Prince GESTSE REGISTRY 2 in the county court of Cariboo 3 PRINCE GEORGE; B.C. September 14: 1984 5 66 BETWEEN 77 RODNAN BRUCE FIELD 88 PHATNTIFF REASONS FOR 9 AND: JUDGMENT OF 180 HARDINGE, C.C.J. BLUE NOSE ENTERPRISES 111 LTD), JOHN HARVEY PRESCOTT BOGLE, and 122 INSURANCE CORPORATION : 133 OF BRITISH COLUMBIA-DEFENDANTS 144 appearing for the Plaintiff 155 LL HAWKINS, ESTIappearing for the Defendants 166 DI) BYL, Esqq. 17.7 188 199 200 THE COURTY: (Oral) This action arises out of a motor vehicle accident the which the plaintiff was involved on the 3rd 221 2212 offidanary of this year. At the time of the accident the 23% ppanadreftwas a passenger in a amotor venticle which was 244 struckfrom the restroy a second mover venicle owned by the 2525 corporate defendant tand operated by the defendant Bogle. 26€ THE verbold in which he was a passenger had stopped at the

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intersection of fisth and ospika here in the City of Prince

George. The impact drove it ahead a distance of some five feet. The relatively short distance that the vehicle in which he was seated was driven forward, coupled with the fact that apparently the road, at the time, was in fairly typical winter condition (that is, had snow on it and was somewhat icy), indicates to me that the impact could not have been great.

The plaintiff, his driver, and the defendant Bogle proceeded to a parking-lot immediately adjacent to the intersection where the accident had occurred immediately thereafter. There they exchanged particulars such as names and addresses. The plaintiff then continued on to keep a dental appointment to which he had been going when the accident occurred. After that he phoned his family physician to make an appointment and did, in fact, proceed to see his doctor at approximately one o'clock in the afternoon that day. After visiting the doctor's office he attended at the offices of the Insurance Corporation of British Columbia, after which he went home.

The plaintiff says he was dazed as a result of the accident. If so, the degree and duration thereof must have been minimal. Certainly, there is nothing to indicate he was disoriented at any time. His actions following the accident indicate quite the contrary. Within a few hours of the accident, the plaintiff started to feel pain in his neck and in the lumbar region of his spine. When he saw his doctor that day no medication was prescribed. However, in

the course of the next few days the plaintiff says he commenced to suffer headaches and that the pain in his back became intense.

Accordingly, he returned to see his doctor, according to my notes, on the 12th of January, some nine days after the accident. On this occasion his doctor prescribed some 292's which the plaintiff was directed to take every four hours. However, he said that because of the intensity of the pain he was suffering, he took the pills on an hourly basis. As a result, he ran out of the pills in four days' time. Thereafter he got no further 292's or other equivalent medication. Rather strangely, the plaintiff said that the lack of a supply of 292's after his prescription was used up did not affect his condition.

According to his evidence he went back to see his family physician at the end of January because of the head-aches and the pain in his neck and back. On that occasion there seems to have been no further medication prescribed.

Apart from getting up to go to the wash-room and to prepare his relatively rudimentary meals, the plaintiff testified he stayed on the couch in his sixplex during the first four to five weeks after the accident. There were obviously some exceptions to that in that he did go out to see his doctor, and I think there was evidence that he went out to the corner store to buy cigarettes, so that he was not completely bedridden.

By the end of January or early February he testified

he was getting around a bit. His favourite recreational activity was, and is, playing pool and he started playing that game again as soon as he felt able to get out of the house. At the end --

MR. HAWKINS: Your Honour, Mr. Byl and I can be of some assistance.

THE COURT: Yes, I have a note but it does not seem to make sense.

MR. HAWKINS: There, there was -- his friend said he didn't see him playing till the end of March but Mr. Field's evidence was sometime from towards either mid or end of February he played some pool.

MR. BYL: End of January to beginning of February.

MR. HAWKINS: That's --

THE COURT: That is the note I had.

MR. HAWKINS: Yes, there was some evidence that, although he couldn't recall that, he could have played as early as the end of January.

