

Air Industries and Transport Association.—Commercial flying schools that are members of the Air Industries and Transport Association numbered 55 at the end of 1957. During 1957 the number of students instructed and graduated as private pilots was 922, the number graduated as commercial pilots was 186 and 65,397 instructional hours were flown.

Royal Canadian Flying Clubs.—At the end of 1957 there were 42 flying clubs connected with the Royal Canadian Flying Clubs Association. The total membership was 9,531 and the aircraft available for instructional purposes numbered 199. During the year 1,556 students were instructed and graduated as private pilots and 186 students were graduated as commercial pilots. Instructional hours of flying totalled 112,322.

International Air Agreements.—The position of Canada in the field of aviation as well as its geographical location makes imperative co-operation with other nations of the world engaged in international civil aviation. Canada took a major part in the original discussions that led to the establishment of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) which has headquarters at Montreal, Que. A special article on The International Civil Aviation Organization and Canada's Participation Therein appears in the 1952-53 Year Book, pp. 820-827.

In recent years Canada has been a signatory to agreements concerning civil aviation with Australia, New Zealand, Belgium, Denmark, France, Ireland, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Section 2.—Air Services

Air transport services are grouped into two broad classes—Scheduled Services and Non-scheduled Services. The first group provides regular point-to-point service on scheduled advertised routes and the second group includes:—

- (1) Specific Point Services from a designated base to specific points on the basis of unit rates that may be undertaken as the traffic warrants and that are not on a time schedule;
- (2) Chartered Services operated on the basis of the private chartering of an entire aircraft for a specific trip;
- (3) Contract Air Services which operate on one or more specific contracts—these do not operate on a time schedule nor need the contractor take the entire space of the aircraft; and
- (4) Specialty Air Services concerned with large-scale forestry and utility surveys according to some specific agreement.

Trans-Canada Air Lines.—During 1957, TCA flew 1,385,777,000 passenger-miles, carrying 2,392,713 passengers. Ton-miles of air freight totalled 12,903,000, air express 2,575,000 and mail 9,855,000.

During the year the company introduced a non-stop air service between Toronto and Vancouver, reducing the travel time to seven hours. A non-stop Atlantic service was also inaugurated between Toronto and the United Kingdom, and a daily transcontinental flight was routed through Windsor, Ont. Operations with the propeller-turbine Viscounts were extended to London, Ont., Quebec City, Saguenay, Sept Îles, Moncton, Fredericton, Saint John, Yarmouth, Halifax and Boston.

During 1958 a third Super Constellation transcontinental flight was inaugurated including non-stop service between Edmonton and Toronto and other direct services were begun between Calgary and Saskatoon, Toronto and Moncton, and Montreal and Halifax. Viscount service was extended to 12 more Canadian communities. The international route pattern was broadened to include Belgium, Switzerland and the Island of Antigua in the West Indies. Non-stop flights were begun between Montreal and Paris as well as a shortened transatlantic operation between Vancouver and London. Fifteen weekly flights in each direction were scheduled across the Atlantic during the peak summer traffic.