

throughout the industry, with virtually all major air carriers reporting notable traffic growth. Total scheduled seat miles offered were 6,387,000,000, up 17 p.c. and revenue passenger-miles flown exceeded 4,193,000,000, an increase of 18 p.c. The passenger-load factor rose from 65 p.c. in 1965 to 66 p.c. in 1966.

North American passenger-miles flown, which represented almost three quarters of Air Canada's scheduled passenger traffic, increased 15 p.c. as the airline introduced additional services on most major domestic routes; 2,984,000,000 domestic passenger-miles were flown in 1966 compared with 2,591,000,000 in 1965. There was a 26-p.c. increase in scheduled transatlantic passenger traffic. On the routes to Florida, Bermuda, the Bahamas and the Caribbean, passenger-miles flown exceeded 394,000,000, up 28 p.c. over 1965.

For the fifth successive year there was a marked expansion in commodity traffic in 1966, air freight increasing 33 p.c. to 74,500,000 ton-miles. Air express rose 13 p.c. to 6,000,000 ton-miles. This exceptional growth was the result of added jet freighter capabilities as well as the rapidly growing awareness by the business community of the advantages of air transport in marketing plans.

At the end of 1966, Air Canada was operating over 63,692 unduplicated route miles, linking Canada, the United States, the British Isles, Continental Europe and the Caribbean. At year-end, its fleet consisted of 18 Douglas DC-8s, 6 DC-9s, 23 Vickers Vanguard and 39 Vickers Viscount turbo-prop aircraft. The Company also had four stretched DC-8 and 12 stretched DC-9 aircraft on order, scheduled for delivery in 1967, the addition of which increased to 40 Air Canada's fleet of pure jets by the end of that year. Announcement was made in early 1968 of the ordering of three 368-passenger Boeing 747 jetliners for delivery in 1971, to be used on transcontinental and transatlantic routes.

1.—Operating Statistics of Air Canada, 1957-66

Year	Traffic				Operating Revenue			Operating Expenses	Operating Profit
	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		
1957.....	2,392,713	1,385,777	15,478	9,855	86,524	16,055	104,996	103,500	1,496
1958.....	2,785,523	1,625,689	15,395	10,386	101,553	17,407	120,555	118,041	2,514
1959.....	3,209,197	1,828,902	17,753	10,905	114,339	18,293	134,679	132,265	2,413
1960.....	3,440,303	2,050,600	20,868	11,593	127,596	19,307	148,987	147,934	1,052
1961.....	3,712,068	2,481,122	24,091	11,934	143,301	19,466	165,436	163,292	2,144
1962.....	3,865,408	2,659,578	29,827	12,862	158,792	21,914	183,473	176,078	7,395
1963.....	3,966,547	2,887,239	35,781	13,859	167,653	24,088	199,390	188,122	11,268
1964.....	4,189,349	3,150,956	45,590	15,731	177,091	27,684	213,910	203,527	10,383
1965.....	4,753,395	3,715,635	61,662	17,287	209,926	31,839	250,126	237,401	12,725
1966.....	5,293,561	4,331,583	80,917	19,081	243,877	36,924	289,943	275,990	13,953

¹ Includes non-scheduled service.

² Includes excess baggage and express.

³ Includes other revenue.

Canadian Pacific Air Lines Limited.—CPA in 1966 operated a 57,346-mile route pattern linking five continents and major cities of Canada. This included 6,882 miles of Canadian routes, 2,444 miles of which were transcontinental service. In 1966 the airline carried 738,857 passengers, the largest number since the company's formation in 1942. Revenue passenger-miles showed a substantial gain to 1,280,008,232 from 1,144,936,000 in the previous year.

CPA's international routes, 50,464 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