERS' LICENCES

1. Every person who drives a motor-vehicle on any highway must be the holder of a valid driver's licence.

2. Drivers' licences may be obtained from offices of the Motor-vehicle Branch at New Westminster, Vancouver, Victoria, Abbotsford, Chilliwack, Kamloops, Mission, Nelson, and Trail, and Government Agencies elsewhere.

3. Applications for original (new) drivers' licences must be made in person.

4. Persons who wish to learn to drive a motor-vehicle may obtain a learner's driver's licence which is good for a period of sixty days from the date of issue, and entitles the holder to drive and operate motor-vehicles other than motor-cycles when accompanied by an adult holder of a driver's licence who occupies the seat beside the driver or to drive motor-cycles without being so accompanied. A learner's driver's licence is issued free of charge.

5. Applicants for original (new) drivers' licences are required to pass an examination as to their fitness and ability to drive motor-vehicles, and persons who hold drivers' licences may also be required to pass such examination. Such examination will consist of tests as to:—

- (a) Their ability to understand warning and other road signs.
- (b) Their knowledge of the laws and regulations covering the operation of motor-vehicles.
- (c) Their knowledge of the driving of motor-vehicles.
- (d) Their reaction time.
- (e) Their eyesight.
- (f) Their hearing.
- (g) Their ability to drive a motor-vehicle.

The fee for this examination is \$1.

6. Drivers' licences for minors are issued upon an application therefor of the parent or guardian of the minor unless satisfactory cause is shown that this cannot be done.

7. A minor's driver's licence is restricted to the type of vehicle or vehicles which the applicant is found fit and competent to operate.

8. Drivers' licences may be restricted as is deemed necessary for the safe operation of motor-vehicles by the licensee.

9. Any person who drives a motor-vehicle in violation of the restrictions imposed on his driver's licence is liable, on conviction, to a fine of not less than \$25 and not more than \$300.

10. Any person to whom a driver's licence has been issued may be required to attend at a time and place for the purpose of being examined as to his fitness and ability to drive and operate motor-vehicles; and if such person so required fails to appear and submit himself to such examination, or if he fails to pay the prescribed examination fee, or if he fails to pass such examination, his driver's licence may be suspended or cancelled.

11. Every person driving a motor-vehicle is required to have his driver's licence in his possession at all times while so driving, and to produce the same upon the demand of any police officer or constable.

12. Every person who drives a motor-vehicle without being the holder of a valid driver's licence is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine, and, in addition, to imprisonment for any period not exceeding three months, without the option of a fine, if he drives a motor-vehicle during the time his right to obtain a driver's licence has been suspended under section 88 of the "Motor-vehicle Act," or if he is convicted of any offence mentioned or referred to in any of the clauses (a) to (e) of subsection (1) of section 95 of the "Motor-vehicle Act" committed by him while driving a motor-vehicle on any highway without being the holder of a valid driver's licence.

13. Every person who drives a motor-vehicle anywhere in Canada whilst disqualified from so driving by reason of the legal suspension or cancellation in any Province of his permit or licence to drive therein, is liable, on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to a fine not exceeding \$500, or to both such imprisonment and fine.

14. Applicants for renewals of drivers' licences must produce for inspection the last driver's licence held by them.

15. Every person who is the holder of a driver's licence under the "Motor-vehicle Act" who permits any other person to possess or use the same is guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not less than \$15 or more than \$300.

16. Every person driving or operating or in charge of a motor-vehicle on any highway who uses or is in possession of any driver's licence issued under the "Motor-vehicle Act" to another person, or a fictitious or invalid driver's licence, is guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not less than \$5 or more than \$50.

17. Every person driving or operating or in charge of a motor-vehicle on any highway who refuses or fails to produce his driver's licence when requested to do so by any police officer or constable, or refuses or fails to permit it to be taken in hand for the purpose of inspection by the police officer or constable, is guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not less than \$5 or more than \$50.

18. Every person who makes a false statement when making application for a driver's licence is guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not less than \$15 or more than \$300.

19. Every holder of a driver's licence who changes his residential address is required to immediately notify the Superintendent, in writing, stating the number of such driver's licence, his name in full, and his new residential address.

INFORMATION IN CONNECTION WITH MOTOR-VEHICLE LICENCES

1. Every motor-vehicle, motor-cycle, or trailer which is operated on any highway must be properly licensed.
2. All motor-vehicle, motor-cycle, and trailer licences expire on the last day of February in each year.
3. Motor-vehicle licences may be obtained from the offices of the Motor-vehicle Branch at New Westminster, Vancouver, Victoria, Abbotsford, Chilliwack, Kamloops, Mission, Nelson, and Trail, and Government Agencies elsewhere.
4. Application forms for renewal of motor-vehicle licences, together with full instructions, are forwarded to the registered owners of motor-vehicles in the last part of each licence-year for their convenience in obtaining motor-vehicle licences for the next year.
5. Where the residential address of the registered owner of a motor-vehicle or motor-cycle is changed, the "Motor-vehicle Act" requires that such registered owner shall immediately notify the Superintendent of Motor-vehicles in writing of such change of address.
6. Where any change is made in a motor-vehicle licensed under the "Motor-vehicle Act," such as replacing the engine by another, replacing the chassis by another, replacing the body by another, or changing the type of the motor-vehicle for another, the registered owner of the motor-vehicle is required to immediately notify the Superintendent of Motor-vehicles in writing, stating the nature of the change and attaching thereto the last motor-vehicle licence issued in respect to that motor-vehicle.
7. Where the engine or serial number on a motor-vehicle has become illegible or has been removed or obliterated, the registered owner of the motor-vehicle is required to immediately notify the Superintendent of Motor-vehicles in writing and apply for a new engine or serial number.
8. Immediately the title or interest of a motor-vehicle registered under the "Motor-vehicle Act" is transferred, whether by gift, exchange, barter, or sale, the transferor and the transferee shall sign a notice of transfer on the

prescribed form and submit the same through any issuing office, together with the last motor-vehicle licence issued in respect of such motor-vehicle, and the prescribed fee of one dollar (\$1), when such motor-vehicle will be transferred to the new owner.

9. The owner of a motor-vehicle is held responsible for any violation of the "Motor-vehicle Act" or regulations or of the "Highway Act" or regulations, or of the provisions of the "Game Act" in respect to the use or carrying of firearms in motor-vehicles, or of the traffic by-laws of any municipality.

10. The motor-vehicle licence must be carried in a reasonably conspicuous position in the motor-vehicle at all times while the motor-vehicle is on any highway.

11. Motor-vehicle licence-plates must be displayed in a conspicuous place, one on the front and one on the back of the motor-vehicle. They must be securely fastened so as to prevent swinging, and kept entirely unobstructed and free from dirt so that the numbers thereon may be plainly seen and read at all times.

12. Any motor-vehicle, motor-cycle, or trailer licence-plate which is found detached from the motor-vehicle, motor-cycle, or trailer for which such plate was issued, or displayed on a motor-vehicle, motor-cycle, or trailer other than the one for which such plate was issued, may be seized by any police officer or constable and the necessary action taken against the person concerned.

13. As soon as any motor-vehicle registered or licensed in this Province has been permanently removed from this Province, or has been burned or damaged so that it cannot be again repaired or used as a motor-vehicle, the owner is required to forward a notice to the Superintendent of Motor-vehicles, stating the facts, and at the same time returning the motor-vehicle licence and corresponding number-plates. Upon receipt of such notice, licence, and number-plates a refund of one-half of the unexpired term of the licence will be made.

14. In the case of the loss, mutilation, or destruction of a motor-vehicle licence-plate, application should be made to the nearest issuing office for a substitutional motor-

vehicle licence, and a new set of plates will be issued upon payment of a fee of \$2.

15. Where a motor-vehicle licence has been surrendered in connection with a notice of transfer, application for substitution, etc., the carrying and exhibition of the official receipt issued therefor in a conspicuous place in the motor-vehicle concerned will be deemed sufficient compliance with the provisions of the Act as to the carrying and displaying of the licence.

16. In the case of the loss or destruction of a motor-vehicle licence a duplicate of such licence may be obtained upon making application to the Superintendent of Motor-vehicles and submitting the fee of 50 cents.

OPERATION

1. CARBON MONOXIDE

The exhaust of every motor-vehicle contains this deadly gas. It is odourless, colourless, and tasteless. The symptoms of carbon monoxide poisoning include a band-head-ache, dizziness, drowsiness, and nausea. At the first sign of dizziness or drowsiness when driving, stop and get out of your motor-vehicle so as to get plenty of fresh air as this is a good antidote. Make sure that the exhaust-line from the manifold to the end of the tail-pipe is tight, and that the tail-pipe discharges the exhaust beyond the rear of the motor-vehicle.

Never run the engine of your motor-vehicle in a closed garage, and when driving do not close all of the windows of the motor-vehicle but keep them open enough to give you plenty of fresh air. Also do not follow too closely another motor-vehicle which has a smoking exhaust.

2. CURVES

The momentum of a moving motor-vehicle acts to keep it travelling in a straight line. When you go around a curve you change the direction of your motor-vehicle and to do this you have to overcome the force of momentum, which in this case is called centrifugal force. If you drive a 3,000-lb. car around a curve with a radius of 500 feet at 20 miles

per hour there is a centrifugal force of 156 pounds to overcome; at the rate of 40 miles per hour this force has increased to 624 pounds, and at 60 miles per hour this force has grown to 1,404 pounds. Just as soon as centrifugal force becomes greater than the force of friction of the tires on the highway, the direction of the motor-vehicle straightens out and an accident hazard is created.

