

## 16.—Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents, by Province, 1959—concluded

Item	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon and N.W.T.	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<b>Persons Injured</b> .....	<b>970</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>2,798</b>	<b>2,335</b>	<b>19,852</b>	<b>31,602</b>	<b>4,657</b>	<b>4,497</b>	<b>6,993</b>	<b>10,541</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>84,751</b>
Drivers.....	182	133	885	752	1	11,137	1,661	1,704	3,201	3,522	44	23,221 <sup>2</sup>
Passengers.....	305	189	1,138	11,029	15,028	13,614	2,073	2,356	2,705	5,184	58	43,679
Pedestrians.....	416	54	626	450	4,824	5,102	713	336	754	1,289	12	14,576
Bicyclists.....	29	5	99		1	1,155	154	72	74	358	2	
Motorcyclists and passengers.....	6	2	26	88	1	523	50	16	68	179	—	2,906 <sup>2</sup>
Others.....	32	6	24	16	1	71	6	13	191	9	1	369 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Property Damage Caused<sup>1</sup>.....\$'000</b>	<b>1,489</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>3,753</b>	<b>2,563</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>38,222</b>	<b>4,955</b>	<b>5,248</b>	<b>9,635</b>	<b>12,227</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>78,706<sup>2</sup></b>

<sup>1</sup> Included with passengers in Quebec. <sup>2</sup> Excludes Quebec; see footnote<sup>1</sup>. <sup>3</sup> All reported accidents are those resulting in property damage estimated at \$100 or over.

## PART IV.—WATER TRANSPORT\*

**The Canada Shipping Act.**—Legislation regarding all phases of shipping is consolidated in the Canada Shipping Act (RSC 1952, c. 29). Under the Act and its amendments the Parliament of Canada accepts full responsibility for the regulation of Canadian shipping.

## Section 1.—Shipping Facilities and Traffic

## Subsection 1.—Shipping

All Canadian waterways including canals, lakes and rivers are open on equal terms, except in the case of the coasting trade, to the shipping of all countries of the world so that the commerce of Canada is not dependent entirely upon Canadian shipping. However, a large part of the inland and coastal traffic is carried in ships of Canadian registry.

In his major policy statement in the House of Commons on May 12, 1961, the Minister of Transport announced the decision of the Government to exclude the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River system from some of the reciprocal provisions of the British Commonwealth Merchant Shipping Agreement.

Under the Agreement, all Commonwealth ships enjoy equal privileges with Canadian ships in the carriage of goods and passengers from one port in Canada to another port in Canada, commonly known as the coasting trade. Prior to the completion of the St. Lawrence Seaway most of the domestic Great Lakes traffic was moved in Canadian-registered ships and the rights of other Commonwealth ships in this trade were largely theoretical. After the Seaway was finished the intrusion of other Commonwealth ships, particularly United Kingdom ships, became a reality. The new policy gives legal recognition to a state of affairs that has prevailed in point of fact for many decades and restores the *status quo* as it existed before the advent of the Seaway.

When the statement of policy becomes translated into law, the exclusive right to carry goods and passengers between Canadian ports in the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River system from Havre St. Pierre westward will be restored to Canadian-registered ships.

**Canadian Registry.**—Under Part I of the Canada Shipping Act all ships in excess of 15 tons net register are required to be registered; ships of lower tonnage may be registered voluntarily, otherwise they are required to be operated under a Vessel Licence if

\* Information and statistics dealing with this subject have been supplied as follows: aids to navigation, canals, harbours, administrative services, and marine services by the Department of Transport and the National Harbours Board; the St. Lawrence Seaway by the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority; part of the financial statistics by the Department of Public Works; shipping subsidies by the Director of Subsidized Steamship Services, Canadian Maritime Commission; and canal traffic and statistics of shipping by the Public Finance and Transportation Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.