# LONDON ๕ CAMBRIDGE ECONOMIC SERVICE 

 ISSUED IN CO-OPERATION WITH THE HARVARD UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC RESEARCHMONTHLY BULLETIN VOLUME V .<br>buLLETIN I.<br>JAN. 24th, 1927

Strictly Private. Copyright. Not for Publication.
PUBLISHED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF LONDON \& CAMBRIDGE ECONOMIC SERVICE, CARE OF THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS. AT HOUGHTON ST., ALDWYCH, LONDON, W.C. 2

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Sir W. H. Beveridae, K.C.e. (Chairman) - London Sehool of Eeonomics.
Professor A. L. Bowley, Sc.D., F.B.A. . . London School of Economics.
Mr. J. M. Keynes, C.B. . . . . . . . . Economics Department of University of Cambridge.
Mr. D. H. Robertson
Mr. C. Tennyson, C.M.G. . .. . . . . . Federation oi British Industries.
Sir Charles Addis, K.C.M.G. (Hoh. Treasiorer)

## EDITORIAL COMMITTEE FOR 1927.

Sir W. H. Beveribge, K.C.b.
Lonton School of Econamics.
Professor A. L. Bowley (Edifor)
Mr. J. M. Keynes, C.B . . . . . . . Economics Department of University of Cambridge.
Mr. F. Lavingion Economics Department of University of Cambridge.
Mr. H. Damton
London School of Economics.
Mr. T. Gregory
Londan School of Economics.
Sir Chakies Addis, K.C.M.G.
G. I. Serwsitz (Schatary).

Annual Subscription for the Full Service, $£ 6$.

For particulars, apply to the Secretary, London 8 Cambridge Economic Service, Howghton Street, Aldwych, W.C.2. Telephone: Halborn 5671-5673.

## Calendar of Chief Events of Economic Importance

(with special reference to Great Britain)

## 1927.

JAN. 1-Indian Bank rate raised from 4 to $5 \%$.
-Latvian ,, ,, reduced ,, 8 to $7 \%$.
11-German ,, ,, ,, , 6 to $5 \%$.
12-Belgian ", ,, ,, 7 to $6 \frac{1}{2} \%$.
13-Indian , ,, raised ,, 5 to $6 \%$.

17-Government decided to send reinforcements to Shanghai.

18-Austrian Bank rate reduced from 7 to $6 \frac{1}{2} \%$.

FEB. 1-Increased freight rates in force on British railways.
3-French Bank rate reduced from $6 \frac{1}{2}$ to $5 \frac{1}{2} \%$.
4-Austrian ,, ", , $6 \frac{1}{2}$ to $6 \%$.
9-Belgian ,, ,, ,, $6 \frac{1}{2}$ to $6 \%$.
10-Indian ,, ,, raised ,, 6 to $7 \%$.
-Report of Blanesburgh Committee on Unemployment Insurance.
11-Polish Bank rate reduced from $9 \frac{1}{2}$ to $9 \%$.
16-Railway Companies and Unions reached agreement to restore guaranteed week suspended after General Strike.
18-Canadian Minister appointed to Washington.
22-Report of Colwyn Committee on National Debt and Taxation.

MAR. 8-Prague rate reduced from $5 \frac{1}{2}$ to $5 \%$.
9-Japanese ,, ,, , 6.57 to $5.84 \%$.
11-Polish ,, ,, 9 to $8 \frac{1}{2} \%$.
22—Finnish ,, ,, $7 \frac{1}{2}$ to $7 \%$.
31-End of financial year, Public Revenue, $£ 806 \mathrm{Mn}$.
Public Expenditure, $£ 842 \mathrm{Mn}$.