Never enter a curve too fast, because if you are compelled to jam on your brakes while in the curve your motor-vehicle is harder to control, and liable to turn over, run off the road, or skid into oncoming traffic. The time to slow down for a curve is before you reach it, and if conditions permit you can, after you get into the curve at an easy speed, again open up your throttle gently, as you will find that your motor-vehicle will take a curve better under power, provided that your speed is reasonable.

If on a dry surface your tires squeal when going into a curve it is a certain indication that you are travelling too fast; but do not rely upon the squeal of your tires to warn you, if the surface is wet or slippery. Be sure to always drive on the right-hand side of the highway and proceed at a speed at which you can come to a stop within the clear distance you can see ahead.

3. FOLLOWING

In average driving it is advisable to remain at least 50 feet behind the motor-vehicle you are following. This will give you time to manoeuvre your motor-vehicle safely should something unexpected happen to the motor-vehicle ahead of you. As the speed increases so should you increase the distance between your motor-vehicle and the motor-vehicle you are following. In heavy traffic, in built-up areas, it is not always possible to leave so much space, but always leave sufficient distance, in accordance with the speed you are travelling, to allow you room to manoeuvre safely.

4. HILLS

When you are approaching the crest of a hill you are driving blind, as you do not know what may be on the

highway just over the crest. Always, therefore, approach the crest of a hill with caution and keep well on the right side of the highway. Never at any time attempt to overtake and pass another motor-vehicle near the crest of a hill. It requires patience to follow a slow-moving vehicle up a hill, but it is much better to do this until such time as you can see a safe distance ahead than to attempt to pass and become involved in a collision which may result in serious injury or death.

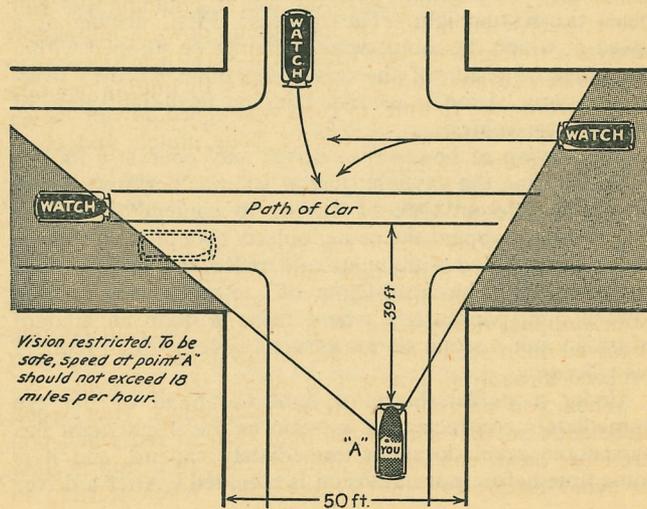
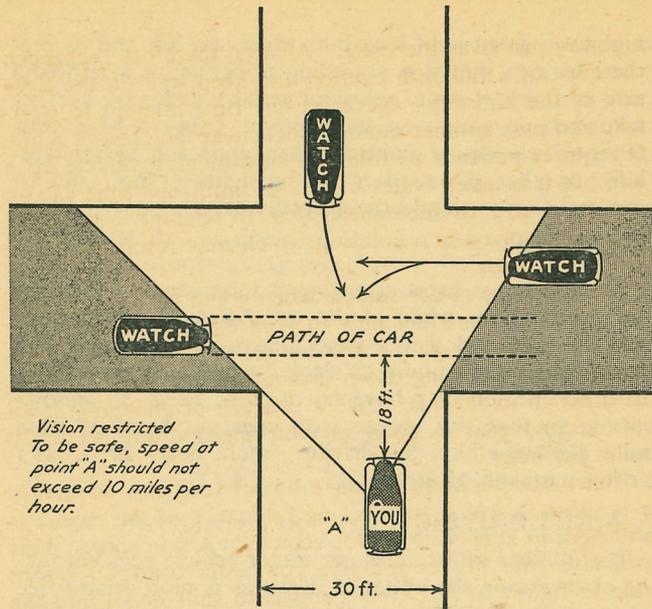
Stalling your motor-vehicle when going up a hill creates an accident hazard not only to yourself but to others that may be following you. A common cause for stalling on a hill is not changing down to another gear soon enough. In order to avoid this, make a practice of changing down into second gear as soon as your speed drops below 20 miles per hour.

When starting down a steep hill shift your gear down into a position in which the braking resistance of the engine is sufficient to keep your motor-vehicle at a safe speed. This will save your brakes and give you better control. A safe rule to follow in this connection is to shift down into the same gear you would have to use if climbing the hill. Never keep your brakes on hard going down a hill as this creates a tremendous heat which will burn them out, but to get the best results "snub" your brakes, by putting them on gently from time to time, to keep your speed down. Never under any circumstances release your clutch and coast while going down a hill.

5. INTERSECTIONS

At intersections which are governed by traffic lights, never rush up on a red light and jam on your brakes. If your brakes do not respond, or if you have miscalculated your stopping distance, in all probability you will become involved in an accident. Under no circumstances must you proceed through an intersection against the red light.

When you approach a green light reduce your speed sufficiently so that should the light turn to red when you are close on it, you will be able to come to a stop in time to avoid getting out into cross-traffic. When starting to



cross on a green light look both right and left and be prepared to stop should a preceding driver make a left-hand turn in front of you. Never overtake and pass another motor-vehicle within an intersection. Always have your motor-vehicle under control when approaching intersections, whether governed by traffic lights or not, and be prepared to stop should the necessity arise.

6. LIQUOR

Alcohol has a habit of giving a false sense of security and exhilaration, while at the same time it affects your reaction time and warps your judgment of distance and speed. The same amount of alcohol which may completely upset one person may have no outward effect on another person, so that any person who does not know at what point alcohol affects his driving should never drive after having partaken of any.

7. NIGHT-DRIVING

The number of fatalities per motor-vehicle accident taking place during the hours of darkness is more than twice the number of fatalities per motor-vehicle accident taking place during daylight. The reasons: First, driving at a speed at which the motor-vehicle cannot be stopped within the range of vision of the driver—in other words, “over-driving your vision”; second, blinding head-light glare of other motor-vehicles.

Irrespective of how well a driver may operate a motor-vehicle during the daylight, just as soon as darkness comes he has a different type of driving to contend with—distances do not appear the same, objects take on new shapes, vision is confused with lights and reflections and reduced considerably. The head-lights of motor-vehicles coming toward him, particularly where there is quite an amount of traffic, put a strain on his nervous system which reduces his efficiency.

Under a sudden blaze of light the pupil of the eye immediately contracts, but as soon as the bright light has passed the pupil does not immediately expand, and it is some time before normal vision is regained. After a driver

has passed a pair of brilliant head-lights he is practically blind for a period of time, and during that time the faster he is travelling the more distance he covers and if, within that distance, there is a pedestrian or other object immediately ahead of him on the highway it is very probable that he will not see them until too late to be able to avoid them.

As an example of the expansion and contraction of the pupil of the eye, no doubt you have at some time gone into a darkened theatre in the daytime. If so, you will remember that after going in from the daylight outside you were almost blind for a period of time until the pupil of your eye expanded. Then, when coming out into the daylight again, your eyesight was only blurred for a brief period.

EXCESSIVE SPEED AT NIGHT INVITES DISASTER

Good drivers make sure that the head-lights of the motor-vehicles they are driving are in good working order, properly focused and aimed, and that the tail-light, stop-light, and reflectors are clean and in good condition, for at night there is danger from behind as well as in front.

Every driver should know approximately how far the right wheels of his motor-vehicle are from the right-hand edge of the highway. In order to obtain this information place your motor-vehicle parallel to the right-hand edge of the highway with the right wheels about 18 inches away from it. Then sit in a normal driving position behind the steering-wheel and take a mental note of where the right-hand edge of the highway ahead of the motor-vehicle is in relation to the radiator cap or ornament. When you are driving at night and a motor-vehicle with brilliant head-lights approaches you, focus your eyes upon the radiator cap or ornament of your motor-vehicle and you will be able to see the right-hand edge of the road ahead quite clearly and, by knowing the relation of the edge of the road with the radiator cap or ornament, you will be able to keep safely on your own side without the danger of running off the road or swerving in toward the oncoming motor-vehicle.

8. OVERTAKING AND PASSING

Skilful driving, good judgment, and patience are three requisites which are necessary when overtaking and passing other motor-vehicles on highways, particularly where there is a fair amount of traffic. To safely overtake and pass another motor-vehicle you must have plenty of room. It is most advisable, before overtaking another motor-vehicle, to stay a safe distance behind the vehicle you are overtaking until you are sure there is a suitable clear space ahead. As soon as there is a suitable clear space ahead, and you have made certain you are not being overtaken by another motor-vehicle, give the proper signal, sound your horn, and accelerate and pass. After passing, do not turn back on to your own side of the road, ahead of the motor-vehicle you have passed, until you can see it in your rear-view mirror. Never attempt to pass another motor-vehicle on a curve or on a hill where you have not got a clear vision for a sufficient distance ahead to carry out your intentions safely.

