

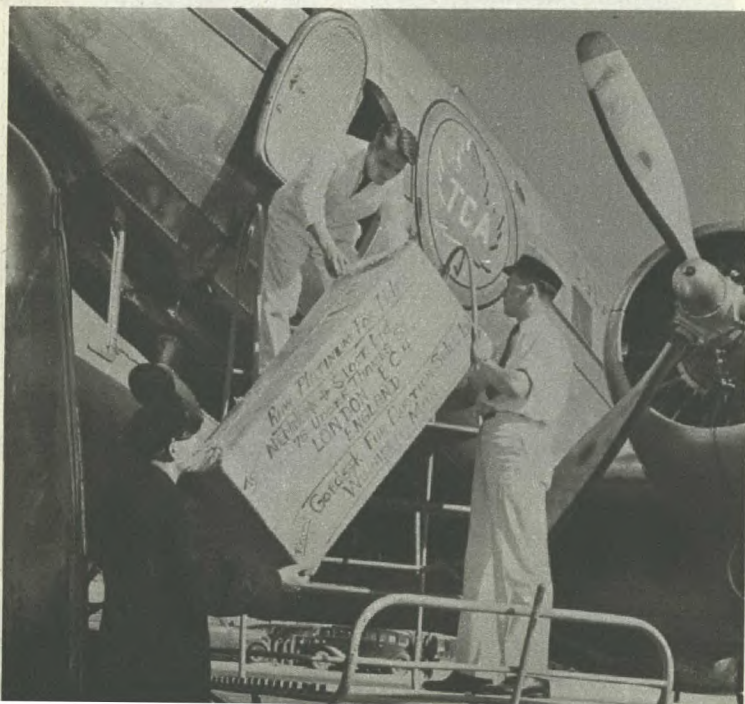
lated tourist traffic from the United States. Extensive services are being developed to cater to the growing volume of visitors. In 1948, American tourists spent in Canada some \$270,000,000, and a figure of \$300,000,000 is estimated for 1949.

Air Transportation

Natural conditions, combined with the flying experience gained by many Canadians in the First World War, stimulated an early development of air transportation in Canada. The spacious undeveloped northern areas provided scope for pioneer air operations. The first regular freight and passenger service was inaugurated in 1924 into northern Quebec. A rapid expansion followed, and air transportation played an important part in the opening up of mineral resources throughout the Precambrian Shield during the mining boom of the '30's, when Canadian airways carried the greatest freight tonnage in the world. "Bush flying" still continues to play a vital role in the economic life of Canada's northland.

A growing number of air services and landing fields across Canada became the basis for a transcontinental Canadian airway. Trans-Canada Airlines, a government corporation, was created in 1937, and the construction of a chain of terminal airports and emergency landing fields was begun that year. By the end of 1938 a daily service was in operation from Montreal to Vancouver, with passenger, mail and express facilities. In 1939, with the completion of the Maritimes link, the transcontinental airway became a reality.

T.C.A. plane takes on a consignment of platinum fur pelts for London, England.



Trans-Canada Airlines trans-Atlantic plane in flight.

Trans-Canada Airlines now operates 7,759 miles (12,492 kilometers) of air routes in Canada, with routes to New York, other United States centres, and Bermuda. A trans-Atlantic service was established during the war, and there are now nine flights each week from Montreal to London, and three to Prestwick, Scotland.

Canadian Pacific Airlines, founded in 1942 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, now operates 9,770 miles of air routes in Canada, mostly into the northern areas. This company has become one of the greatest air cargo carriers in the world. In 1949, Canadian Pacific Airlines opened a service across the Pacific to Australia and New Zealand, and it has been designated by the Canadian government to operate between Canada and the Far East by way of Alaska and the Aleutian Islands.

Canadian aviation continues to grow, both in response to increasing domestic requirements and as an important link in world air coverage, thanks to Canada's strategic position on the direct air routes of the Northern Hemisphere and her acquired experience in development of efficient air transportation services.