

Its fleet consisted of 16 Douglas DC-8 jetliners and 23 Vickers Vanguard and 39 Vickers Viscount turbo-prop aircraft. The company became committed in 1965 to the purchase of 16 new jets to be delivered in 1967. These, together with eight others specified in 1963 and 1964 for delivery in 1966, will increase Air Canada's fleet of jets to 40 by June 1967.

1.—Operating Statistics of Air Canada, 1956-65

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		
1956.....	2,072,912	1,191,784	14,476	8,613	74,479	15,639	91,308	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	2,639,578	28,827	12,862	158,792	21,914	183,473	152,821	+30,652
1963.....	3,966,547	2,887,239	35,781	13,859	167,653	24,088	199,390	161,816	+37,574
1964.....	4,180,349	3,150,956	45,590	15,731	177,091	27,684	213,909	175,752	+38,157
1965.....	4,753,395	3,715,635	61,662	17,287	209,926	31,839	250,126	206,133	+44,998

¹ Includes non-scheduled service.

² Includes excess baggage and express.

³ Includes other revenue.

Canadian Pacific Airlines Limited.—CPA in 1965 operated a 52,000-mile route pattern linking five continents and major cities of Canada. This included 7,000 miles of Canadian routes, 2,450 miles of which was transcontinental service. In 1965, the airline carried 630,816 passengers, the largest number since the company's formation in 1942. Revenue passenger-miles showed a substantial gain to 1,144,936,000, passing the billion-mile-mark for the first time.

CPA's international routes, 45,000 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 via Calgary and Edmonton to Amsterdam on the Polar Route, and across the Atlantic from Toronto and Montreal to Holland, the Azores, Portugal, Spain and Italy. A South American network serves Mexico, Peru, Chile and Argentina from Montreal, Toronto and Windsor in Eastern Canada and from Vancouver and Calgary in the West. Within Canada a transcontinental service links Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto and Montreal and a network of north-south routes serves British Columbia, the Yukon and western Alberta.

CPA's fleet consists of 17 aircraft—six Douglas DC-8 jets, eight Douglas DC-6Bs and three Douglas DC-3s. Four DC-8 series 63, the so-called 'stretched jets', are on order for delivery during 1967. These aircraft will carry 205 passengers in CPA's seat plan. The international and transcontinental routes are served by DC-8 jets, with the propeller types flying on the shorter domestic lines.

Independent Airlines.—In addition to the two major Canadian air carriers—Air Canada and Canadian Pacific Airlines Limited—there are four domestic air carriers licensed to operate scheduled commercial air services in Canada, namely, Eastern Provincial Airways (1963) Ltd., Gander, Nfld.; Quebecair, Rimouski, Que.; TransAir Limited, Winnipeg, Man.; and Pacific Western Airlines Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.

Licensed Canadian air carriers operating in Canada as at Mar. 31, 1966 held valid operating certificates covering 38 scheduled, 168 flying training, and 1,595 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,