APRIL 11-Budget. Income tax Schedule A to be payable in one instalment.
$£ 12 \mathrm{Mn}$. taken from Road Fund.
Brewers' credit reduced by further month.
Duties on imported motor tyres and table ware.
Increased duties on tobacco, matches, wines.
14-French Bank rate reduced from $5 \frac{1}{2}$ to $5 \%$.
17-Japanese government resigned following bank crisis.
20-Mississippi floods became serious.
21-Bank of England rate reduced from 5 to $4 \frac{1}{2} \%$.
-Swedish rate reduced from $4 \frac{1}{2}$ to $4 \%$.
22 -Bank of France completed repayment of loan from Bank of England.
27 - Belgian rate reduced from 6 to $5 \frac{1}{2} \%$.

MAY. 4-World Economic Conference at Geneva.

13-Heavy slump on Berlin Bourse.
-Polish Bank rate reduced from $8 \frac{1}{2}$ to $8 \%$.

19-Large efflux of gold from Bank of England on French account.

24-Government announced decision to break off diplomatic relations with Russia.

JUNE. 1-United States Minister appointed to Ottawa.
2-Indian Bank rate reduced from 7 to $6 \%$.

7-Greek Bank rate reduced from 11 to $10 \%$.
10 - German Bank rate raised from 5 to $6 \%$.
20-Naval Disarmament Conference at Geneva. Great Britain, U.S.A. and Japan.
-Danzig rate raised from $5 \frac{1}{2}$ to $6 \%$.
22-Belgian rate reduced from $5 \frac{1}{2}$ to $5 \%$.
-Indian rate reduced from 6 to $5 \%$.

## 1927.

JULY 15-Riots in Vienna.

20-Austrian Bank rate raised from 6 to $7 \%$.

28-Indian Bank rate reduced from 5 to $4 \%$.

AUG. $\quad$ - New York Federal Reserve Bank rate reduced from 4 to $3 \frac{1}{2} \%$.
5-Breakdown of Naval Conference.
10-Finnish Bank rate reduced from 7 to $6 \frac{1}{2} \%$.

24-Austrian Bank rate reduced from 7 to $6 \frac{1}{2} \%$.

26-Argentine returned to gold standard.

SEPT 6-4를\% Treasury Bond issue.

8-Indian Bank rate raised from 4 to $5 \%$.

- Indian Reserve Bank Bill withdrawn.

10 - Pretoria rate raised from $5 \frac{1}{2}$ to $6 \%$.

15-3늘 \% Conversion Loan offer.

OCT. 1-Reduced house-building subsidies in force.
4-German Bank rate raised from 6 to 7\%. 10-Japanese Bank rate reduced from 5.84 to $5 \% 48 \%$.

12-Netherlands Bank rate raised from $3 \frac{1}{2}$ to $4 \frac{1}{2} \%$.
13-Poland on gold standard. Parity $43^{\circ} 38$ zlotys to $t^{\circ}$.
31-Norwegian Bank rate raised from $4 \frac{1}{2}$ to $5 \%$.

NOV. 4 -Cotton Yarn Association abandoned all restrictions on output.
-Vickers-Armstrong amalgamation scheme announced.
7-Publication of correspondence between Reparations Agent and German Government.
16-Belgian Bank rate reduced from 5 to $4 \frac{1}{2} \%$.
24 -Finnish Bank rate reduced from $6 \frac{1}{2}$ to $6 \%$.
26-Employers terminated wages agreement in wool industry.

DEC. 8-Indian Bank rate raised from 5 to $6 \%$.
22-Italy on gold standard. Parity 92.466 lire to $E$.
-Indian Bank rate raised from 6 to 7\%.
29-French Bank rate reduced from 5 to 4\%.
$\leftarrow 5 \%$ Treasury Bond issue.
31 -Swedish Bank rate reduced from $4 \frac{1}{2}$ to $3 \frac{1}{2} \%$.

## CHIEF LEGISLATIVE MEASURES IN GREAT BRITAIN. <br> Trade Disputes Act. <br> Unemployment Insurance (Amendment) Act. <br> Landlord and Tenants Act. <br> Cinematograph Films Act. <br> Moneylenders' Act.