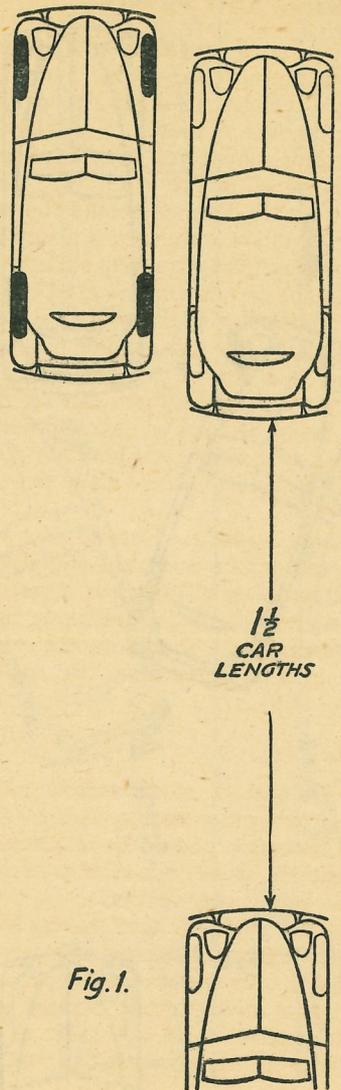
If another motor-vehicle wishes to pass you, do not increase your speed, but be courteous and allow it to pass.

Always remember that the clear distance required to pass another motor-vehicle depends upon the speed of the car you are passing, and, should another motor-vehicle be approaching, upon its speed also. *Be sure to never take a chance.*

9. PARKING

Parallel.—To park a motor-vehicle parallel with the curb, between two other motor-vehicles already parked, the following procedure should be followed:—

- (a) See that the space vacant is at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as your motor-vehicle.
- (b) Slow down gradually after having looked into your rear-view mirror to see that this can be done safely, and signal your intention to stop.
- (c) Drive your motor-vehicle parallel with the motor-vehicle behind which you wish to park, and stop even with or slightly ahead of the same and with



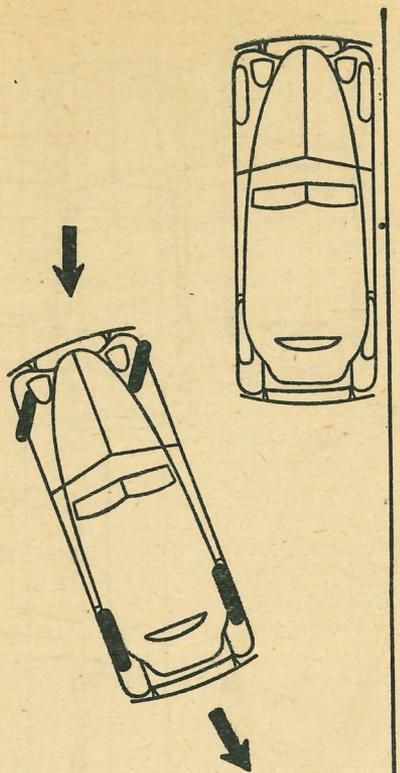
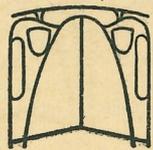


Fig.2.



16

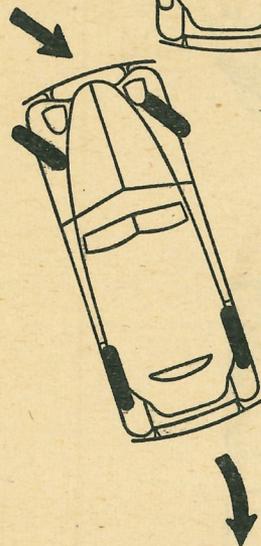
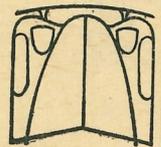


Fig.3.



17

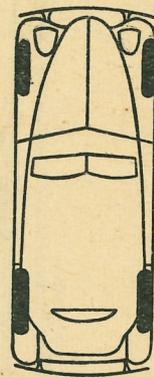
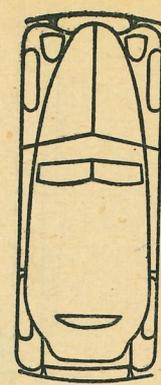
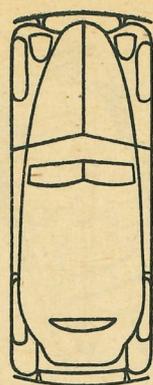
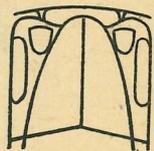


Fig.4.



DOWN - HILL

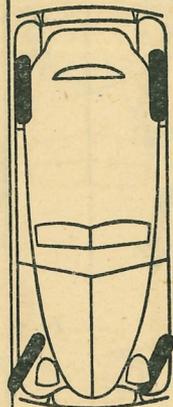


FIG. 5.

UP - HILL

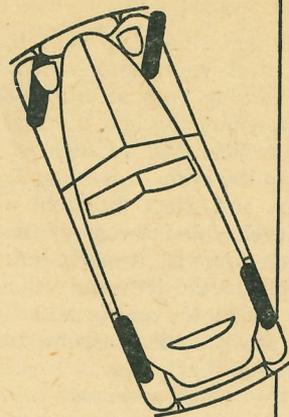
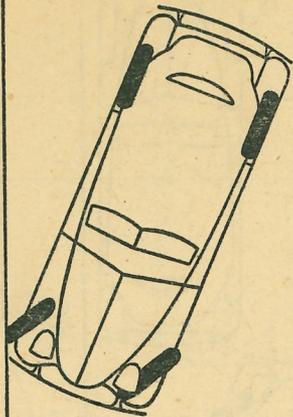


FIG. 6.

DOWN - HILL

UP - HILL

about 18 inches clearance between the motor-vehicles. (See Fig. 1.)

- (d) Watch your opportunity to start backing in, and when clear, back your motor-vehicle slowly, at the same time turning your steering-wheel sharply to the right, watching through the rear window until your motor-vehicle is at an angle of approximately 45 degrees to the curb. (See Fig. 2.)
- (e) Back slowly, and when the front of your motor-vehicle is level with the rear of the motor-vehicle behind which you wish to park, turn your steering-wheel sharply to the left, and watch the left rear bumper of the motor-vehicle ahead to avoid striking. Back slowly until you come parallel with the curb. (See Fig. 3.)
- (f) Straighten your wheel and move your motor-vehicle slowly ahead until it is an equal distance between the two motor-vehicles, with your right wheels about 6 inches from the curb. Put on your hand-brake and turn off the ignition, and if you are going to leave your motor-vehicle see that it is safely locked up. (See Fig. 4.)

Before coming out from your parking space be sure to look back, and when you can safely swing out into traffic give the proper signal so as to warn approaching vehicles of your intention.

On Hills.—Unless it cannot be avoided do not park on a hill, but if you find it necessary always use the following precautions:—

- (a) If you are parking your motor-vehicle facing down a hill see that the front wheels are turned in sharply against the curb so that the right front tire rests against it. If no curb then against some obstruction. Set the hand-brake, turn off the ignition, and put your motor-vehicle into *reverse* gear. (See Fig. 5.)
- (b) If you are parking your motor-vehicle parallel facing up a hill turn your front wheels sharply to the left so that the rear of the right front wheel rests against the curb or some other obstruction. If

parking your motor-vehicle at an angle facing uphill turn your front wheels sharply to the right and back slowly until the back of the right rear wheel rests against the curb or some other obstruction. Set your hand-brake, turn off the ignition, and put the motor-vehicle into *low* gear. (See Fig. 6.)

10. PEDESTRIANS

The utter indifference of some pedestrians to the value of their own lives is astounding, but remember, nevertheless, that the driver of a motor-vehicle is bound by common decency to protect the pedestrian's safety as much as possible. If the driver hits a pedestrian the pedestrian gets hurt, but the driver will most likely have to pay the bill, as well as in all probability have to face a Court charge.

On a dark road-surface at night a pedestrian in dark clothing walking in the same direction as a motor-vehicle is going cannot be seen by the driver under normal conditions until approximately 100 feet from the motor-vehicle and if the motor-vehicle is being driven much over 30 miles per hour it is impossible, under average conditions, to bring it to a stop before reaching him.

Particular vigilance is required when approaching or passing children, as they are very likely to do some unexpected thing which will result in their injury or death unless the driver has been vigilant.

11. RIGHT-OF-WAY

For some years one of the largest group of drivers involved in accidents has been those who did not have the right-of-way. Just what right-of-way means is often asked. "Right-of-way" might be defined as the right to the immediate use of the road as long as it does not conflict with other obligations. The "Highway Act" in this connection states: "The person in charge of a vehicle so drawn or propelled upon a highway shall have the right-of-way over the person in charge of another vehicle approaching from the left upon an inter-communicating highway, and shall give the right-of-way to the person in charge of another

vehicle approaching from the right upon an intercommunicating highway; *but the provisions of this section shall not excuse any person from the exercise of proper care at all times.*"

The following jingle is worth while remembering:—

Here lies the body of Jonathan Gay,
Who died while maintaining his right-of-way.
He was right, quite right, as he sped along,
But he's just as dead as if he'd been wrong.

12. ROAD, EDGE OF, RUNNING OFF

Should you drop two of your wheels off the hard surface of the highway never attempt to turn back sharply while travelling at a fast rate of speed, nor jam on your brakes, as this may cause your motor-vehicle to skid or turn over. Instead, take your foot off the accelerator, leave the clutch in and allow the engine resistance to slow you down to a safe speed before attempting to pull back on the road. This also applies to soft shoulders of the highway.

13. SIGNS, HIGHWAY

Highway signs are erected after careful study for the safety of yourself and others, and if you form the habit of obeying them, whether you think they are necessary or not, you can rest assured you can save yourself trouble. It is far better to be safe than sorry.

All drivers should familiarize themselves with the different shapes of the signs used in order that they may be able to govern themselves before coming close enough to read the lettering or symbol on the same.

The more commonly used standard warning signs and their meanings are as follows:—



Means to come to a full stop, not to only slow down.



Means that motor-vehicles which are operated as motor-carriers under the provisions of the "Motor Carrier Act" and all school buses must come to a full stop.



