

1.—Operating Statistics of Trans-Canada Air Lines, 1953-62

Year	Traffic				Operating Revenue			Operating Expenditure	Operating Surplus
	Revenue Passenger ¹		Revenue Commodity ²	Mail	Passenger	Freight and Mail	Total ³		
	No.	'000 passenger-miles	'000 ton-miles	'000 ton-miles	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000		
1953.....	1,307,810	759,320	7,947	5,374	48,243	11,898	62,237	61,434	+803
1954.....	1,438,349	852,476	10,193	6,942	53,124	13,077	68,764	67,732	+1,033
1955.....	1,682,195	969,392	12,175	7,704	61,105	14,314	77,428	76,771	+657
1956.....	2,072,912	1,191,784	14,476	8,613	74,479	15,639	91,306	89,197	+2,109
1957.....	2,392,713	1,385,777	15,478	9,855	86,524	16,055	104,996	96,680	+8,315
1958.....	2,785,523	1,625,689	15,395	10,386	101,553	17,407	120,555	108,130	+12,425
1959.....	3,209,197	1,828,902	17,753	10,905	114,339	18,293	134,679	120,120	+14,559
1960.....	3,440,303	2,050,600	20,868	11,593	127,596	19,307	148,987	134,263	+14,724
1961.....	3,712,068	2,481,122	24,091	11,934	143,301	19,466	165,436	143,370	+22,066
1962.....	3,865,408	2,659,578	29,827	12,862	158,792	21,914	183,473	152,821	+30,652

¹ Includes non-scheduled service.² Includes excess baggage and express.³ Includes other revenue.

Canadian Pacific Air Lines Limited.—Canadian Pacific Air Lines operates a 45,287-mile route pattern linking five continents as well as major cities in Canada. This pattern comprises 6,900 domestic route miles, including 2,450 miles on Canadian mainline service.

In 1962, CPA carried 461,658 passengers, a greater number than in any other year since the company's inception in 1942. The increase in passenger load, on both domestic and international routes, amounted to 18.6 p.c. over 1961. The revenue passenger-miles showed a 32.8-p.c. advance to 799,111,166, indicating greater mileage travelled per passenger.

CPA's international routes, 37,600 miles in extent, operate from Vancouver to Honolulu, Fiji, New Zealand and Australia on the South Pacific service; to Japan and Hong Kong via the Great Circle Route across the North Pacific; from Vancouver, Calgary and Edmonton to Amsterdam via the Polar Route; and across the Atlantic from Montreal to Portugal, Spain and Italy. A South American network serves Mexico City, Lima, Santiago and Buenos Aires. Three services link Mexico with Windsor, Toronto and Montreal in Eastern Canada and Vancouver in the West. In Canada, CPA operates a mainline transcontinental service linking Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto and Montreal and a domestic network of north-south routes in British Columbia, Alberta and the Yukon Territory.

CPA's fleet of aircraft consists of five Douglas Super DC-8's, five Bristol Britannias, three Douglas DC-6B's, one Douglas DC-6AB, five Convair 240's and three Douglas DC-3's. The international routes are served by the Super DC-8's and the Bristol Britannias and the domestic routes are served by the other aircraft. The transcontinental route is served by Super DC-8's.

Independent Airlines.—In addition to the two major Canadian air carriers—Trans-Canada Air Lines and Canadian Pacific Air Lines Limited—there are four domestic air carriers licensed to operate scheduled commercial air services in Canada, namely, Eastern Provincial Airways Limited, Gander, Nfld.; Quebecair, Inc., Rimouski, Que.; TransAir Limited, Winnipeg, Man.; and Pacific Western Airlines Limited, Vancouver, B.C.

Licensed Canadian air carriers operating in Canada as at Mar. 31, 1962 held valid operating certificates covering 43 scheduled, 157 flying training, and 1,244 other non-scheduled and specialty services. These non-scheduled services, in addition to providing effective access to sections of Canada that are inaccessible by other means of transportation, act as