# LONDON \& CAMBRIDGE ECONOMIC SERVICE. 

vol. v. Bulletin i.
TABLE OF CONTENTS.
PAGE
General Index Charts, U.K. and U.S.A. ..... 2
General Business Position, United Kingdom ..... 3
Harvard Cable
Extracts from Harvard Weekly Letter, Jan. 8th, 1927 ..... 4
Canada ..... 6
Recent Movements of Subsidiary Series ..... 7
Summary for Fourth Quarter of 1926 —United Kingdom ..... 8
IMPORTS (NET).-Declared values of Raw Materials and certain partly manufactured goods (15 groups). Quarterly, 1913, 1924-26 ..... 10
Exports.-Declared values of Manufactures (19 groups). Quarterly, 1913, 1924-26 ..... 10
Quarterly Statistics.-Summary for 1924-1926 ..... 11
Table of Annual Statistics ..... 12
Exports of Manufactures (distribution by countries, of chief) ..... 13
The Physical Volume of Production ..... 14.
Graph of Quarterly Index of Production ..... 15
Quarterly Index Numbers of Production ..... 16
Graphs and Tables of Subsidiary Series:
Foreign Exchanges ..... 17
Finance ..... 18-19
Prices and Wages ..... 20-21
Trade and Output. ..... 22-23
Transport and Unemployment ..... 24-25

Subscribers are reminded that the Service is prepared to answer enquiries and to supply further statistics on special subjects. No charge is made unless considerable labour is entailed,

INDEX CHART, U.K.

$\star$ Normal seasonal change removed.
HARVARD INDEX CHART, U.S.A.


## THE GENERAL BUSINESS POSITION.

## UNITED KINGDOM.

January 19th, 1927.

THE market discount rates have now fallen to such an extent as to remove any fear of an increase in the Bank Rate and to lead to an expectation of a reduction. Whether this expectation is justified or not depends to a considerable extent on the nature of the pressure exerted by the huge adverse balance of trade that accumulated during the coal stoppage. Whatever facts may be adduced to show that our "invisible" exports have in former years been under-estimated, they do not affect the statement that the adverse balance is $£ 90 \mathrm{Mn}$ more in 1926 than it was in 1925, and that New Overseas Issues on the London Market were $£ 24 \mathrm{Mn}$. more. It may be that, since the abnormal excess only accrued in recent months, it has not yet produced pressure for payment, and that increased exports (partly on deferred orders) may pay a substantial part of the debt. The only alternative is that debts have increased or foreign money has been lodged in London, and sooner or later they will be called in.

Industries have not all recovered from the coal-stoppage, and though there has been an improvement in employment during the past eight weeks, while normally there is a seasonal worsening, there were on January 10th, 165,000 more males on the Live Register of the Labour Exchanges than a year ago. There is, however, a marked revival in important
industries, and it is reported that orders are in some cases booked for months ahead. It is not certain that prices in general have reached their minimum, but production is not likely to be seriously handicapped by fear of any important fall, and continental exchanges are relatively stable. There is, therefore, a good prospect of steadily increasing production during the next few months.

It is necessary to remember, however, that one important obstacle to a complete recovery of export trade has not been removed. We have repeatedly called attention to the differences between the index-numbers which show the increase of wholesale prices in general, of prices of exported manufactures, of the Cost of Living and of Wages. Considerable anomaly existed at the end of 1924 ; since then, wholesale prices have fallen 17 per cent. on the Board of Trade reckoning (food alone 12 per cent.), the Cost of Living index-number (measured after eliminating the effect of the increased price of fuel) about 5 per cent., while most wage rates are unchanged. Unless wholesale prices rise, of which movement there is at present no sign, or the Cost of Living Index Number falls and wages are reduced, exporters as a whole will be working with a considerable handicap, in competition with any countries where wages and wholesale prices have moved more closely together.

## UNITED STATES. HARVARD FORECAST. (By Cable.)

## January 18th, 1927.

DECEMBER business good, although considerably below level of preceding year. Large volume of holiday trade and substantial advances in the indexes of building permits and contracts. Active buying in raw materials markets not yet resumed and readjustment of basic industries still under way, although
signs of end of curtailment evident. Substantial declines in interest rates appeared promptly after year-end requirements had been met, thus indicating soundness of credit situation. During present half-year business will probably average lower than later months of last year, but will proceed at active pace and money situation will continue easy.