Means a railway crossing. Slow down, listen and look both right and left before proceeding to cross the railway-tracks.



Means a school zone. Watch out for children and keep your speed down to 15 miles per hour. This sign is only in operation between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. of any day on which school is regularly held.



Means a playground zone. Watch out for children and keep your speed down to 15 miles per hour. This sign is in operation every day between dawn and dusk.



Means a right-hand curve. Slow down and keep on your own side of the road.



Means a left-hand curve. Slow down and keep on your own side of the road.



Means a right-hand turn. Slow down and keep on your own side of the road.



Means a left-hand turn. Slow down and keep on your own side of the road.



Means a left-hand reverse curve. Slow down and keep on your own side of the road.



Means a right-hand reverse curve. Slow down and keep on your own side of the road.



Means end of straightaway with road turning right and left or a junction with another road. Slow down, keep on your own side of the road and use caution.



Means a cross-road. Slow down, keep on your own side of the road, and use caution.



Means a side-road entering from the right. Slow down, keep on your own side of the road, and use caution.



Means a side-road entering from the left. Slow down, keep on your own side of the road, and use caution.



Means a bridge narrower than the road approach. Slow down and use caution as to approaching vehicles.



Means a series of curves or turns. Slow down and keep on your own side of the road.



Means a hazardous condition ahead. Slow down, keep on your own side of the road, and use caution.



Means a steep down-grade. Slow down, keep on your own side of the road, use caution, and be prepared to change to a lower gear if necessary.



Means a hazardous condition. Slow down, keep off shoulder of road, and use caution.



Means large equipment is liable to be on or crossing the highway. Slow down and proceed with caution.



Means a main intersection. Slow down, keep on your own side of the road, look left and right, and use caution.



Means a sharp change in the profile of the road sufficiently abrupt to create a hazardous condition. Slow down, keep on your own side of the road, and use caution.



Means undue roughness in the road-surface ahead. Slow down, keep on your own side of the road, and use caution.



Means the nature of the repair work creates a hazard to traffic. Slow down and proceed with caution.



Means the maximum safe speed for a particular portion of the highway. Slow down to the speed indicated and keep on your own side of the road. Usually used in conjunction with warning signs indicating curves or turns, etc.



Means you are approaching a detour from the regular route. Slow down and proceed with caution.



Means a marker for guiding traffic through a detour. Slow down and proceed with caution.



Means a safety zone. Come to a full stop when zone is occupied by pedestrians.



Means speed-limit zone of 30 miles per hour. Motor-vehicles not to be driven faster than 30 miles per hour while in same.



Means end of speed-limit zone of 30 miles per hour. Normal speed may be resumed.



Means a travelled portion of the highway where it is unsafe to pass. Do not attempt to pass if there is a solid line in the lane in which you are driving.



Means end of road or road turns abruptly in front of this sign, which is only erected under circumstances which call for slow and careful driving.

14. SKIDDING

Driving over slippery or rough surfaces, rounding a curve at a high speed, or jamming on brakes which are not properly equalized is liable to cause skidding. When your motor-vehicle starts to skid do not throw your clutch out and jam on the brakes, but instead turn your front wheels toward the direction of the skid, leave your clutch engaged and take your foot off the accelerator, allowing your motor-vehicle to slow down with the resistance of the engine. As your motor-vehicle straightens out also straighten out your front wheels to avoid coming into a skid in the opposite direction. (See Figs. 7 and 7A, pages 28 and 29.)

15. SPEED

At 30 miles per hour you are travelling 44 feet per second and at 60 miles per hour 88 feet per second. Any normal person would not think of driving off the top of a 10-story building with a 120-foot drop to the ground, and yet the impact of a motor-vehicle travelling at 60 miles per hour is the same as if it had been dropped from a height of 120 feet. Is there any wonder, therefore, at the damage caused by the impact of the motor-vehicle travelling at this speed.

The energy exerted by a motor-vehicle travelling at 60 miles per hour is not three times that of a motor-vehicle travelling 20 miles per hour, or twice that of a motor-vehicle travelling 30 miles per hour, but is nine times that

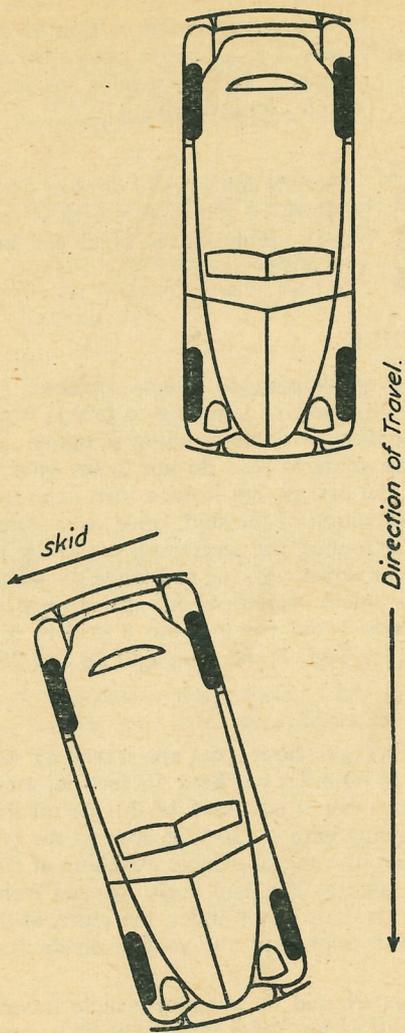


Fig.7.

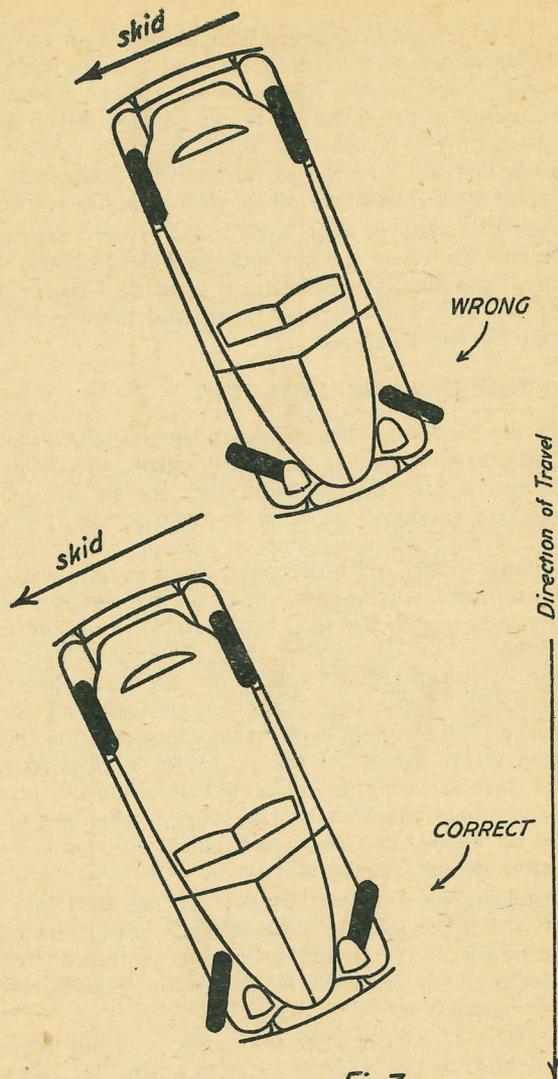


Fig.7a.

of a motor-vehicle travelling 20 miles per hour and four times that of a motor-vehicle travelling 30 miles per hour. *Energy does not increase equally with the speed, it increases as the square of the speed.* It is well to keep this in mind, and drive only at a speed at which you can stop within the clear distance you can see ahead. Particularly is this applicable to night-driving when your vision is restricted.

From the angle of cost, high speed is very expensive. The higher the speed the less mileage will be obtained per gallon of gasoline, you will use a great deal more lubricating oil, tires will wear out faster, and the depreciation of your car will be greater.

16. STOPPING AND STARTING

Slippery Surfaces.—On a slippery surface where there is very little friction there is very little control, and the driver must always keep this in mind and operate his motor-vehicle very cautiously in order to avoid getting into difficulties. When coming to a stop on a slippery surface never press down solidly and hold the brake on as this causes the wheels to stop revolving, with the result that the four points of tire contact with the road become skids and control of the direction of the motor-vehicle is immediately lost. Instead of pressing down solidly on the brake, leave the motor-vehicle in gear with the clutch engaged, and use the resistance of the engine as a brake, supplementing this by pressing down lightly on the brake for a fraction of a second, then releasing the brake and repeating this process until the motor-vehicle is nearly stopped, when the clutch should be released and the motor-vehicle brought to a stop by gentle pressure on the brake.

In starting on a slippery surface do not shift into low gear but shift the gears into intermediate or high according to the power of the engine, accelerate gently and engage the clutch slowly until the wheels of the vehicle revolve without spinning on the surface.

On Hills.—If you have to stop going up a hill there are two methods to use in getting started again; i.e., use your foot-brake to keep your motor-vehicle from going back-

wards, shift into low gear and accelerate gently with the hand-throttle, at the same time gradually engaging the clutch and releasing the brake, or, use your hand-brake to keep from going backwards, shift into low gear and accelerate slowly with the foot-throttle, at the same time gradually engaging the clutch and releasing the hand-brake.

