

Scotia, vehicles pass from owner to owner by due process of law and title must be secured before issue of plates and permit. A change of ownership of the vehicle must be recorded with the registration authority. However, exemption from registration is granted for a specified period (usually at least 90 days, except in Quebec where the maximum is three months, in British Columbia where it is six months, in Ontario where it is six months for vehicles from other provinces and three months for vehicles registered outside Canada, in Manitoba where residents may use registration plates from other jurisdictions for 90 days and visitors are exempt from registration provided the vehicle is not used for business purposes, and in Alberta where non-residents may operate vehicles currently registered in their home province or state of the United States on a temporary basis not exceeding three 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 Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec and Yukon Territory (unless otherwise posted) is 60 miles an hour in daytime and 55 at night; in Manitoba, it is 60 or 65, as posted, in daytime and 50 or 60 at night; in Alberta it is 60 in daytime and 50 at night, with the exception of a few selected sections of four-lane highway where higher speeds may be posted. In Nova Scotia the limit is a "reasonable and prudent" speed, with a maximum of 60 miles an hour except where 65 miles an hour is authorized. In Ontario maximum speeds vary from 50 to 60 miles an hour, depending on type of highway. In the other provinces the maximum speed permitted is normally 50 miles an hour; in Saskatchewan and British Columbia where higher speed limits are in effect they are posted. Slower speeds are required in cities, towns and villages (in Nova Scotia and British Columbia 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 most provinces, truck speed limits are at least five miles an hour below automobile speed limits although in Manitoba they are the same as for passenger vehicles. 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 Nova Scotia to the Registrar of Motor Vehicles or to a police officer; in Quebec to a police officer or to the Motor Vehicle Bureau) 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 and territories 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 (except in the Northwest Territories), 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 safety responsibility legislation (sometimes referred to as financial responsibility legislation). In general, these laws provide for the automatic suspension of the driver's licence and motor vehicle registration of a person convicted of a serious offence (impaired driving, driving under suspension, dangerous driving, etc.). It also provides for the automatic suspension of a person's driving licence and registration of the owner whose uninsured vehicle is involved directly or indirectly in an accident resulting in damage in excess of \$100 or injury or death to any person. In Saskatchewan a Judgment must be rendered for damages and, where such Judgment is rendered against the driver or owner, the driver's licence and registration