

Later Operations of 1935-36.—The Board proceeded to obtain first-hand information on the overseas situation. Mr. Cecil Lamont was sent to the United Kingdom and the Continent in this regard and also to inform the overseas traders with respect to the Board's policy. In May, 1936, Mr. McIvor; Mr. H. Cockfield of the advertising firm of Cockfield, Brown and Company; and Dr. W. F. Geddes, Chemist of the Board of Grain Commissioners, were sent overseas with the main object of seeing what could be done to promote the use of Canadian wheat. As a result, Mr. R. V. Biddulph was appointed as European Commissioner of the Board in October. Mr. Biddulph's headquarters are in London, England, and he has since been working with the Board and with Canadian advertising agents in advertising Canadian wheat, particularly among the millers and bakers.

In addition, the Secretary of the Board, Mr. C. B. Davidson, made an analysis of the trade between wheat importing and exporting countries. These data and a report by Dr. Geddes were presented in evidence before the Royal Grain Inquiry Commission.

It was the policy of the Board to divide wheat sales during 1935-36 in such a way that the 1935-36 crop would be sold before the end of the crop year, if possible, and that any wheat or contracts carried over would be those of the old wheat taken over from the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd.

At the end of July, 1936, the position of the Board was as follows:—

(a) The amount of the 1935 wheat crop on hand was 2,030,761 bushels.

(b) Of the holdings of the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd., the remaining amount was 82,667,891 bushels.

The total holdings of the Board were thus reduced from 295,376,167 bushels at the end of November, 1935, to 84,698,652 bushels on July 31, 1936. While the world movement of wheat during the crop year was at a very low level, Canada was able to secure a large proportion of the small trade partly because of crop failures in Argentina and the United States. Toward the end of the crop year demand was also quickened as the 1936 crops of North America were ravaged by drought.

When the final accounting on the 1935 crop was made after the last sales in November, 1936, the loss on the Board's operations was fixed at \$11,858,104.18. Naturally then, the participation certificates distributed to the producers were valueless.

THE BOARD IN 1936-37.

It has been seen that the Board carried 84,698,652 bushels of wheat and contracts into the new crop year. With short crops in both Canada and the United States and an improved demand, prices rose fairly steadily throughout the crop year and, from the 1936-37 Report of the Board, it is seen that most of the old wheat holdings of the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd., were disposed of at a net profit of \$9,628,881.31. At July 31, 1937, the remainder of this wheat amounted to 6,964,000 bushels of futures contracts which were being held against seed requirements for the 1938 crop. The latter procedure was necessary because of the particularly destructive drought in Saskatchewan in 1937.

In April, 1936, the 1930 Wheat Crop Equalization Payments Act was passed by the Dominion Parliament. This Act provided \$6,521,026.16 to allow the Provincial