## UNITED STATES

## (Harvard Economic Service).

(Extracts from letter of Jan. 8th, 1927.)

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION. -The expected prompt easing of intercst rates has followed the turn of the year. Even before January i, goday acceptances had declined, and subsequently rates on the 6o-day maturity have been reduced. During the present week, the call-loan renewal rate, which had risen to 6 per cent. under the influence of the usual year-end shift of funds, has dropped to $4 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Time money has fallen $\frac{1}{4}$ of one per cent., and prime commercial paper has displayed an easier tone, with occasional sales at 4 per cent. in some markets. These developments in the money market indicate continuance of generally favorable money conditions, as reflected by the moderate level of the money curve (C) throughout 1926 and particularly by the slight declines of the past two months. For the reasons given in the body of this Letter, we believe that such conditions are assured until summer, and probably for the entire year.

In December, industrial stock prices averaged higher than in November and the volume of trading increased, both factors contributing to the sharp advance of the speculation curve (A) of the monthly index chart.

The Outlook for Money. - Interest rates-despite active business-have remained at moderate levels throughout 1926. and there are, at the opening of 1927, no indications of a sudden or drastic change in money conditions during the next six months, and probably throughout all of 1927. In the past year, the dominant factors in the money market have been (I) the downward drift of commodity prices, making it possible to handle a larger volume of goods with the same amount of credit, (2) economy in the use of commercial credit as the result of hand-to-mouth buying, the maintenance of small inventories, and efficient transportation, and (3) the very large resources of the federal reserve system.

There now appears no reason to anticipate a decided change in respect to these factors, particularly in so far as they may be affected by domestic developments. Conservatism in manufacturing and merchandising policies is not likely to give way suddenly to practices requiring a larger volume of commercial credit, and such conservatism is in itself a moderating influence on upward price movements, even when demand for goods is active. Moreover, the position of the reserve banks, as indicated by the reserve ratio, is even stronger than a year ago and their total bill and security holdings are only slightly larger, Thus there is no doubt that the system can easily meet all probable demands for the extension of credit. Indeed, the present position of the reserve banks is so strong that even a considerable export of gold need not alter the money situation in a marked fashion, since reserves could be built up by withdrawing a portion of the gold certificates now in circulation. Or-and of greater importance than the foregoing-the reserve banks might act to ease the market, should such action appear desirable, through purchases of securities, favourable rates on acceptances, and a liberal discount policy. Also, they might act to tighten money rates if unrestrained excesses appear in speculation or tradedevelopments which at present appear highly improbable, in view of the conservative temper of the business community.

Some possibilities of change, it is true, lie in the effect of probable European developments; but these are likely to affect money conditions in this country only gradually. In 1926 gold movements have been small, with a moderate excess of imports ; and this condition of equilibrium has been attained with foreign loans averaging over 100 million dollars a month. Any considerable change in the volume of foreign loans would have an important influence upon the money
market, not only directly, but also because of its effect upon the movement of gold to and from the United States: a decrease would tend to enlarge gold imports, and an increase, to enlarge gold exports. At present, however, no definite conclusion is possible regarding the prospective amount of foreign borrowing in the United States, since financial conditions differ greatly among European countries and no estimate of demands from non-European sources can now be made.

The Outlook in Security Markets. -Bond Prices.-The most striking characteristics of the bond market during the last three years have been (I) the failure of prices to decline substantially during the intervals of increased firmness in money, and (2) the tendency to advance strongly when money rates were declining. The bond average has risen to successively higher levels, therefore, and it is now at a figure about equal to that reached early in 1917. In comparison with prices prevailing in the decade and a half preceding that year, present quotations appear to be only moderately high, however, even when the effect of present income taxes (which, for the market as a whole, cannot be mathematically estimated) is taken into account.