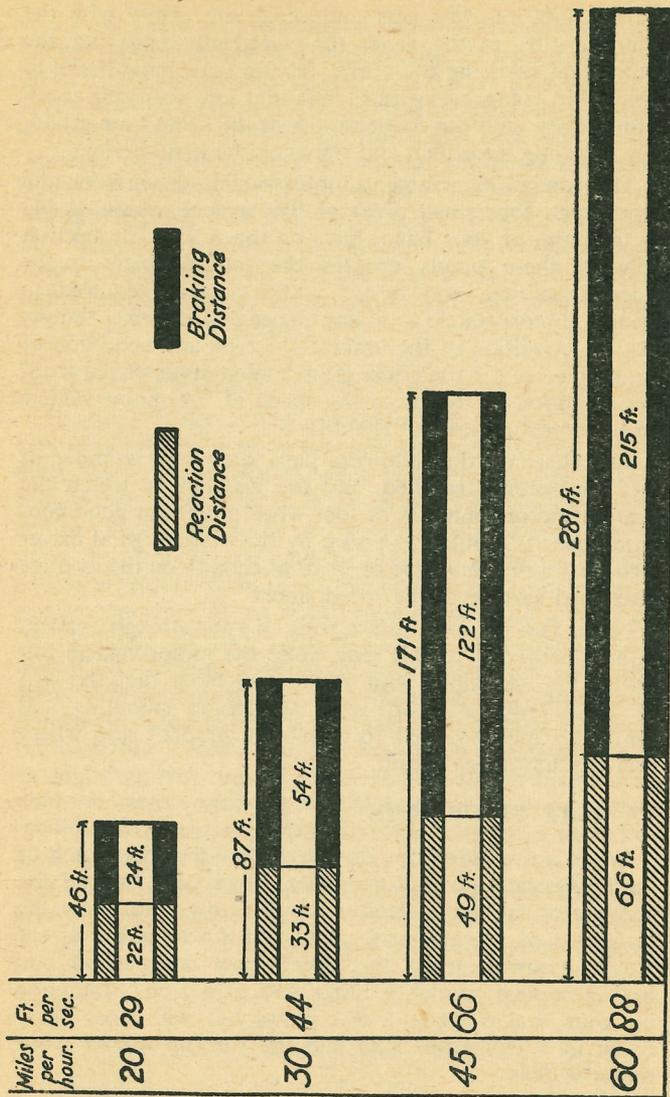
The control of a moving motor-vehicle depends on the grip which four small areas of tire surface, about as big as the palm of your hand, have on the road. The friction between these points enables the motor-vehicle to be stopped, started, and turned. The distance required to bring a motor-vehicle to a stop depends on several things: i.e., the condition of the brakes; the type and condition of the surface of the road; the grade and contour of the road; the condition of the tires; the speed of the motor-vehicle and the reaction time of the driver.

The chart on the following page shows the number of feet per second travelled, and the distance in which the average motor-vehicle with four-wheel brakes in good condition can be brought to a stop by the average good driver (who has a reaction time of $\frac{3}{4}$ of a second) on the average level-road surface at the speed stated.

Never jam on your brakes with all your strength, except in an emergency, as this may cause the motor-vehicle following you to collide with you. Remember that the sign of a good driver is one who accelerates smoothly and brings his motor-vehicle to a smooth, gradual stop whenever circumstances permit.

17. TIRE BLOW-OUTS

When a tire blows out do not touch either the clutch or the brakes on your motor-vehicle. Take your foot off the accelerator, hold the steering-wheel firmly, and allow the resistance of the engine to slow you down until you are almost stopped, when the clutch may be released and brakes applied gently to bring you to a stop. Jamming on your brakes when a tire blows out will most likely result in a dangerous skid and the turning-over of your motor-vehicle.



18. TURNS

If you intend turning to the left at the next intersection, gradually ease your motor-vehicle over to the left side of the one-half of the road you are travelling on, some distance before making the turn. You will then be in a correct position. Signal your intention in plenty of time to warn other persons you are going to turn to the left. In heavy traffic, if there is not sufficient room to safely cross the opposite flow of traffic, stop your motor-vehicle with the hood pointing toward the left and wait until you can proceed safely. Left-hand turns in traffic are dangerous and should be avoided as much as possible.

If you intend turning to the right, gradually ease your motor-vehicle over toward the right edge of the road you are travelling on some distance before making the turn, so that there will not be enough room for another motor-vehicle to come alongside you on your right. Signal your intention in plenty of time to warn other persons that you intend to make a right-hand turn. Use care and make your turns slowly.

19. VISION

One of the requisites of safe driving is good vision. It is, therefore, imperative that you keep your wind-shield free from dust, dirt, etc., and in such a condition that your vision is at all times clear and unobstructed. By having two wind-shield wipers on your wind-shield you will find that it will enable you to obtain vision to your right as well as straight ahead while driving in wet weather, which is absolutely necessary when approaching intersections, etc.

It is also necessary that you have a good rear-view mirror, so mounted that you can see the highway to the rear of your motor-vehicle from your driving position, in order to protect yourself from following traffic.

20. GENERAL

Never crowd another motor-vehicle. You expect a fair share of the road. Give the other person a fair share.

Take pride in your motor-vehicle and keep it in good mechanical condition, particularly in respect to brakes, lights, tires, wind-shield, and steering mechanism. Treat it right by driving it sensibly and you will be well pleased with the result.

Should you have to stop for any reason, pull off the main travelled portion of the highway, as to stop on the same creates an accident hazard both to yourself and to others. Never stop or park on or near a curve or at or near the crest of a hill.

Never under any circumstances throw any lighted cigarette or cigar, embers from your pipe, or any lighted material out of your motor-vehicle while on the highway, as a careless action of this nature often results in a disastrous fire.

If you are proceeding across a railway crossing, particularly after stopping, never change your gears while crossing the tracks, as there is a possibility you may stall your motor-vehicle. Many people have lost their lives through making this mistake.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

Following is a list of questions, with correct answers given in each instance. Each written examination for motor-vehicle drivers will contain twenty-five questions selected at random from this list. The questions for these written examinations will be compiled in several varying series, each of which will contain a different combination of questions.

1. Must every person have a valid driver's licence before they operate a motor-vehicle on any highway? Ans.—**Yes.**

2. Must a person applying for a minor's driver's licence obtain the signature of his parent or guardian on the application forms for such driver's licence? Ans.—**Yes.**

3. How old must a person be before he can obtain a driver's licence? Ans.—**Sixteen years.**

4. Is the holder of a driver's licence who changes his residential address required to immediately notify the Superintendent, in writing, stating the number of such driver's licence, his name in full, and his new residential address? Ans.—**Yes.**

5. Whom must a person who is driving a motor-vehicle under a learner's driver's licence be accompanied by? Ans.—**Adult holder of valid driver's licence.**

6. Where must the person who is accompanying the holder of a learner's driver's licence be seated in the motor-vehicle? Ans.—**In the seat beside the driver.**

7. For how long is a learner's driver's licence valid? Ans.—**Sixty days.**

8. May a person learn to drive a motor-vehicle on a highway before obtaining a learner's driver's licence? Ans.—**No.**

9. May a person who is only the holder of a driver's licence drive a motor-vehicle for the purpose of transporting passengers or freight for compensation? Ans.—**No.**

10. May you allow another person to use your driver's licence? Ans.—**No.**

11. May you use a driver's licence issued to some other person? Ans.—**No.**

12. Where is it required that the driver's licence be kept while driving a motor-vehicle? Ans.—**With you.**
13. Is it necessary that you produce your driver's licence and hand it to any police officer or constable for inspection if he requests you to do so? Ans.—**Yes.**
14. If your driver's licence is lost or destroyed, what is required? Ans.—**Make application for duplicate.**
15. Are you liable to imprisonment without the option of a fine for driving a motor-vehicle if your driver's licence is suspended or cancelled? Ans.—**Yes.**
16. Is it necessary that your driver's licence be signed by you? Ans.—**Yes.**
17. Is it an offence to make a false statement in any application for a licence or permit? Ans.—**Yes.**
18. Is it necessary for the holder of a driver's licence to produce it when applying for a renewal of the same? Ans.—**Yes.**
19. Must an applicant for an original driver's licence make personal application for the same? Ans.—**Yes.**
20. Must an applicant for a driver's licence be able to understand the standard highway warning signs? Ans.—**Yes.**
21. If a person has been issued a restricted driver's licence may he operate a motor-vehicle in violation to such restrictions? Ans.—**No.**
22. Unless otherwise indicated by signs, what is the speed-limit on any highway that is outside the limits of a city, town, or village? Ans.—**50 miles per hour.**
23. Where must the motor-vehicle licence for a motor-vehicle be kept? Ans.—**In a conspicuous place on the motor-vehicle.**
24. Is a motor-vehicle licence valid if not signed by the registered owner? Ans.—**No.**
25. How many licence number-plates are required to be displayed on a private motor-vehicle? Ans.—**Two.**
26. Must every trailer be licensed? Ans.—**Yes.**
27. May the licence number-plates issued for one motor-vehicle or trailer be used on another motor-vehicle or trailer? Ans.—**No.**

28. What is necessary when the owner of a motor-vehicle changes his residential address? Ans.—**Immediately notify Superintendent of Motor-vehicles.**

29. If the engine of a motor-vehicle is replaced by another engine what is necessary? Ans.—**Immediately notify Superintendent of Motor-vehicles.**

30. If the chassis of a motor-vehicle is replaced by another chassis what is necessary? Ans.—**Immediately notify Superintendent of Motor-vehicles.**

31. If the body of a motor-vehicle is replaced by another body what is necessary? Ans.—**Immediately notify Superintendent of Motor-vehicles.**

32. If the type of the motor-vehicle is changed what is necessary? Ans.—**Immediately notify Superintendent of Motor-vehicles.**

33. Where the engine number or serial number of a motor-vehicle has become illegible or has been removed or obliterated what is necessary? Ans.—**Notify Superintendent of Motor-vehicles.**

