

## 43.—Statistical Summary of Civil Aviation in Canada, 1930-35—concluded.

Item.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<b>Licensed Civil Air Harbours.</b>						
Total air harbours (all types).....	77	83	83	90	101	96
<b>Licensed Civil Aircraft.<sup>1</sup></b>						
Aeroplanes (single-engined).....	499	466	416	331	-	-
Aeroplanes (twin-engined).....	-	-	-	1	-	-
Aeroplanes (triple-engined).....	2	1	1	-	-	-
Float seaplanes (single-engined).....	499	466	416	331	-	-
Boat seaplanes (single-engined).....	21	23	26	12	-	-
Amphibians (single-engined).....	5	5	2	1	-	-
Total aircraft (all types).....	527	495	445	345	368	380
<b>Licensed Civil Air Personnel.</b>						
Commercial pilots.....	2	2	2	474	405	414
Private pilots.....	2	2	2	405	429	496
Air engineers.....	2	2	2	403	461	472
Unlicensed air mechanics employed.....	164	140	52	60	61	318

<sup>1</sup> These figures show duplication, since practically all aeroplanes are convertible to float seaplanes.

<sup>2</sup> The basis of classification was changed in 1935. Figures on the old basis for 1929-1934 will be found at p. 746 of the 1934-35 edition of the Year Book.

## PART VIII.—CANALS.\*

Before the period of extensive railway construction which commenced for Canada in the 1850's, the water routes, more especially the St. Lawrence, the Great Lakes and the Ottawa, were the chief avenues of transportation. These routes were interrupted at certain points, necessitating portages, and to eliminate the toil of unloading, transporting and reloading at the portages the canals of Canada were constructed.

The earliest mention of canals in Canada is in connection with the Lachine canal, begun by early French settlers in 1700, but only after the conquest of Canada by the British were improvements of the main water routes made, and in the early part of the 19th century increased internal and foreign trade and the introduction of steam navigation resulted in more attention being given to this work. Although some of the early canals were constructed primarily for military purposes they soon became essential to the commercial life of the country. However, since the development of railways in Canada, and even more since the growth of motor vehicle traffic, the canals, with the exception of those on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence river, are playing a minor part in the transportation activities of the country.

## Section 1.—Canal Systems.

There are in Canada seven canal systems under the control of the Dominion Government in connection with navigable lakes and rivers. They consist of the canals: (1) between Port Arthur or Fort William and Montreal; (2) from Montreal to the International Boundary near lake Champlain; (3) from Montreal to Ottawa; (4) from Ottawa to Kingston and Perth; (5) from Trenton, lake Ontario, to lake Huron (not completed); (6) from the Atlantic ocean to Bras d'Or lakes, Cape Breton; and (7) from Winnipeg to lake Winnipeg. By means of these canals a total waterway of 1,846 miles has been opened to navigation, the actual mileage of canals being 509.40.

\*Revised by G. S. Wrong, B.Sc., Chief of the Transportation and Public Utilities Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This Branch publishes an annual report on "Canal Statistics".