

Section 3.—Civil Aviation Statistics

Aircraft.—The Canadian aircraft industry on Mar. 31, 1949, consisted of the following companies making the civilian type of aircraft named:—

Canadair Limited, Montreal, Que., manufacturers of the Canadair *North Star*, *Canadair Four* and the converted *Canadair Dakotas*;

Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Limited, Montreal, Que., manufacturers of the *Norseman*;

DeHavilland Aircraft of Canada, Limited, Toronto, Ont., manufacturers of the *Beaver*, *Chipmunk* and *Canso*;

Fairey Aviation Company of Canada, Limited, Eastern Passage, N.S., conversion of trainer aircraft;

MacDonald Bros. Aircraft, Limited, Winnipeg, Man., overhaul and conversion work;

Northwest Industries, Limited, Edmonton, Alta., overhaul and conversion work;

A. V. Roe Canada, Limited, Toronto, Ont., engaged in the design and construction of a jet-powered transport for inter-city operations, the *AVRO Jetliner*;

British Aeroplane Engines, Limited, Vancouver, B.C., overhauling work;

Canadian Pratt and Whitney Aircraft Company, Limited, Longueuil, Que., overhaul and maintenance work;

Canadian Wright, Limited, Montreal, Que., overhaul and testing work.

The principal statistics of the aircraft industry are shown for the latest available year in the Manufactures Chapter, Table 11, p. 607.

Ground Facilities.—Early ground facilities for civil aviation 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. These airports formed the nucleus which, with many additions and improvements, became the chain of airports constituting the Trans-Canada airways operated by the Department of Transport. To-day, Canada is well supplied with airports and aerodromes scattered throughout the country. The Department of Transport retained a certain number of the airports that had been constructed for war purposes and others were made available to municipalities for local use. The airports, airfields and anchorages in Canada are classified as in Table 3. At the bottom of the table a statement appears showing the airports and airfields equipped with control facilities and certain other facilities, by provinces.

3.—Airports, Airfields and Anchorages, by Provinces, as at Mar. 31, 1948

NOTE.—Department of Transport figures, unlicensed airfields and anchorages not included.

Item	P. E. I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	N. W. T.	Y.T.	Total
Airports (land).....	2	10	8	29	74	19	17	30	43	13	18	263
Airports (water).....	—	1	1	8	21	18	4	5	10	9	1	78
Totals, Landing Areas	2	11	9	37	95	37	21	35	53	22	19	341
Canadian Pacific Air- lines airports (land) and airfields.....	—	—	—	10	1	1	—	1	1	—	5	19
Canadian Pacific Air- lines airports (water) and anchorages.....	—	—	—	8	6	8	4	2	3	—	1	32
Department of Mines and Resources airports (land) and airfields....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	8	12