34. What is required as soon as the title or interest of the owner in a motor-vehicle changes? Ans.—**Submit notice of transfer.**

35. Within what time must a notice of transfer be submitted? Ans.—**Ten days.**

36. If a motor-vehicle has been permanently removed from the Province, or is burned or damaged beyond repair what is necessary? Ans.—**Surrender of motor-vehicle licence and number-plates.**

37. May a person ride on the handle-bars or frame of a motor-cycle in front of the driver? Ans.—**No.**

38. Is it an offence to remove or obliterate the manufacturer's engine or serial number without the written consent of the Superintendent? Ans.—**Yes.**

39. As soon as your motor-vehicle slows down to what speed, should you change into a lower gear when driving up a hill? Ans.—**Twenty miles per hour.**

40. Can a person be charged with careless or criminally negligent driving irrespective of the rate of speed at which he was driving? Ans.—**Yes.**

41. If signalled to stop by the rider, or driver, of a horse which appears frightened, is it required that you stop your motor-vehicle, including the engine? Ans.—**Yes.**

42. Is it legal to put shields or guards on head-lights which partially reduce the output of light from the head-lights? Ans.—**No.**

43. Unless adequate protection is provided to effectively minimize the spray or splash of water or mud to the rear of a vehicle, must motor-vehicles, trailers, or semi-trailers be equipped with fenders, or devices, including flaps or splash-aprons? Ans.—**Yes.**

44. What must a person do in addition to signalling when leaving a parking position? Ans.—**Look around to left rear for approaching traffic.**

45. What is necessary when approaching a grade railway crossing with an automatic signal, if such signal is operating? Ans.—**Stop.**

46. If an automatic signal is operating at a grade railway crossing, may you proceed before such signal stops operating? Ans.—**No.**

47. Upon the approach of a police or fire motor-vehicle or ambulance or other emergency vehicle sounding a bell or siren, what is necessary? Ans.—**Pull in to curb clear of intersections and stop.**

48. What is the maximum speed you may drive between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. on school days through any marked school zone? Ans.—**Fifteen miles per hour.**

49. What is the maximum speed you may drive between dawn and dusk past any public playground for children, which is marked by signs? Ans.—**Fifteen miles per hour.**

50. Is it necessary for you to remain at the scene of a motor-vehicle accident in which you are involved? Ans.—**Yes.**

51. What is immediately required of you, if involved in a motor-vehicle accident? Ans.—**Give all reasonable assistance.**

52. Is it necessary for you to give your name and address and the number of your driver's licence to any one sustaining loss or injury in a motor-vehicle accident in which

you were involved, as well as the name and address of the owner of the motor-vehicle and licence number of the same? Ans.—**Yes.**

53. If you are involved in a motor-vehicle accident in a city or municipality which results in death or injury to any person, or property damage exceeding \$100, to whom are you required to make a report? Ans.—**Police in charge of the municipality.**

54. If you are involved in a motor-vehicle accident elsewhere than in a city or municipality which results in death or injury to any person or property damage exceeding \$100, to whom are you required to make a report? Ans.—**Nearest Royal Canadian Mounted Police.**

55. Within what time are you required to make a report of a motor-vehicle accident which is required to be made to the police in charge of a municipality? Ans.—**Twenty-four hours.**

56. Within what time are you required to make a report of a motor-vehicle accident which is required to be made to the nearest Royal Canadian Mounted Police office? Ans.—**Forty-eight hours.**

57. Is it necessary to report a motor-vehicle accident in which a person is injured, no matter how slightly? Ans.—**Yes.**

58. Is it necessary to report a motor-vehicle accident in which no person is injured or killed and the aggregate property damage is not over \$100? Ans.—**No.**

59. Are motor-vehicle accident reports open to public inspection? Ans.—**No.**

60. May any statement, except a false statement, made in a motor-vehicle accident report be used in any subsequent action? Ans.—**No.**

61. Is it an offence to give a wrong name and address when asked your name and address by any police officer or constable? Ans.—**Yes.**

62. Is it an offence to fail to stop when signalled or requested to do so by a police officer or constable? Ans.—**Yes.**

63. Is it an offence to alter, obliterate, or repaint any figure or letter on any licence-plate? Ans.—**Yes.**

64. Is it an offence to drive any motor-vehicle or trailer which has displayed thereon any number-plate which has been obliterated, altered, or repainted? Ans.—**Yes.**

65. May the owner of a motor-vehicle be held responsible for any violation of the "Motor-vehicle Act" and regulations in which his motor-vehicle is involved? Ans.—**Yes.**

66. May the number-plates be fastened in such a manner as they will swing? Ans.—**No.**

67. Must a number-plate be so mounted that it is unobstructed? Ans.—**Yes.**

68. Must a number-plate be kept clean and so that the numbers and figures thereon may be plainly seen and read at all times? Ans.—**Yes.**

69. May a substitute plate be made and used to take the place of a number-plate which has been lost or destroyed? Ans.—**No.**

70. How many head-lights must a motor-vehicle other than a motor-cycle have? Ans.—**Two.**

71. Where must the head-lights of a motor-vehicle be mounted? Ans.—**On each side of the front.**

72. Must the head-lights of a motor-vehicle have equal candle-power? Ans.—**Yes.**

73. What is the maximum height from the ground that head-lights may be mounted on a motor-vehicle? Ans.—**50 inches.**

74. What is the minimum height from the ground that head-lights of a motor-vehicle may be mounted? Ans.—**24 inches.**

75. At what distance from an approaching vehicle must passing or lower beam of head-lights be used? Ans.—**500 feet.**

76. What is the minimum candle-power allowed in a light-bulb used in a head-light? Ans.—**21 candle-power.**

77. Is it legal to drive a motor-vehicle, other than a motor-cycle, having only one head-light burning? Ans.—**No.**

78. For what distance ahead must the head-lights illuminate the highway so as to render clearly discernible a substantial object on the same? Ans.—**200 feet.**

79. Is it legal to operate a motor-vehicle, the head-lights of which produce a glaring or dazzling light to persons in front of them? Ans.—**No.**

80. What is the maximum height allowed for the main bright portion of the beam of light from a head-light 75 feet or more ahead of the motor-vehicle? Ans.—**42 inches.**

81. During what period must head-lights be lighted when a motor-vehicle is in motion on any highway? Ans.—**From one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise.**

82. Is it necessary that the head-lights and tail-light be kept lighted, if at any time there is not sufficient light to render clearly discernible a substantial object 200 feet ahead? Ans.—**Yes.**

83. Is it necessary that every motor-vehicle and trailer be equipped with a red tail-light? Ans.—**Yes.**

84. For how long a distance must a red tail-light be visible under normal atmospheric conditions? Ans.—**500 feet.**

85. Must the licence number-plate on the rear of a motor-vehicle or trailer be illuminated? Ans.—**Yes.**

86. For what distance must the illumination of the licence number-plate on the rear render visible the figures thereon? Ans.—**50 feet.**

87. When must a tail-light be kept lighted when the motor-vehicle is in motion on any highway? Ans.—**From one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise.**

88. What is the maximum candle-power allowed in a light-bulb used in a tail-light? Ans.—**4 candle-power.**

89. What is the minimum candle-power allowed in a light-bulb used in a tail-light? Ans.—**2 candle-power.**

90. May a red light be displayed on a motor-vehicle, other than police or fire motor-vehicles or ambulances, in such position as to be visible from the direction in which the motor-vehicle is proceeding without first obtaining a permit? Ans.—**No.**

91. May a motor-vehicle or trailer be parked on a highway during darkness without a tail-light burning, provided it is equipped with an approved red reflector properly mounted? Ans.—**Yes.**

92. May a motor-vehicle or trailer be operated on a highway during darkness without a tail-light burning, provided it is equipped with an approved red reflector properly mounted? Ans.—**No.**

93. Over what width, including load, is a motor-vehicle or trailer required to have clearance-lights? Ans.—**80 inches.**

94. Where clearance-lights are required on a motor-vehicle or trailer, how many must there be? Ans.—**Four.**

95. Where must the front clearance-lights be mounted? Ans.—**Extreme right and left sides.**

96. Where must the rear clearance-lights be mounted? Ans.—**Extreme right and left sides.**

97. What colour must front clearance-lights be? Ans.—**White, green, or amber.**

98. What colour must rear clearance-lights be? Ans.—**Red.**

99. For what distance must clearance-lights be visible under normal atmospheric conditions? Ans.—**500 feet.**

100. Is it necessary to have clearance-lights on a side-car attached to a motor-cycle? Ans.—**Yes.**

101. Where must the clearance-lights be mounted on a side-car attached to a motor-cycle? Ans.—**On the extreme outer side.**

102. What colour must the front clearance-light on a side-car attached to a motor-cycle be? Ans.—**Amber.**

103. What colour must the rear clearance-light on a side-car attached to a motor-cycle be? Ans.—**Red.**

104. When must clearance-lights be kept lighted? Ans.—**From one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise.**

105. Must clearance-lights be kept lighted when there is not sufficient light to see a substantial object on the highway 200 feet ahead? Ans.—**Yes.**

106. What is the maximum candle-power allowed in a light-bulb used in a clearance-light? Ans.—**6 candle-power.**

107. What is the minimum candle-power allowed in a light-bulb used in a clearance-light? Ans.—**2 candle-power.**

108. Where must the beam of light from a spot-light be directed when the motor-vehicle is in motion? Ans.—**To the right.**

109. What is the maximum distance ahead of the motor-vehicle that the beam of light from the spot-light must strike the ground? Ans.—**100 feet.**

