

Table 7 shows the number of civil air personnel and airport licences in force and the number of civil aircraft registered at the end of each of the years 1958 to 1962.

7.—Personnel and Airport Licences in Force and Aircraft Registered as at Dec. 31, 1958-62

Item	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Personnel Licences in Force—					
Pilot—					
Glider.....	304	376	444	503	582
Private.....	9,034	10,596	14,701	14,597	15,979
Commercial.....	2,548	2,338	2,319	1,996	2,251
Senior commercial.....	423	407	439	381	356
Airline transport.....	1,069	1,179	1,250	1,287	1,342
Totals, Pilot Licences.....	13,378	14,896	19,153	18,764	20,510
Air navigators.....	108	104	96	90	94
Air traffic controllers.....	631	722	763	788	807
Flight engineers.....	49	54	57	52	28
Aircraft maintenance engineers.....	2,043	1,863	1,953	1,824	2,109
Airport Licences in Force.....	452	456	483	546	589
Aircraft Registered—					
Commercial.....	1,879	1,880	1,863	1,970	1,979
Private.....	2,438	2,780	3,251	3,708	4,088
State.....	192	197	204	207	176
Totals, Aircraft Registered.....	4,509	4,857	5,318	5,885	6,243

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 write-up brings pipeline development up to the end of 1961. DBS pipeline statistics were undergoing revision at time of writing and 1962 figures were not ready for presentation in this edition. Summary of the previous series appears in the 1962 Year Book at pp. 835-836.

Oil Pipelines.—At the end of 1962, oil pipeline mileage in Canada totalled just under 10,000 miles. Most of this is used mainly for transporting crude oil but a few systems carry natural gas liquids or refined petroleum products. The two main trunk crude-oil pipeline systems originate in Edmonton, one extending eastward to Toronto and the other southwestward to Vancouver and the State of Washington. In 1961, 1,115 miles of oil pipeline were laid but less than half that amount was constructed in 1962.

British Columbia's important new pipeline system, Western Pacific Products & Crude Oil Pipelines Ltd. was completed late in 1961 and deliveries began in January 1962. The pipeline extends from Taylor in northeastern British Columbia to Kamloops where it joins the Trans Mountain pipeline which serves Vancouver and the United States Puget Sound area. During 1962, Western Pacific doubled the capacity of its line to 45,000 bbl. a day by installing new pumping units. Trans-Prairie Pipelines, Ltd. added a 25-mile 8-inch loop to its Boundary Lake-to-Taylor system in the Peace River area to take care of the sharply increased demand for British Columbia oil.

Most of the new crude oil pipelines constructed in Alberta were field gathering lines: Pembina Pipe Line Ltd. added 51 miles of gathering line extensions in the Pembina, Willesden Green and adjacent fields; Federated Pipe Lines Ltd. laid 21 miles of extensions to the Swan Hills gathering system; and the Twining and Twining North fields were

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