

windshield. In Saskatchewan an out-of-province student is exempt for the school year provided the vehicle is properly registered in his home jurisdiction and, if necessary, he can prove financial responsibility. The Alberta regulations permit non-residents to operate vehicles currently registered in their home province or in the United States for six months; the period is extended to a school year for out-of-province students whose vehicles carry non-resident student stickers. In British Columbia the exemption period is one month; tourists are allowed six months and out-of-province students, a school year, if the vehicles are properly registered in their home jurisdictions.

Safety regulations require vehicles to meet certain mechanical and braking standards and stipulate that equipment include non-glare headlights, a proper rear light, a muffler, a windshield wiper, a rear-vision mirror and a horn. In Ontario and Manitoba, a certificate of mechanical fitness is required before a vehicle sold on the second-hand market can be issued a permit for operation. At the time of sale, used car dealers must certify that the vehicle complies with the provincial equipment requirements. In Alberta the dealer must issue a certificate indicating whether or not the vehicle complies with the prescribed equipment regulations.

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, unless otherwise posted, is 60 mph in daytime and 55 at night; in Manitoba, the basic speed limit is 60 mph in daytime and 50 at night unless otherwise posted — speed limits may be raised to 70 mph or modified in semi-built-up areas; 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 mph except where 65 mph is authorized; in New Brunswick, maximum speeds vary from 50 to 60 mph depending on the type of highway; and in Ontario and Quebec maximum speeds vary from 50 to 70 mph, depending on the type of highway. In the other provinces the maximum speed permitted is normally 50 mph; in Saskatchewan and British Columbia where higher speeds are in effect they are posted. In the Yukon Territory the speed limit for all vehicles is 60 mph, unless otherwise posted. In the Northwest Territories, the highway limit is 60 mph for all vehicles, day or night, except as otherwise posted, and in municipalities it is 30 mph except as posted. Slower speeds are required in cities, towns and villages, 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 Nova Scotia, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories slower speeds are also required in school zones and when passing public playgrounds. Most provinces require vehicles to stop when a school bus is stopped to load or discharge children. Truck speed limits are at least five miles per hour below automobile speed limits, although in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia they are the same as for passenger vehicles. In most provinces, accidents resulting in personal injury or property damage in excess of \$200 (\$100 in Quebec where snowmobiles are subject to a similar regulation) 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 vehicle 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. In general, 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.) or a person whose uninsured vehicle is involved directly or indirectly in an accident resulting in damage in excess of \$200 or injury or death to any person (in Manitoba the amount is \$100 and in Nova Scotia, \$50). In Saskatchewan, Alberta, Quebec and Nova Scotia, if a judgement is rendered for damages against the driver or owner, the driver's licence and registration remain suspended until the judgement is satisfied and, except