110. What is the maximum height from the ground that a spot-light may be mounted on a motor-vehicle? Ans.—**72 inches.**

111. What is the minimum height from the ground that a spot-light may be mounted on a motor-vehicle? Ans.—**24 inches.**

112. How many spot-lights is it permissible to have on a motor-vehicle? Ans.—**One.**

113. How many fog-lights is it permissible to have on a motor-vehicle other than a motor-cycle? Ans.—**Two.**

114. What is the maximum height from the ground that a fog-light may be mounted? Ans.—**36 inches.**

115. What is the minimum height from the ground that a fog-light may be mounted? Ans.—**18 inches.**

116. What is the maximum distance ahead of the motor-vehicle that the beam of light from a fog-light must strike the ground? Ans.—**100 feet.**

117. When, owing to fog, the use of head-lights is disadvantageous may they be turned off, providing that the motor-vehicle has two fog-lights, one on each side of the front, which are lighted? Ans.—**Yes.**

118. How many auxiliary driving-lights is it permissible to have on a motor-vehicle other than a motor-cycle? Ans.—**One.**

119. Must an auxiliary driving-light or an auxiliary passing-light used on a motor-vehicle be of a make or design approved by the Superintendent? Ans.—**Yes.**

120. What is the maximum height from the ground that an auxiliary driving-light or an auxiliary passing-light may be mounted? Ans.—**Centre of head-lights.**

121. What is the minimum height from the ground that an auxiliary driving-light or an auxiliary passing-light may be mounted? Ans.—**18 inches.**

122. Is it permissible to operate a motor-vehicle having an auxiliary driving-light or an auxiliary passing-light which projects a dazzling or glaring light to persons in front of it? Ans.—No.

123. What is the maximum height allowed for the main bright portion of the beam of light from an auxiliary driving-light or an auxiliary passing-light 75 feet or more ahead of the motor-vehicle? Ans.—42 inches.

124. Is it permissible to operate a motor-vehicle having both an auxiliary driving-light and auxiliary passing-light lit at the same time? Ans.—No.

125. If the fog-lights are lit, is it permissible to also have a spot-light and auxiliary driving-light or an auxiliary passing-light lit at the same time? Ans.—No.

126. May a motor-vehicle be left unattended without effectively setting the brakes thereon? Ans.—No.

127. If a motor-vehicle is to be left unattended with the brakes effectively set, is it necessary to also stop the motor of the same? Ans.—Yes.

128. Is it necessary, upon the request of any police officer or constable, to allow him to inspect and test the brakes of your motor-vehicle? Ans.—Yes.

129. Is it necessary, upon the request of any police officer or constable, to operate your motor-vehicle as directed by him, for the purpose of inspecting and testing the brakes of the same? Ans.—Yes.

130. Within what distance must a motor-vehicle with four-wheel brakes be able to stop from a speed of 20 miles per hour upon application of the service brakes only? Ans.—37 feet.

131. Within what distance must a motor-vehicle with two-wheel brakes be able to stop from a speed of 20 miles per hour upon the application of the service brakes only? Ans.—45 feet.

132. Must a trailer with a gross weight exceeding 1,500 pounds be equipped with brakes? Ans.—Yes.

133. Must a trailer which has a gross weight of more than 50 per cent of the weight of the towing vehicle be equipped with brakes? Ans.—Yes.

134. Within what distance must a combination consisting of a motor-vehicle and a trailer which is required to have brakes be able to stop from a speed of 20 miles per hour? Ans.—37 feet.

135. Must the brakes on a trailer be so adjusted as to prevent side-sway, or jack-knifing, when applied? Ans.—Yes.

136. Must the brakes on a motor-vehicle be so adjusted that they will not cause the motor-vehicle to swerve, or pull to one side, when applied? Ans.—Yes.

137. Must the hand emergency-brake on a motor-vehicle be capable of holding the motor-vehicle stationary upon any plus or minus grade of 5 per cent? Ans.—Yes.

138. Must every motor-vehicle be equipped with a suitable horn, bell, or warning device in good working order? Ans.—Yes.

139. What is the minimum distance the sound from the horn, bell, or warning device must be audible under normal conditions? Ans.—200 feet.

140. May a siren horn be carried or used on any motor-vehicle, other than police or fire motor-vehicles or ambulances or other emergency vehicles, without first obtaining a permit? Ans.—No.

141. Is it permissible to carry or use on any motor-vehicle any exhaust, compression, or spark-plug whistle? Ans.—No.

142. Is it permissible to use a horn, bell, or warning device except as a reasonable warning? Ans.—No.

143. Must every motor-vehicle be equipped with an exhaust muffler? Ans.—Yes.

144. May an exhaust muffler be cut out or disconnected while the motor-vehicle is being operated on any highway? Ans.—No.

145. Is it necessary to give a proper signal before turning, stopping, or changing the course of your motor-vehicle on any highway? Ans.—Yes.

146. How may a driving signal be given, other than by an approved mechanical or electrical device? Ans.—Hand and arm.

147. May you show your intention of turning or stopping your motor-vehicle by opening the left front door of the same? Ans.—**No.**

148. Is putting your hand only out of the upper one-half of a partly-closed side window a proper driving signal? Ans.—**No.**

149. How would you put out your hand and arm to show your intention to make a right-hand turn? Ans.—**Up.**

150. How would you put out your hand and arm to show your intention to make a left-hand turn? Ans.—**Straight out.**

151. How would you put out your hand and arm to show your intention to stop or suddenly check your speed? Ans.—**Down.**

152. If your motor-vehicle is equipped with a stop-light in good working order, does this obviate the necessity of giving a hand signal, if stopping or suddenly checking your speed? Ans.—**Yes.**

153. Must every trailer having a gross weight of over 1,500 pounds be equipped with a stop-light in good working order? Ans.—**Yes.**

154. Must every trailer which, owing to size or construction, tends to prevent a driving signal given by the driver of the towing vehicle from being seen by the driver of an overtaking vehicle, be equipped with an approved mechanical or electrical signalling device controlled by the driver of the towing vehicle? Ans.—**Yes.**

155. Is it permissible to place any wind-shield sticker, paper, or other obstruction over any part of the upper one-half of the glass of the wind-shield? Ans.—**No.**

156. Is it permissible to place any wind-shield sticker, paper, or other obstruction over any part of the rear window of any motor-vehicle? Ans.—**No.**

157. Must every motor-vehicle, other than a motor-cycle, be equipped with a wind-shield wiper? Ans.—**Yes.**

158. Must every motor-vehicle be equipped with a rear-view mirror? Ans.—**Yes.**

159. For what distance must the rear-view mirror reflect to the driver a view of the highway to the rear? Ans.—**200 feet.**

160. How many rear-view mirrors must a motor-vehicle towing a trailer have? Ans.—**Two.**

161. What is necessary during daylight where a motor-vehicle or trailer is being operated with a load which projects more than 4 feet from the rear of the motor-vehicle or trailer? Ans.—**Red flag at end of load.**

162. What is the minimum size of the red flag which is required to be displayed at the end of a load which projects more than 4 feet from the rear of a motor-vehicle or trailer? Ans.—**12 inches by 12 inches.**

163. What is necessary during darkness where a motor-vehicle or trailer is being operated with a load which projects more than 4 feet from the rear of the motor-vehicle or trailer? Ans.—**Red light at end of load.**

164. Is it an offence to operate a motor-vehicle on a highway, the wind-shield of which is in such a condition as to impair the driver's vision? Ans.—**Yes.**

165. Must the draw-bar or other connection between a motor-vehicle and trailer be of such construction and strength so as to hold safely on any highway on which the combination is used? Ans.—**Yes.**

166. To what must the coupling device between a motor-vehicle and trailer be affixed? Ans.—**Frame.**

167. Is it necessary that, in addition to the draw-bar or coupling device between the motor-vehicle and trailer, an auxiliary hitch consisting of a chain or metal cable be used? Ans.—**Yes.**

168. If a trailer is equipped with windows which swing outwards, what is the extreme limit they shall project? Ans.—**Fenders or hub-caps.**

169. May any fixture or equipment be attached to a motor-vehicle in such a manner that it will interfere with or obstruct the driver's vision? Ans.—**No.**

170. Must the owner or person in charge of a motor-vehicle forthwith take such motor-vehicle to a designated place for testing and inspection upon the request of any police officer or constable? Ans.—**Yes.**

171. When in the opinion of any police officer or constable any motor-vehicle is considered unsafe, is it an

offence to operate the same on any highway before the defect has been remedied? Ans.—**Yes.**

172. Must the owner or person in charge of a motor-vehicle forthwith take the same to a designated place for inspection and testing of the lights of the motor-vehicle upon the request of any police officer or constable? Ans.—**Yes.**

173. What must a driver do when he approaches an intersection controlled by a flashing red signal-light? Ans.—**Stop.**

174. What must a driver do when he approaches an intersection controlled by a flashing amber signal-light? Ans.—**Slow down and exercise caution.**

175. Is it advisable to run the engine of a motor-vehicle in a closed garage? Ans.—**No.**

176. What should you do if you begin to get dizzy or drowsy when driving a motor-vehicle? Ans.—**Stop and get out.**

177. Should the tail-pipe discharge the exhaust from the engine beyond the rear of the motor-vehicle? Ans.—**Yes.**

178. Is it wise to follow closely another motor-vehicle which has a smoking exhaust? Ans.—**No.**

179. In travelling around a curve does centrifugal force become greater the faster you travel? Ans.—**Yes.**

180. In travelling around a curve what happens as soon as centrifugal force becomes greater than the force of friction? Ans.—**Direction of motor-vehicle straightens out.**

