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.
Accidents Reported Fatal Non-fatal Property damage ¹	5,975 63 1,355 4,557	30 327	$163 \\ 2,145$	157 2,404	1,363 24,391	36,527	159 4,969	178 3,968	277 5,298	38,368 345 11,110 26,913	6 130	363,033 3,943 92,624 266,466
Persons Killed Drivers. Passengers. Pedestrians Bicyclists Motorcyclists and passengers	33	34 14 8 10 2 	187 60 63 3 1	181 60 51 66 4	544 477	567 451 344 38	82 74 31 2	111 95	351 154 135 49 4 5 4	151 138	3	
Persons Injured Drivers. Passengers. Pedestrians Bioyclists Motoroyclists and passengers Others	1,950 498 752 647 33 4 16	525 199 261 55 10	3,027 1,075 1,231 622 78 17 4		10,505 16,826	23,206 22,712	3,147	2,746 3,123 414 84	3,355 3,823	8,101 1,331 372 299	91	61,579
Total Property Damage \$'000	2,629	646	5,049	4,373	••	55,452	6,495	8,418	14,129	20,081	363	117,635

14Motor	Vehicle Traff	c Accidents,	by Province,	1964
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¹ All reported accidents are those resulting in property damage estimated at \$100 or over. Quebec.

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 Canadian shipping must compete with foreign flag shipping.

Under the British Commonwealth Merchant Shipping 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.

^{*} 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.