

West Indies amounted to \$172,468 during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1936. (See Table No. I). During the same period, total imports from the British West Indies were valued at \$17,189,253. The value of the trade which may be affected is, therefore, about one per cent of total imports from the West Indies.

The smallness of the trade involved may be further stressed by pointing out that during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1936, total imports through the customs ports of Halifax and Saint John alone were valued at \$22,595,062. The value of trade which may be affected is, therefore, about 0.8 per cent of the total value of the imports handled by these two ports.

It may also be pointed out, (1) That West Indian citrus fruits and fresh vegetables have always found their chief sales in the Maritime Provinces, the Province of Quebec, and the section of Ontario within the Montreal distributing area. The natural route for products entering these markets from the West Indies is through Canadian ports, and they will probably continue to hold all or most of the import trade for these areas in the commodities under discussion, particularly as they still enjoy a substantial tariff advantage over United States ports except in the case of oranges during the months from January to April. Certain quantities of these products may enter Canada through United States ports, but they will go chiefly, if not entirely, to the markets of Toronto and Western Ontario from which they have been debarred in the past by the long freight hauls from Canadian ports. It is estimated, on the basis of imports for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1936, that the total volume of trade which may be diverted amounts to about 31 carloads. (See Table No. II)

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939  
(M19. 26, J 4, volume 220, pages C149883-C150385)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES  
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES  
CANADA