THE COURT: For the purposes of my reasons, I am accepting his evidence, that he commenced playing pool at least on a reduced scale early in February. He said the playing pool caused the pain in his back to increase. It strikes me as odd that a person who knows that a certain activity will exacerbate the symptoms arising out of an injury would persist in that activity. Nevertheless, that is what the plaintiff did.

The plaintiff did not say how long he continued to

suffer headaches. Likewise, he did not say when his neck ceased to trouble him. The back pain gradually lessened in intensity and frequency until about the middle of June or early July. Since that date the plaintiff seems to have been pretty well symptom free.

According to the medical reports that have been filed, the plaintiff seems to have suffered soft-tissue injuries to his neck and lower spine. The family doctor, as I will describe the first doctor at any rate, prescribed the 292's and the first course the physiotherapy treatment. The plaintiff went to the physiotherapist on the advice of his family physician. Twenty-one treatments were received between the 27th of February and the 24th of April with a break of about nine days which he took off in order to enable him to take a course relating to his apprenticeship as a carpenter. That course he completed successfully, although he says with some degree of discomfort. He never considered dropping out due to his discomfort.

Apparently the plaintiff lost the confidence he had had in his family physician so he went to see a second doctor on the 2nd of May and again on the 26th of July of this year. The new doctor prescribed some anti-inflammatory medication and recommended some further physiotherapy treatments which were taken between the 27th of July and the 1st of August.

Unfortunately, I have not had the benefit of a report from the plaintiff's family physician. He was the doctor who first saw the plaintiff after the accident. He therefore

should have been in the best position to diagnose the degree of severity of the plaintiff's injuries. As a report from this doctor was not forthcoming, I infer that in that doctor's opinion the plaintiff's injuries were not substantial. In drawing that conclusion, I rely upon the decision of Mr. Justice Wilson, later Chief Justice Wilson, of the Supreme Court of this province, in <a href="Barnes v. Union Steamships">Barnes v. Union Steamships</a>.

Later medical reports suggest the plaintiff had suffered moderately-severe injury to the soft tissues of his neck and lower spine. However, on the basis of the evidence I have heard and read, I would characterize the injury to have been relatively mild. I have no doubt the plaintiff did suffer discomfort and that it was significant for a period of about three weeks following the accident. Thereafter his condition would probably have improved more rapidly if he had not resumed his pool playing so soon. Indeed, some of the physiotherapy treatments would likely have been unnecessary if he had taken better care of himself.

The only evidence I have of special damages is that the plaintiff spent about \$30 for medications and about \$50 for taxi fare to get himself to his physiotherapy sessions. I fix the amount of special damages at \$80. General damages for pain, suffering, and loss of enjoyment of life, there being no claim for loss of income, are assessed at \$2500. The plaintiff is entitled to prejudgment interest at the rate prevailing from the date of the accident and to costs. There will be judgment accordingly.

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MR. BYL: I'll agree.

MR. HAWKINS: The award is still \$2500.

THE COURT: That makes sense to me. I am inclined to say I am

- MR. HAWKINS: That's admitted, Your Honour.
- MR. BYL: And if the judgment would then be for \$1500 --
- MR. HAWKINS: Well, no. I think the judgment's still for \$2500 but half of it, or part of it's already been advanced. I don't think --
- THE COURT: It would seem to me that that would probably be correct Mr. Byl, I have fixed the amount of damages -- well, I guess -- do you have authorities? I frankly am not sure which way the judgment should go.
- MR. BYL: I've run into this problem before. To my mind, there is no authority in the Province of British Columbia. I have researched the problem about six months ago and with a little squabble with Mr. Cole, and in the absence of the authorities and by -- 25 less the payment, or 1500 --
- MR. HAWKINS: Well, I would submit that what it amounts to, in fact, the documentation that came with the, the \$1,000, indicated it was in an advance, a credit towards it, but you know, I would submit, Your Honour, assess this claim as worth \$2500 and part of it's paid and certainly the fact that part of it was paid earlier would affect the interest, but I think --

assessing damages and that is the figure I have assessed them at. If there has been some advanced that obviously has to be set off against the damages.

MR. HAWKINS: I'm just -- and it's pleaded as a set off.

THE COURT: And I will leave it at that.

MR. BYL: Thank you, Your Honour.

MR. HAWKINS: Thank you.

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