are now producing original types especially suited to operation in Canada. Several aircraft manufacturers from England and the United States have formed branches in Canada for the assembly and service of their products. There are also a number of plants for the manufacture of landing gear, especially skis and pontoons, designed to meet the particular requirements of Canadian conditions.

The principal statistics of the aircraft industry, i.e., those establishments for which aircraft or parts are the chief product, are shown for the latest available year in the Manufactures chapter (Table 9, p. 398). However, some other firms principally engaged in the manufacture of other goods also produce aircraft. The total aircraft produced in Canada in recent years was as follows: 18 valued at \$117,689 in 1934; 58 at \$479,614 in 1935; 109 at \$1,210,910 in 1936; and 110 at \$1,461,626 in 1937. During 1937 there were imported, almost entirely from the United Kingdom and the United States, 77 aircraft valued at \$1,388,621, and 271 aeroplane engines valued at \$1,032,664.

3.—Licensed Civil Aircraft in Canada, as at Dec. 31, 1937.	3.—Licensed	Civil A	Aircraft in	ı Canada,	as :	at Dec	. 31,	1937.
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Aircraft.	Dominion and Provincial.	Private.	Flying Clubs.	Commer- cial.1	Total,
Gross Weight,2	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.	12 1	95 16 3 Nil	71 Nil "	111 95 127 9	816 132 147 9
Totals	77	114	71	342	694
Type. Sea boats	1	Nil 99 14	Nil 68	5 Nil 121 216	32 1 322 249
Totals	33	114	71	342	504

¹ Includes aircraft of international companies licensed in Canada, ² Total weight of aircraft with supplies and full load. ³ May be equipped with wheels, floats, or 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 of Provincial Governments, Flying Clubs, and Commercial Organizations for Civil Aviation in Canada, 1837.

Item.	Provincial Government.	Light Aeroplane Clubs.	Commercial.	Total.
	\$	\$	j	
Land and buildings. Aircraft. Tools and equipment. Furniture and office appliances. Organization expenditures.	415,000 3,900	31,735 83,928 9,684 4,224 2,576	772, 997 2, 792, 687 444,046 40,035 1,036,544	811,732 3,291,615 457,630 44,259 1,039,120
Totals	425,900	132,147	5,086,309	5,644,356

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 Provincial Governments, flying clubs, and commercial flying organizations.