

Traffic Regulations.—In all provinces, vehicles keep to the right-hand side of the road. Everywhere motorists are required to observe traffic signs, lights, etc., placed at strategic points on highways and roads. Speed limits, usually of 50 miles per hour, are in effect; slower speeds are always required in cities, towns and villages, in passing schools and public playgrounds, at road intersections, railway crossings, or at other places or times where the view of the highway for a safe distance ahead is in any way obscured. Motor-vehicles must not pass a street car that has stopped to take on or discharge passengers except where safety zones are provided. Accidents resulting in personal injury or property damage must be reported to a provincial or municipal police officer and any driver involved must not leave the scene of an accident until he has rendered all possible aid and disclosed his name to the injured party.

Penalties.—Penalties ascend in scale from small fines for minor infractions of any of the regulations to a suspension of the operator's driving permit, impounding of the car, or imprisonment for serious infractions, recklessness, driving without an operator's licence, and especially for attempting to operate a motor-vehicle while intoxicated.

There is such a wide variation in the different provinces regarding the basis of licences and fees, the regulation of public commercial vehicles, details of traffic rules, speed, and the use of motor-vehicles, that it is impossible even to outline them satisfactorily in the space available here.

Safety Responsibility Legislation.—All the provinces of Canada, with the exception of Newfoundland, have enacted legislation under this heading which is sometimes referred to as Safety Responsibility Legislation and at other times as Financial Responsibility Legislation. The following paragraphs give the latest amendments to this legislation and name the authorities responsible for the administration of motor-vehicles.

Newfoundland.—*Administration.*—Motor Vehicle Division, Department of Public Works, St. John's. *Legislation.*—The Highway Traffic Act, 1941, and amendments.

Prince Edward Island.—Provision was made in the Highway Traffic Act, 1936, for cancellation of the licence of any person unable to satisfy judgment against him arising out of a motor-vehicle accident. The licence is to be reissued only when proof of financial responsibility is made to the Provincial Secretary. In 1946, "Unsatisfied Judgment Fund" legislation was passed whereby the injured party in an automobile accident may receive compensation from this Fund where the person at fault was unable to satisfy the judgment against him. In 1950 a revised and consolidated Highway Traffic Act was passed.

Administration.—The Provincial Secretary, Charlottetown. *Legislation.*—The Highway Traffic Act (1950, c. 14).

Nova Scotia.—*Administration.*—Motor Vehicle Branch, Department of Highways and Public Works, Halifax. *Legislation.*—The Motor Vehicle Act (1932 c. 6,) and amendments, and the Motor Carrier Act (R.S.N.S. 1923, c. 78) as amended.

New Brunswick.—*Administration.*—Motor Vehicle Division, Department of Public Works, Fredericton. *Legislation.*—The Motor Vehicle Act (1934, c. 20) and amendments.