

Employees and Salaries and Wages.—The numbers of civil air personnel licensed in recent years are shown in Table 4, p. 876. However the figures in Table 9 include pilots and engineers in the employ of the Federal Government and of private individuals as well as those not employed at all in the ordinary sense.

9.—Employees and Salaries and Wages in Civil Aviation 1955

Class of Employee	Scheduled		Non-scheduled		Totals	
	Em- ployees	Salaries and Wages	Em- ployees	Salaries and Wages	Em- ployees	Salaries and Wages
	No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$
General officers.....	740	4,957,817	149	994,687	889	5,952,504
Clerks.....	1,480	4,141,462	174	469,006	1,654	4,610,468
Pilots.....	409	4,753,793	578	3,238,968	987	7,992,761
Co-pilots.....	404	2,318,764	77	422,730	481	2,741,494
Despatchers.....	121	625,442	47	153,249	168	778,691
Communication operators.....	820	2,548,536	39	112,557	859	2,661,093
Stewards or other attendants.....	509	1,720,555	9	21,691	518	1,742,246
Air engineers.....	503	2,552,321	306	1,232,458	809	3,784,779
Mechanics.....	2,588	10,582,937	331	1,044,905	2,919	11,627,842
Airport employees.....	1,824	6,157,205	136	355,372	1,960	6,512,577
Stores employees.....	300	996,724	46	144,811	346	1,141,535
Other employees.....	1,419	5,359,286	262	615,623	1,681	5,974,909
Totals¹.....	11,117	46,714,842	2,154	8,806,057	13,271	55,520,899

¹ Excludes 512 employees of foreign carriers domiciled in Canada.

PART VI.—OIL AND GAS PIPELINES*

A special article covering the history and development of pipeline construction in Canada appears in the 1954 Year Book at pp. 861-869. Additional information has been carried in each succeeding edition and the following Section brings pipeline development up to mid-1957.

Section 1.—Pipeline Developments

Oil Pipelines.—Most of the crude oil in Canada, both domestically produced and imported, is carried through a network of pipelines connecting batteries, refineries and ports. This transportation system has grown rapidly in recent years and, at the end of 1956, totalled 7,321 miles exclusive of the miles of loops installed parallel to the original line to increase throughput capacity. Most of this system of pipelines (5,807 miles) is in Canada and the remainder is in the United States where it is used to transport Canadian crude oil exclusively.

The two principal components of the system are the trunk pipelines of Interprovincial Pipe Line Company and Trans Mountain Oil Pipe Line Company, both originating in Edmonton, Alta. The Edmonton pipeline terminal is served by six feeder lines bringing in crude oil from the surrounding fields: Britamoil Pipe Line Company Limited, Pembina Pipe Line Limited, Imperial Pipeline Company Limited, Edmonton Pipeline Company Limited, Interprovincial Pipe Line Company, and Texaco Exploration Company.

Interprovincial Pipeline.—Interprovincial pipeline stretches 1,765 miles from Edmonton to Sarnia in Ontario, gathering crude from the three Prairie Provinces and making deliveries along the line. During 1957 the line was being extended 156 miles to Toronto. Saskatchewan oil is accepted from two pipeline companies—Mid-Saskatchewan Pipe Lines Limited at Ermine, and South Saskatchewan Pipe Line Company at Regina. Deliveries are made by Interprovincial to two other systems—B.A. Saskatchewan Pipe Line Limited at Stony Beach and Saskatoon Pipe Line Company at Mildren—and also to

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