3.-Licensed Civil Aircraft in Canada, Dec. 31, 1936.

Aircraft.	Dominion and Provincial.	Private.	Flying Clubs.	Commercial.	Total.
Gross Weight,1	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Up to 2,000 lb 2,001 to 4,000 lb 4,001 to 10,000 lb Over 10,000 lb	36 14 10	65 7 1	74 2 -	76 85 75 5	251 108 86 5
Totals	60	73	76	241	450
Sea boats	1 1	3 68 2	71 4	9 - 117 115	32 1 288 129
Totals	60	73	76	241	450

¹ Total weight of aircraft with supplies and full load, skis as conditions demand.

Section 3.—Finances and Employees.

Investments.—The development of aviation requires a considerable outlay of capital not only for the provision and replacement of aircraft but also for the provision of landing fields or harbours, buildings, servicing shops., etc.

4.—Investment for Civil Aviation in Canada, 1936.

Item.	Flying Clubs.	Commercial.
	\$	S
Land and buildings. Aircraft. Tools and equipment. Furniture and office appliances. Organization expenditures.	47,018 2,788 1,690	561,198 2,742,469 275,404 35,837 1,017,312
Totals	67,179	4,632,220

Revenues and Expenses.—No statistics are available regarding expenditures on flying operations by the Dominion and Provincial Governments or by private individuals. Table 5 shows the revenues and expenditures of flying clubs and commercial flying organizations.

5.—Revenues and Expenses of Aviation in Canada, 1936.

Item.	Flying Clubs.	Commercial.
	s	\$
Total operating revenues. Total operating expenses. Net operating revenues.	182,325	2,501,24: 2,390,01: 111,22:

Personnel and Employees.—The numbers of pilots and engineers holding licences under the Controller of Civil Aviation in 1936 were as follows: private pilots 559; commercial pilots 380; limited commercial pilots 65; transport pilots 42; and air engineers 533.

In Table 6 are shown employees and salaries and wages in flying clubs and commercial flying organizations in 1936.

² May be equipped with wheels, floats or