181. When should you slow down to travel around a curve? Ans.—**Before entering it.**

182. Is it dangerous to jam on your brakes when travelling around a curve? Ans.—**Yes.**

183. If, on a dry surface, your tires squeal when going into a curve what does this indicate? Ans.—**You are travelling too fast.**

184. Can the squeal of your tires when entering a curve always be depended upon to warn you that you are travelling too fast? Ans.—**No.**

185. In average driving, at least how far is it advisable to remain behind the motor-vehicle you are following? Ans.—**50 feet.**

186. Is it advisable to follow within 150 feet of another motor-vehicle when both motor-vehicles are travelling at a high speed? Ans.—**No.**

187. When approaching the crest of a hill on what part of the highway should you travel? Ans.—**Right side.**

188. Is it dangerous to overtake and pass another motor-vehicle near the crest of a hill? Ans.—**Yes.**

189. If after stopping before crossing a railway crossing should you change gears while proceeding across the tracks? Ans.—**No.**

190. What precaution should you take when starting down a steep hill? Ans.—**Shift down into a lower gear.**

191. In going down a hill, should you keep your brakes on hard? Ans.—**No.**

192. What is the best way to use your brakes when going down a hill? Ans.—**“Snub” them.**

193. Is it dangerous to release the clutch and coast when going down a hill? Ans.—**Yes.**

194. When approaching an intersection which is governed by traffic lights, is it good driving to rush up to a red light and jam on your brakes? Ans.—**No.**

195. On what colour of light do you proceed through an intersection which is controlled by traffic lights? Ans.—**Green.**

196. If you are approaching an intersection governed by traffic lights and the green light is showing, should you speed up to the same? Ans.—**No.**

197. When starting to cross an intersection, in which direction should you look? Ans.—**Right and left.**

198. Is it advisable to overtake and pass another motor-vehicle within an intersection? Ans.—**No.**

199. Does alcohol affect your reaction time? Ans.—**Yes.**

200. Does alcohol affect your judgment of distance and speed? Ans.—**Yes.**

201. Does the same amount of alcohol affect every person the same? Ans.—**No.**

202. If you do not know at what point alcohol affects your driving, should you drive after having partaken of any? Ans.—**No.**

203. Are motor-vehicle accidents at night more dangerous than motor-vehicle accidents in the daytime? Ans.—**Yes.**

204. What is a cause of many night motor-vehicle accidents? Ans.—**Overdriving your vision.**

205. Is night driving different to daylight driving? Ans.—**Yes.**

206. Is it as safe to drive at the same speed at night as in daylight? Ans.—**No.**

207. Where should you focus your eyes, if when driving at night, you meet a motor-vehicle having brilliant headlights? Ans.—**Right-hand edge of the road ahead of the motor-vehicle.**

208. Do the pupils of your eyes expand at the same speed that they contract? Ans.—**No.**

209. Should you know, approximately, when driving, how far the right wheels of your motor-vehicle are from the edge of the road? Ans.—**Yes.**

210. Should you attempt to overtake and pass another motor-vehicle unless there is plenty of room ahead? Ans.—**No.**

211. If you are following a motor-vehicle which is proceeding at a speed considerably less than that allowed, how far should you hang back behind the motor-vehicle you are going to pass before making an attempt? Ans.—**75 to 100 feet.**

212. Must you make sure you are not being overtaken before attempting to overtake and pass another motor-vehicle? Ans.—**Yes.**

213. Before you attempt to overtake and pass another motor-vehicle, should you give a signal with your horn or warning device? Ans.—**Yes.**

214. After passing another motor-vehicle, when should you commence to turn back on to your own side of the road? Ans.—**When you can see the passed motor-vehicle in the rear-view mirror.**

215. Is it advisable to pass another motor-vehicle on a curve? Ans.—**No.**

216. If another motor-vehicle signifies the intention to pass you, should you increase your speed? Ans.—**No.**

217. If you can avoid it, is it advisable to park on a hill? Ans.—**No.**

218. If you are parking your motor-vehicle facing down a hill, into what gear should you put it? Ans.—**Reverse gear.**

219. If you are parking your motor-vehicle facing down a hill, how should the front wheels be turned? Ans.—**To the right.**

220. If you are parking your motor-vehicle facing up a hill, into what gear should you put it? Ans.—**Low gear.**

221. If you are parking your motor-vehicle parallel with the curb, facing up a hill, how should the front wheels be turned? Ans.—**To the left.**

222. If you are parking your motor-vehicle at an angle, facing up a hill, how should the front wheels be turned? Ans.—**To the right.**

223. On a dark road surface at night how far ahead of the motor-vehicle can a pedestrian in dark clothing, walking in the same direction as the motor-vehicle is going, be seen by the driver? Ans.—**Approximately 100 feet.**

224. Should particular care be exercised when approaching or passing children? Ans.—**Yes.**

225. If you have the right-of-way are you entitled to take it under any circumstances? Ans.—**No.**

226. If you run your right wheels off the edge of the road should you jam on your brakes? Ans.—**No.**

227. Should you throw out the clutch and jam on the brakes when your motor-vehicle starts to skid? Ans.—**No.**

228. Which way should your wheels be turned when your motor-vehicle skids? Ans.—**Toward the direction of the skid.**

229. How many feet per second are you travelling at 30 miles per hour? Ans.—**44 feet.**

230. How many feet per second are you travelling at 60 miles per hour? Ans.—**88 feet.**

231. The impact of a motor-vehicle travelling at 60 miles per hour is the same as if it had been driven off a building how high? Ans.—**120 feet.**

232. Does the energy exerted by a motor-vehicle increase equally with the speed of the same? Ans.—**No.**

233. Is high speed expensive? Ans.—Yes.
234. When coming to a stop on a slippery surface should you press down solidly on the brake pedal and hold it down? Ans.—No.
235. When coming to a stop on a slippery surface should you keep the clutch engaged as long as possible? Ans.—Yes.
236. In starting on a slippery surface is it advisable to use low gear? Ans.—No.
237. In starting on a slippery surface is it advisable to engage the clutch slowly? Ans.—Yes.
238. If a tire blows out when travelling, should you release the clutch and jam on the brakes? Ans.—No.
239. Before making a turn to the left, into what lane of traffic should you get? Ans.—Left lane.
240. Before making a turn to the right, into what lane of traffic should you get? Ans.—Right lane.
241. If you have to stop should you do so on the main travelled portion of the highway if it is possible to pull off? Ans.—No.
242. Should you stop on or near a curve? Ans.—No.
243. Should you stop or park near the crest of a hill? Ans.—No.
244. Should you throw a lighted cigarette or cigar or any other burning material out of your motor-vehicle while on any highway? Ans.—No.
245. What is the stopping distance of the average motor-vehicle with four-wheel brakes on the average road surface by the average driver (with a reaction of $\frac{3}{4}$ second) from a speed of 20 miles per hour? Ans.—46 feet.
246. What is the stopping distance of the average motor-vehicle with four-wheel brakes on the average road surface by the average driver (with a reaction of $\frac{3}{4}$ second) from a speed of 30 miles per hour? Ans.—87 feet.
247. What is the stopping distance of the average motor-vehicle with four-wheel brakes on the average road surface by the average driver (with a reaction of $\frac{3}{4}$ second) from a speed of 45 miles per hour? Ans.—171 feet.

248. What is the stopping distance of the average motor-vehicle with four-wheel brakes on the average road surface by the average driver (with a reaction of $\frac{3}{4}$ second) from a speed of 60 miles per hour? Ans.—281 feet.

249. Will your licence be suspended if you fail to discharge or satisfy a final judgment (otherwise than by a discharge in bankruptcy) of over \$100 resulting from a motor-vehicle accident? Ans.—Yes.

250. If you are involved in a motor-vehicle accident resulting in bodily injury to or the death of any person, or aggregate damage to property in an amount apparently exceeding \$250, and fail to produce a motor-vehicle liability insurance card or financial responsibility card, will your motor-vehicle be impounded? Ans.—Yes.

251. Must security sufficient to pay for any damage or injury to the other party involved in an accident, or proof that you have satisfied all claims against you resulting therefrom, be given before your motor-vehicle is released from impoundment? Ans.—Yes.

252. If you are involved in a motor-vehicle accident resulting in bodily injury to or death of any person, or aggregate damage to property in an amount apparently exceeding \$250, will your driver's licence and motor-vehicle licences be suspended if you are unable to produce a motor-vehicle liability insurance card or financial responsibility card? Ans.—Yes.

253. Must you give security for the payment of injuries or damages occasioned by the accident which brought about the suspension of your licences, or proof that you have satisfied all claims against you resulting therefrom, before your licences are reinstated? Ans.—Yes.

254. Is it necessary that all proof of financial responsibility be filed with the Superintendent of Motor-vehicles? Ans.—Yes.

255. If you are convicted on a charge of criminally negligent driving, irrespective of whether you were involved in a motor-vehicle accident or not, will your licences be suspended? Ans.—Yes.

256. Will your licences be suspended until proof of financial responsibility is given if you are involved in a

motor-vehicle accident resulting in bodily injury to or the death of any person, or aggregate damage to property in an amount apparently exceeding \$100, and are convicted on a charge of driving a motor-vehicle without a driver's licence or chauffeur's licence? **Ans.—Yes.**

257. If you are involved in a reportable motor-vehicle accident and convicted for failing to report the accident, will your licences be suspended? **Ans.—Yes.**

258. For what period after date of issuance is an interim duplicate driver's licence valid? **Ans.—Sixty days.**

VICTORIA, B.C.

Printed by DON McDIARMID, Printer to the
Queen's Most Excellent Majesty
1956

Pedestrian-->



*Watch carefully when
your view is blocked
and be prepared to stop.*