

pitals alone and, when the service is extended to the other cities, it will have to produce 100,000 bottles of blood a year.

The first Blood Transfusion Depot was opened in Vancouver in 1947 and by the end of 1952 complete coverage was achieved in all provinces except Ontario, Quebec and Newfoundland. In 1949 a depot was established in Montreal for the area west of Three Rivers and it is

**TRADE WITH FAR EAST**

There is every indication that final 1957 figures will reveal that Canada's trade with the principal countries of the Far East topped the high level established in 1956. Mr. W. D. Wallace, Area Trade Officer for Asia, writes in the March issue of "Foreign Trade". More important, this was accomplished in the face of adverse economic conditions in many of these countries in the second half of 1957. On the basis of statistics for the first nine months of the year, Canada's exports to the area were running at an annual rate of \$192 million and imports at \$108 million. In the previous year, exports totalled \$167 million and imports \$106 million.

Japan continues to dominate our trade in the Far East, taking 80 per cent of Canadian exports to the area and supplying 57 per cent of our imports from these countries. The Philippines is the second most important market, followed by Hong Kong and South Korea. Malaya and Singapore come next to Japan as a source of Canadian imports, followed by Hong Kong and Mainland China.

The outstanding feature of Canada's trade with the Far East is that, although this area provides a market for a wide range of Canadian goods, a relatively few products - including wheat, barley, flaxseed, flour, iron ore and products, metals, asbestos fibres, pulp and paper, aluminium and fertilizers - make up the greater part of exports by value.

Here, country by country, are some of the highlights of Canadian trade with this area in 1957.

Japan-Canadian trade with Japan reaped the benefit of the economic prosperity that prevailed there throughout 1956 and the first half of 1957. Despite the recession that followed and that brought tighter credit and import controls, Canada's exports to Japan for 1957 will reach a record of over \$140 million and imports will be close to the 1956 record of \$60 million. Although we sell the Japanese a wide range of goods, our major exports include wheat, barley, flaxseed, iron ore, pulp and paper, metals and asbestos. We import from Japan mainly textiles, toys, pipe casings, plywood, oranges, and canned fish. Japan will continue to be an important market for Canadian foodstuffs and raw materials but a more cautious purchasing policy, with emphasis

expected that a depot will be opened in Quebec City for eastern Quebec at some future date. Plans have been made to extend the service to Newfoundland in the autumn of 1958.

The proposed extension of the Blood Transfusion Service to Toronto and points north and east brings within sight the original objective of a complete national coverage, Mr. Monteith said.

on quality and price, will be the guiding principle in this market.

South Korea-South Korea continues to offer a limited market for Canadian products such as fertilizers, newsprint, steel sheets, and synthetic fibres. Imports are financed mainly through United States aid and little change is expected in 1958.

The Philippines-Canada's second largest market in the Far East, the Philippines is an important buyer of Canadian flour, newsprint paper, fertilizer, and machinery. In July 1957 a new tariff code was introduced and in it the tariff on Canadian flour was more than doubled. Although the reduction in tariff preferences for United States goods will eventually mean greater opportunities for Canadian suppliers, it is Japan and other Asian countries that may dominate this trade. Economic conditions are adverse at present and Canadian exporters will be fortunate if they can maintain their shipments at close to the 1957 figure.

Taiwan-The foreign trade of Taiwan (the Nationalist Republic of China) continues to be closely associated with Japan and the United States. Japan supplies about 50 per cent of the island's needs and the United States through its aid programmes furnishes about 20 per cent. During the past year, Canada's exports to Taiwan almost doubled, with significant increases in sulphite pulp, electrical apparatus, asbestos fibres and aluminum. On the other hand, imports into Canada from Taiwan fell, mainly as a result of the drop in shipments of black tea.

Hong Kong-Canada's trade with Hong Kong continued to increase during 1957, but the pattern is changing. We are supplying larger quantities of raw materials for the colony's growing industries and are in turn buying larger amounts of finished goods. Because the colony is an important entrepôt centre for many of the countries in the Far East it offers a considerable market for various types of manufactured goods. This particular trade, of course, fluctuates, depending upon economic conditions in the other areas which purchase through Hong Kong. In 1958, prospects appear best for suppliers of raw materials for the various industries.