Wrecks and Casualties.—The figures of Table 11, supplied by the Department of Transport, apply to vessels of every nationality in respect of wrecks and casualties in Canadian waters, and to Canadian vessels in respect of wrecks and casualties in other waters. The returns in some years cover wrecks and casualties of previous years.

11.—Canadian Wrecks and Casualties, 1918-39

Note.—For figures for the years 1870-1910, see Canada Year Book, 1911, p. 381; and for 1911-17, p. 691 of the 1938 edition.

Year	Cas- ual- ties	Net Tonnage	Lives Lost	Stated Damages	Year	Cas- ual- ties	Net Tonnage	Lives Lost	Stated Damages
	No.	tons	No.	\$		No.	tons	No.	\$
1918 1919 1920 1921	226 240 227 260 277	312,928 205,720 222,928 588,503 604,423	402 ¹ 100 28 38 27	1,818,895 1,808,690 1,643,825 1,809,328 451,312	1929 1930 1931 1932 1933	451 551 477 452 445	459,394 447,169 404,157 406,194 372,545	12 66 7 40 19	4,740,620 3,077,009 2,696,019 3,478,575 1,292,618
1923	376 224 298 300 434 504	480,713 215,470 305,798 293,310 566,011 558,251	50 54 53 91 128 64	3,184,749 4,355,217 3,317,020 4,630,267 6,879,825 5,418,236	1934	484 467 545 495 540 464	400,714 496,109 512,582 445,602 486,779 552,779	39 19 34 31 9 20	1,716,294 2,842,402 3,108,671 1,571,387 1,795,176 1,488,359

¹ Includes 328 lives lost in the Princess Sophia disaster.

Canadian Government Merchant Marine.—The circumstances under which the Canadian Government became possessed of and responsible for the operations of a merchant marine are explained at p. 776 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

This merchant fleet reached its greatest development in 1924 and at Dec. 31 of that year numbered 57 vessels of a total deadweight tonnage of 353,450, representing an original capital investment of \$79,661,921. On June 8, 1936, the 10 remaining vessels were disposed of for a consideration of \$389,444. A table showing the operating results from 1919 to 1936 is given at p. 689 of the 1937 Year Book.

Since the outbreak of war in September, 1939, the Canadian Government Merchant Marine has been reconstituted and is now operating certain Danish, French, German and Italian vessels on behalf of the Canadian Government. These operations arise out of the War and, for the present, it is not possible to supply statistical information for publication concerning them.

Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships.—In conformity with the Canada-West Indies Trade Agreement Act of 1926 (16-17 Geo. V, c. 16), the Dominion Government has provided direct steamship services to the West Indies through the medium of Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships, Ltd. The service is provided by a fleet of eleven vessels of a total deadweight tonnage of 62,761. Five of these craft, known as the 'Lady' ships, were specially constructed for passenger service on this route. The remaining six vessels previously formed part of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine fleet, and were taken over by the Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships, Ltd., for operating purposes, under entrusting agreements with the respective companies that owned the ships. The investment in vessels at Dec. 31, 1939, amounted to \$10,969,329, mainly made up of the construction cost of the 'Lady' ships and the present-day valuation of the other six ships, together with the cost of conversion for use in the West Indies service of three of the latter. The financial results of the operations of the Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships, Ltd., are shown in Table 12.