3.—Summa	ry Statistics	of	Civil	Aviation.	1941-46—concluded
	- 9	~	~ 1 1 1 1	A T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T	TOXICAL CONCINCION

Item	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Ownership, Commercial— Up to 2,000 lb No. 2,001- 4,000 lb 4,001-10,000 lb Over 10,000 lb	109	75	33	7	117	434
	58	46	35	18	34	57
	71	61	54	53	77	124
	30	32	38	45	50	56
Ownership, Other— Up to 2,000 lb No. 2,001-4,000 lb" 4,001-10,000 lb" Over 10,000 lb"	118	57	19	. 64	52	205
	28	18	13	26	13	16
	25	28	19	34	34	52
	1	1	3	Nil	4	12
Licensed Civil Air Personnel— Commercial pilotsNo. Limited commercial pilots" Transport pilots" Private pilots" Air engineers"	77	108	67	68	96	88
	322	324	218	181	457	1,149
	158	188	235	318	485	828
	760	656	242	255	389	1,123
	832	944	983	850	962	1,269

¹ Exclusive of passengers carried between foreign stations.

² Includes employees other than crews.

³ Exclusive of freight carried between foreign stations.

⁴ Compiled on a different basis from those of the Post Office shown at p. 779.

⁵ Not available.

⁶ For Canadian carriers only.

Subsection 2.—Ground Facilities

Early ground facilities for civil aviation in Canada consisted chiefly of municipal or flying-club airports adjacent to the larger urban centres, and of numerous terminals from which commercial flying services operated, mainly into the northern mining regions. A large air terminal was built at St. Hubert, Que., seven miles east of Montreal, with immigration, customs and postal facilities available. These earlier airports formed the nucleus which, with many additions and improvements, became the chain of aerodromes constituting the Trans-Canada airways operated by the Department of Transport. The development of this airway and the use and expansion of the ground facilities for military purposes during the Second World War affected the status and facilities of many former municipal airports.

4.—Civil Airports by Type, as at Dec. 31, 1946

	Landing Surfaces				
Type	Land Only	Water Only	Land and Water	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Public Federal Government Intermediate Provincial Private Municipal airports.	20 25 49 Nil 9 8	17 4 Nil 7 17 3	Nil " " " 2	37 29 49 7 26 13	
Totals	111	48	2	161	

Subsection 3.—Aircraft

The construction in Canada of aircraft and equipment is essential to the development of flying. Before the War several manufacturers were producing original types especially suited to operation in Canada, and a number of manufacturers from England and the United States formed branches in Canada for the