

Quebec.—In 1949, the Quebec Government passed an amendment to the Motor Vehicle Act, which provides for the suspension of the driver's licence and registration certificate, for at least three months, of any person proved guilty of driving while under the influence of liquor or narcotics, driving in a dangerous manner or neglecting to stop after an accident or give aid to persons injured in such accident. No licence to drive will be granted for twelve months to a person involved in an accident while driving without a licence. In case of a suit for damages resulting from fault, carelessness or neglect, the driver's licence and registration certificate, or either, may be suspended until judgment has been satisfied. In such case, recovery of licence or certificate may require the furnishing of a guarantee, in the form of insurance, deposit or otherwise, of sufficient financial responsibility to afford reasonable protection to the public against any future accident.

Administration.—Motor Vehicle Bureau, Provincial Revenue Offices, Treasury Department, Quebec. *Legislation.*—The Motor Vehicle Act (R.S.Q. 1941, c. 142) and amendments.

Ontario.—Safety Responsibility Legislation, or Financial Responsibility Legislation as it is sometimes referred to, came into force in Ontario in September, 1930.

At the 1947 session of the Ontario Legislature, the Highway Traffic Act was amended to provide for the automatic suspension of the driver's licence and motor-vehicle permit of: (1) every person convicted of any offence under the Act if any personal injury or property damage occurs in connection therewith; (2) every person convicted of any offence under the Act if the penalty imposed includes suspension of driver's licence or owner's permit; (3) every person convicted of a criminal offence involving the use of a motor-vehicle.

The suspensions remain effective until proof of financial responsibility is filed. The object of this law is to encourage safe driving by imposing this additional penalty on persons convicted of offences arising out of motor-vehicle accidents. Provision is also made for the forfeiture to the Crown of a motor-vehicle operated while the permit for its operation is under suspension. These amendments became effective July 1, 1947.

The Act was also amended to require the payment of all judgments arising out of motor-vehicle accidents either for personal injuries or property damage up to a maximum of \$5,000 for one person or \$10,000 for two persons and \$1,000 for property damage arising out of one accident. If judgments are not satisfied by the judgment debtors, provision is made for their payment out of an Unsatisfied Judgment Fund. The judgment debtor is then prohibited from holding a driver's licence or having a motor-vehicle registered in his name until the judgment debtor repays in full to the Fund the amount paid out, together with interest at 4 p.c. from the date of such payment, and also files proof of ability to satisfy a judgment for \$11,000 which may arise out of any future accidents. This part of the Act applies only to judgments arising out of accidents in Ontario since July 1, 1947.

Administration.—Motor Vehicles Branch, Department of Highways, Toronto. *Legislation.*—The Highway Traffic Act (R.S.O. 1937, c. 288) and amendments, the Public Vehicle Act, 1949, and the Public Commercial Vehicle Act, 1949.

Manitoba.—In 1945, the Financial Responsibility Law of Manitoba was repealed and replaced with new Safety Responsibility Legislation.