

is therefore compatible with similar systems introduced in recent years by most major trading nations".

Although the "one-run" technique of reproducing documents incorporated in the CTDAS will largely benefit Canadian exports, the possibility is being reviewed of aligning certain Canadian import documents that are completed by exporters shipping to Canada.

Trade — first quarter '73

Seasonally-adjusted imports of \$1,888 million in March, carried the first-quarter level to \$5,458 million, up \$463 million or 9.3 per cent from the fourth quarter of 1972. Following a steady rise since early 1971, first-quarter 1973 imports stood 22.9 percent above the seasonally-adjusted level for the same period of 1972.

As first-quarter adjusted exports rose by \$200 million or 3.6 per cent to \$5,764 million, the adjusted merchandise-trade surplus dropped to \$263 million from the \$569-million peak level in the fourth quarter of 1972. The contraction occurred entirely in Canada's trade with overseas countries, as imports rose \$270 million while exports declined by \$31 million.

Unadjusted March imports, at \$1,862 million, were \$346 million or 23 per cent more than in March 1972, with \$287 million or 83 per cent of the increase originating in the United States. Imports from Japan declined 13 per cent to \$87 million from an unusually high level of \$101 million a year earlier. Advancing imports of automotive products, industrial machinery, aircraft and food accounted for about \$175 million or 60 per cent of the import growth from the United States. Crude oil, food, non-ferrous metals, broad-woven fabrics and chemicals represented over half of the \$60-million year-over-year in overseas imports.

In the first quarter of 1973, imports reached \$5,186 million, up \$960 million or 23 per cent from those of a year ear-

lier. More than three-quarters of the rise (\$750 million) was from the United States, including an increase of about \$475 million in automotive products, industrial machinery, aircraft and food. Imports from other countries were up \$210 million, with increases from the European Economic Community (as constituted before January 1973) and "other countries" each accounting for some \$60 million. Imports from Latin America increased \$37 million, other Commonwealth countries \$29 million and Britain \$21 million, while those from Japan remained practically unchanged. Crude oil, food, automotive products, broad-woven fabrics and communication equipment accounted for half of the advance in overseas imports.

Canada's trade fair program, 1973-74

The following is a list of trade fairs for the remainder of this fiscal year at which the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce will sponsor exhibits.

June — World Gas Exhibition, Nice: June 3-8.

American Book Sellers Association Exhibition, Los Angeles.

U.S.A. International Book Exhibition, Las Vegas.

Women's Apparel Show (solo), Los Angeles: June 13-16.

July — Retail Jewellers' of America Convention and International Jewellery Trade Fair, New York: July 29 — August 1.

August — Izmir International Trade Fair, Izmir: August 20 — September 20.

International Trade Fair, Algiers: August 31 — September 16.

September — International Exhibition of Machinery, Equipment and Instruments for the Timber and Woodworking Industry (Lesdrevmash), Moscow: September 5-19.

Frankfurt Book Fair, Frankfurt.
Japanese Meat Promotion, Tokyo, Osaka.

International Trade Fair, Algiers.

October — Tel Aviv International Trade Fair, Tel Aviv: October 23-31.

NCWA Junior Fashion Fair, London.

Women's Wear Show (solo), London.

International Book Production Exhibition, London.

Commonwealth Book Fair, London.

Japanese International Aerospace Show, Tokyo: October 5-11.

Hickory Furniture Mart, Hickory, N.C.: October 19-26.

U.S. Sailboat Show, Annapolis.

Japanese Auto Industry and Parts Show, Tokyo.

November — 30th Interstoff (International Clothing & Textiles), Frankfurt.

Inter-Ocean 73, Duesseldorf: November 13-18.

Industrialized Building Exposition and Congress (INBEX), Chicago: November 27-29.

Woman's Apparel Show (solo), New York.

January 1974 — Hotelympia '74, London: January 10-18.

International Record and Music Publishing Market (MIDEM), Cannes.

National Association of Home Builders Show, Dallas (Institutional only).

Annual Fisheries Promotion, Boston.

February — Men's Wear Show (solo), London.

March — International Brussels Book Fair, Brussels.

American Association of School Administrators Convention, San Francisco.

Toronto Canada's busiest airport

Passenger traffic at Toronto International Airport in the first nine months of 1972 totalled 5.8 million, compared to 5.1 million in the corresponding period in 1971, according to Statistics Canada.

During the same period traffic at Montreal International Airport totalled 4.2 million passengers compared to 3.8 million the previous year.

International charter passenger traffic at Toronto totalled 560,995, compared to 483,312 a year earlier. Passenger traffic at other Canadian airports (1971 figures in brackets): Vancouver, 2.4 million (2.1 million); Calgary 1.1 million (996,186); Winnipeg, 1 million (962,419); Ottawa, 776,840 (715,212); Halifax, 649,027 (547,244); Edmonton International, 573,708 (496,832); Edmonton Industrial, 333,491 (287,567); Victoria, 225,819 (202,563); Windsor, 205,045 (195,560); Thunder Bay, 160,118 (145,388); Saint John 106,372 (101,008); London, 142,482 (128,322); Gander, 86,889 (74,497).

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