

before issue of plates and permit. A change of ownership of the vehicle must be recorded with the registration authority. However, exception from registration is granted for a specified period (usually at least 90 days, except in Quebec where the maximum is 90 days and British Columbia where it is six months) in any year to visitors' private vehicles registered in another province or a state that grants reciprocal treatment. Regulations require a safe standard of efficiency in the mechanism of the vehicle and of its brakes and stipulate that equipment include non-glare headlights, a proper rear light, a muffler, a windshield wiper, a rear-vision mirror, and a warning device.

Traffic Regulations.—In all provinces and territories, 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. The speed limit in Quebec and New Brunswick is 60 miles an hour in daytime and 55 at night, in Manitoba and Alberta it is 60 in daytime and 50 at night, with the exception of a few selected sections of four-lane highways in Alberta where maximum speeds are 65 in daytime and 55 at night. In Nova Scotia the limit is a "reasonable and prudent" speed, with a maximum of 60 miles an hour. In the other provinces the maximum speed permitted is normally 50 miles an hour. Slower speeds are always required in cities, towns and villages, when 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. In almost all provinces, truck speed limits are at least five miles an hour below automobile speed limits. In all provinces and territories, accidents resulting in personal injury or property damage of \$100 or more must be reported to a police officer (in Quebec to the Motor Vehicle Service) and a 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.

Driver Licensing Controls.—All provinces impose penalties for infractions of driving regulations, ranging from fines for minor infractions to suspension of the operator's driving permit, impounding of the car, or imprisonment for more serious infractions. In most provinces penalties have been linked to a driver-improvement program, the aim of which is to correct faulty driving habits, not to take drivers off the road. The most common driver-improvement program includes the demerit-point-system.

Safety Responsibility Legislation.—Each province has enacted legislation under this heading (sometimes referred to as financial responsibility legislation). In general, these laws provide for the automatic suspension of the driver's licence and motor vehicle permit of a person convicted of a serious offence (impaired driving, driving under suspension, etc.) or a person involved directly or indirectly in an accident who is not covered for third-party insurance at the time of the accident. The suspension remains effective until any penalty or judgment has been satisfied and proof of financial responsibility for the future is filed. In Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory, uninsured motor vehicles may be impounded following an accident of any consequence, i.e., an accident resulting in personal injury or death, or property damage in excess of \$100 (\$200 in Saskatchewan and \$250 in British Columbia).

Although safety responsibility legislation has not been enacted in the Northwest Territories, the Motor Vehicle Ordinances there require the owner of a motor vehicle residing in the southern Mackenzie District to submit evidence of stipulated insurance coverage on such vehicle before he can obtain registration. In the Yukon Territory, proof of insurance must be supplied before vehicle licence is issued. When the insurance expires or is cancelled, vehicle licence plates must be returned to the Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

Unsatisfied Judgment Fund.—Legislation has been enacted in all provinces except Quebec and Saskatchewan and in the Territories, usually in the form of an amendment to the motor vehicle laws of the province, providing for the establishment of an Unsatisfied Judgment Fund out of which are paid judgments awarded for damages arising