Since no fundamental alteration in money conditions is in prospect for some time, demand from investors promises to remain active; and bond prices, therefore, may well continue on a high level. To be sure, one influence which has contributed to the strength of bond prices in the past few yearsnamely, the improvement in corporate earnings and prospects - is gradually becoming a less important factor, since such improvement has been largely discounted; but reduction of the United States debt will continue to free funds for other investment, and any check to building construction would reduce the demand for funds from this source.

Industrial Stock Prices. - The fact that industrial stock prices, after the sustained advance ending late in 1925 ,
are still at about the same level as at that time, suggests strongly that such prices have become adjusted to a comparatively low level of money rates and to profits drawn from a large volume of business-that is, to such financial and business conditions as prevailed last year and may continue for some time to come.

Clearly the yields on industrial stocks at present prices are moderate enough to form a restraining influence upon advance of the market as a whole, and it is clear, too, that speculative excesses will invite sharp reaction, as in 1926. Changing prospects for particular companies and industries will, as always, affect particular issues. Continued easy money will tend to maintain the demand for investment stocks, and may, if other conditions favour, even carry the industrial averages above the high levels previously attained; but it will not prevent intermediate declines, perhaps of very considerable magnitude, if speculation is overdone. Thus, industrial stock prices will probably continue to act much as in 1926, reflecting temporary irregularities in business and moderate changes in money conditions as they occur.

The Business Situation.-Holiday trade at the close of 1926 appears to have been in satisfactory volume, and car loadings in December (on the basis of figures through the twenty-fifth) showed slightly less than the usual seasonal decline. Recently, moreover, our sensitive commodity price index has been fluctuating within narrow limits. This condition is reassuring, but it is still too early to conclude that the end of the readjustment in basic industry is at hand. About the usual seasonal liquidation of commercial loans occurred during December, and money rates have eased promptly. These latter developments clearly support our belief that the present readjustment will be brief, and will be completed without seriously affecting the general volume of business. Furthermore, they lend strong support to our forecast of generally active business during the first half of 1927.

## CANADA.

Information communicated by Professor H. MICHELL, of McMaster University, Toronto.


January Ist, 1927.

THE index of general business conditions, corrected up to the end of December, shows a slight advance of curve A, stock exchange values, the average of 30 common industrial stocks rising 0.4 per cent. since the end of November. This advance was very moderate, two classes of stocks, foodstuffs and textiles, showing slight recessions, while iron and steel, pulp and paper and milling registered advances. There seems to be a certain hesitation in the markets at present, which is not unusual after the very rapid advance in November.

Wholesale prices, contrary to expectations, turned down once more. The index number of 40 commodities fell I 3 per cent. since the end of November. Although the decline was moderate, it was quite unmistakable, eleven commodities falling in price, while only four rose. This renewed weakness in prices comes as rather a disquieting feature of a prospect that is otherwise quite promising. It seems as if prices were gradually drifting to a permanent lower level, and they now stand at the lowest recorded figure since November 1922.

Curve C, the ratio of current loans to total assets of the chartered banks, rose moderately once more, current loans in

Canada advancing about one million dollars during November. There is every prospect of this index rising fairly steadily during the next few months. A careful study of the chart will reveal the fact that the movement of the curves is quite regular and normal, bearing out the underlying theory of its construction.

The new year is greeted in Canada with a good deal of optimism, in fact more cheerfully than for some years past by those whose business is not to be "professional optimists." The reports of the banks give evidence of greater buoyancy, and an undoubted feeling is abroad that things are going to be better. Business this Christmas has been remarkably good, and the big retail shops report a large volume of luxury sales. Manufacturing is very fairly well occupiedd, but complains of low profits owing to high wages and low prices. The hope that prices would rise substantially seems doomed to disappointment. Export trade has been somewhat badly set back by a falling off in English buying, and dairy products, butter and cheese, have been accumulating in cold storage at rather an alarming rate. It is hoped that the end of the strikes in England will improve matters in that direction. On the whole Canada faces the new year with a good deal of quiet confidence.

