

“ lar notions regarding Indian wheat were utterly fallacious
“ and erroneous.”

289. It was at one time thought probable that Russia and Hungary would not only grow enough wheat to supply the European markets, but also the general markets of the world, but that idea is no longer entertained. The total wheat crop in Russia in 1886 was 172,000,000 bushels, and was estimated at 216,000,000 for 1887, and the following are the latest available figures of exports since 1880 :

EXPORT OF WHEAT FROM RUSSIA, 1880-1886.

YEAR.	Total Exported.	Exported to United Kingdom.
	Bushels.	Bushels.
1880.....	36,565,653	5,376,605
1881.....	48,972,597	7,553,745
1882.....	76,373,532	17,874,513
1883.....	83,777,096	24,913,956
1884.....	67,719,720	10,034,473
1885.....	91,754,000	22,354,535
1886.....	6,945,236

290. In this country, also, with its large and ever increasing population, it is probable that a larger demand for home consumption, which is also very small at present in proportion to population, will accompany increased production, and that the surplus for export will not assume any very large proportions. In the report on the Foreign Commerce of the United States, Mr. Switzler says (p. 30): “ Russia seems to be losing its hold as a source of wheat supply to the British market, while British India is making rapid strides, increasing its share of this very important trade.” The Statist, however (Supplement, 11th Feb., 1888), says: “ The shipments of Russia have only

Exports of wheat from Russia.

Russian exports of wheat likely to vary.