

Canada's trade with the Latin American republics has risen greatly from pre-war levels during the past five years. European competition for the time being has been cut off and Pan American countries are very receptive to Canadian products. Trade must move both ways, however, and increased shipments of strategic raw materials from the Pan American are feeding Canada's industries.

Canada is taking advantage of the enlarged opportunities for trade which Latin America offers. Furthermore, Canada does not compete in important products with any Latin American country except Argentina.

Brazil is a heavy importer of Canadian newsprint and a market for general machinery, asbestos, rubber products, iron and steel, non-ferrous metals and copper. The same demands exist, in varying degrees, in other Latin-American countries.

Canada exports meat and wheat, and she imports cotton from Brazil, sugar from Cuba, oil from Venezuela or Mexico, citrus fruits from whatever country can produce them cheapest, and all the other tropical products that a northern country can use.

Latin American countries offer a promising post-war market for Canadian products. The high standards and excellent quality of Canadian goods have earned them an enviable reputation in the Latin Americas and enlarged possibilities of post-war trade exist in this field. An immense area as yet only partly developed, Latin America has a large population but industrialization has proceeded slowly. These factors contribute to a steadily growing market for manufactured goods, which is reflected in increased trade with Canada.

Exports from Canada to representative Latin American countries and value of goods imported from them in 1939 as compared with 1943;

(000's omitted)

	1939		1943	
	Exp. \$	Imp. \$	Exp. \$	Imp. \$
Argentina	4,117	4,406	3,677	10,198
Brazil	4,407	1,111	4,964	4,800
Chile	957	226	1,028	596
Colombia	1,781	5,437	1,338	5,021
Peru	1,245	601	766	692
Cuba	1,497	889	2,416	8,552
Venezuela	1,702	1,943	735	6,004
Mexico	3,004	479	8,330	12,503