## RECENT MOVEMENTS OF SUBSIDIARY SERIES. UNITED KINGDOM.

FINANCE.-The index-numbers of securities have risen in the last four weeks, and on January i4th reached the November maximum (industrials) or passed it (speculative). The price of fixed interest securities also shows a preceptible rise and is higher than at any time in 1926. The short money index has fallen since October and is lower than at any date last year.

Town and country clearings fell less than is usual from November to December, but while the former was $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. higher than in December, 1925, the latter was 6 per cent. lower. Provincial clearings changed very little but were io per cent. lower than a year ago : the fall of prices of commodities in the year accounts for part of the decline.

Gold movements to and from the Bank of England during 1927 have resulted in a net efflux to date (January 22nd) of $£ 238,000$. The monthly movements since the return to the gold standard are shown on page 10 .

Prices.-The general index numbers of wholesale prices were still affected in December by the coal stoppage, but most categories show some fall from November to December.

$$
\text { STATIST INDEX NUMBER, } 1913=100 .
$$

|  | 1926 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Nov. 30 | Dec. 31 |
| Vegetable food | 160 | 156 |
| Animal food | 143 | 149 |
| Sugar, coffee, tea | 167 | 167 |
| Foodstuffs | 152 | 154 |
| Minerals | ... 187 | 146 |
| Textiles | ... 137 | 137 |
| Sundries | 140 | 139 |
| Materials | 155 | 141 |
| Total | $153 \cdot 9$ | 145.8 |

BOARD OF TRADE INDEX NUMBER, $1913=100$.

|  | Average of month. November December |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cereals |  | 156 |  | 151 |
| Meat and fish |  | 153 | .. | 153 |
| Other foods |  | 161 |  | 161 |
| Total food |  | 157 |  | 155 |
| Iron and steel $\ldots \ldots \ldots . .$. | $.134 \cdot 5$ | 157.5 |  | 139 |
| Cotton ... ... ... | ... 141 |  |  |  |
| Other textiles | ... 154 | \} 147 |  | \} 143 |
| Miscellaneous |  | 144 |  | 143.5 |
| Total not food... |  | 150 |  | 141 |
| All articles |  | 152 |  | 146 |

When allowance is made for the different content of the categories, for the slight variation in date, and for the evident difference in method of estimating coal and steel prices, the two accounts are seen to be in fair agreement and to indicate a slight general fall in prices.

It is worth remarking that the general Statist and Board of Trade's index numbers for December agree within I per cent. with the index numbers of wholesale prices in the United States.

The index of retail food prices fell two points, as is not unusual in December, and is four points ( $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) lower than a year ago; the fall in twelve months is less than that in the Board of Trade wholesale food prices ( 5 per cent.), but greater than the Statist (i per cent.) The Cost of Living Index number fell a few points on account of cheaper coal, and was the same as a year before.

Wages.-In the wage index we get the unexpected result that weekly wage rates, as here measured, increased one point as the result of the coal stoppage. Nine of the eleven rates included have not changed at all since March 1925, when there was a rise for agriculture. The upward movement of the Cost of Living Index due to the increased cost of fuel
(which it is assumed was required in the same quantities as before the strike) has resulted in an increase of some railway wage-rates. The coal settlements give a decrease in piece-rates in Northumberland and Durham, but an increase in the Nottingham area which more than counterbalances it. The piece-rates for Scotland, South Wales and the Lancashire area are unchanged. The bonus given for the reduced shift has been modified or abolished in correspondence with the increase in hours. The effect of the slight difference in some areas in the allocation of the surplus (if any) between wages and profits is not included in the index here used. The estimate in the Ministry of Labour Gazette (Jan. 1927, p .2 ) is that there is a net increase in weekly wages in Mining and Quarrying of $£ 52,600$, which is about 2 per cent. of total mining earnings in a week.

Trade and Output.-Blast furnaces are being blown in in considerable numbers, and the production of steel is rapidly increasing. Coal production in the week ending January 8th exceeded 5 million tons, an amount which is little below that of the average of the first three months of last year; 967,000 wage earners were employed, while $1,228,000$ are counted as insured in the industry (including some salaried persons); at the end of last March $1,112,000$ wageearners were employed.

The accounts of foreign trade in December are partly dominated by conditions prior to the coal settlement; nearly
$f_{6} 6 \mathrm{Mn}$. worth of coal was imported. The value of exports of manufactures fell and was 26 per cent. below that of December 1925 ; only a small part of this decrease is attributable to the fall of prices. The excess of imports over exports (merchandise and bullion) was $£ 52 \mathrm{Mn}$. in December 1926, which is no greater than in December, 1925.

The end of the coal stoppage is marked in a fall in the tonnage of shipping entered with cargoes and a rise in tonnage cleared, but neither total has returned to normal. Freight rates have fallen rapidly, but are still considerably higher than a year ago.

Unemployment. - There was a marked improvement in employment in December in all the categories* distinguished on P. 24, but each total (except coal, for which the figures exclude those still disqualified by the dispute) is higher than a year before. The Live Register statistics show that since Christmas the movement has been similar to that a year ago, but the figures are confused by the inclusion of miners as their period of disqualification lapses.

NUMBER OF MALES ON LIVE REGISTER OF
THE LABOUR EXCHANGES.

| 1925-6. |  |  | 1926-7. |  | Excess in |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dec. 7 | ... | 967,300 |  | 1,226,300 |  |
| , ${ }^{14}$ | $\ldots$ | 939,200 922,300 | ," $13 .$. | 1,149,900 | 210,700 |
| Jä. ${ }^{\text {an. }} 4$ | $\ldots$ | 1,026,400 | Jan. ${ }^{20} \ldots$ | $1,070,500$ $1,195,900$ | 148,200 169500 |
| ,, 11 | ... | 1,992,700 | Jan. ${ }^{\text {a }}$, 10. , | $1,195,900$ $1,157,700$ | 169,500 165,000 |

- Except coal, where with the end of the dispute more miners are qualified for registration.


## SUMMARY FOR FOURTH QUARTER OF 1926. UNITED KINGDOM.

TWHE statistics relating to the year 1926 or to its last quarter are in so many ways dominated by the coal dispute that they cannot be used, as is generally the case with annual returns, for testing progress or analysing tendencies. Nor are the figures included in our summary sufficient to furnish any
new estimate of the loss to be attributed to the dispute. We therefore give the usual annual tables for reference, but do not comment on them except in a few cases.

It is at once evident that financial indices have been little affected. The dollar exchange has only varied between
$4 \cdot 846$ and 4.866 during the year, following nearly its usual seasonal course. Bankers' Town Clearings have been nearly equal to the totals in 1925. Bankers' Advances have risen ; the short money index has varied very little, the Bank Rate did not change; security prices have risen as a whole, in some cases rapidly, and the value of fixed-interest securities after no great variation finished higher than last December. New Capital Issues for Great Britain were greater in the last quarter of Ig26 than at any date since I92I, and for overseas were greater than in I925.

The fall of wholesale prices, which was rapid during 1925, was checked early in I 926 ; but there has been a renewed fall in the index numbers in recent months, largely attributable to the abundant cotton crop. Since May it has not been possible to measure the general movement owing to the difficulty of pricing coal and steel, and no trustworthy measurement will be attainable till these commodities have reached stable prices. For similar reasons it has not been practicable to make a valid measurement of the change of the cost of living, but retail prices of food show a hesitating fall. Importation of food has been maintained at its usual level. Wage-rates have been practically stationary for two years, and the settlement of miners' wages, though it will reduce the wage-cost per ton, has not resulted in any significant changes of miners' weekly earnings when districts are averaged together.

There have been great movements in the totals of shipping entering and clearing, clearances with coal being replaced by entrances, and freight rates rose rapidly in the latter part of the year. It is estimated, however, that when allowance is made for expenditure abroad for bunker coal, the contribution of the shipping industry to the balance of payments in 1926 hardly reaches the amount of I925.

The principal point of interest in the I926 trade statistics is in connection with
the balance of trade. The essential statistics are as follows:-

EXCESS OF IMPORTS OVER EXPORTS, MERCHANDISE AND BULLION.

|  | £ Mn. | 1926 | Additional in 1926. Monthly. Cumulative £ Mn. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January ... | 44,5 | 47,1 | 2,6 | 2,6 |
| February... | 26,6 | 23,0 | $-3,6$ | -1,0 |
| March ... | 28,0 | 27,2 | -0,8 | -1,8 |
| April | 36,6 | 38,7 | 2,1 | 0,3 |
| May ... | 25,7 | 30,4 | 4,7 | 5,0 |
| June... .. | 45,1 | 39,4 | $-5,7$ | -0,7 |
| July ... ... | 27,7 | 36,3 | 8,6 | 7,9 |
| August . | 17,3 | 44,4 | 27,1 | 35,0 |
| September | 24,6 | 45,0 | 20,4 | 55,4 |
| October ... | 23,4 | 46,4 | 23,0 | 78,4 |
| November | 35,2 | 47,9 | 12,7 | 91,1** |
| December | 51,8 | 51,8 | 0 | 91, $1^{*}$ |

* The great part of this change can be connected almost directly with coal. $\ddagger 31 \mathrm{Mn}$. less was exported, and $£ 43 \mathrm{Mn}$. more imported in 1926 than in 1925.

The increase in the excess is thus a phenomenon of the autumn, and the payment so far is only postponed 2 to 6 months. The following table shows how the balance of payments was estimated to have been reached in 1923, 1924 and 1925. We have not found any reason to think that there has been a great change in any of the balancing items-it is not sufficient to adduce reasons why they may have been under-estimated in the past, since it is the change that has to be accounted for-nor have we been able to discover by what method the apparent debt is being carried over.

> BALANCE OF TRADE,
> BOARD OF TRADE ESTIMATES.

|  | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Excess of Imports of Merchandise and Bullion | 195 | 324 | 386 | 477 |
| Excess of Government Payments made Overseas ... | 25 | 28 | 15 |  |
| Total | 220 | 352 | 401 |  |
| Net National Shippiny Income | 120 | 130 | 115 |  |
| Foreign Ships' Disbursements in British Ports ... | 13 | 10 | 9 |  |
| Net Income from Overseas Investments | 200 | 220 | 250 |  |
| Commissions... | 30 | 40 | 40 |  |
| Other Services | 10 | 15 | 15 |  |
| Total Invisible Exports on Balance | 373 | 415 | 429 |  |
| Income available for Investment Overseas | 153 | 63 | 28 |  |
| New Overseas Issues on Londun Market | 136 | 143 | 88 | 112 |

According to the figures published daily, the monthly movements of gold to and from the Bank of England since the return to the gold standard were as follows :-

|  | 1925 £ |  | 01928 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Arrivals | Withdrawals | Arrivals | Withdrawals |
| January ............. | - | - | $\overline{7}$ | 251 |
| February.............. | - | - | 1387 |  |
| April........ | - | - | 1058 | 259 |
| May ................... | 1347 | - | 2646 | 200 |
| June................... | 1044 | - | 1151 | $\underline{-}$ |
| August................... | 6358 | 1338 | 1768 3211 | = |
| September ............ | - | 2787 | 159 |  |
| October | - | 10829 | $\overline{513}$ | 3518 |
| November December | 二 | 3281 2109 | 543 | $1 \overline{1624}$ |

These totals show a net efflux during 1925 of $\ell_{11,595,000}$ and a net influx in 1926 of $\not 66,271,000$. These figures, however, do not correspond with the changes in the gold holdings shown in the Bank returns, and it is evident that the daily figures of gold movements do not include small amounts or account for the occasional receipt of sovereigns from internal circulation. The corrected figures are as follows:-

GOLD AND BULLION HOLDINGS OF BANK OF ENGLAND.
$\begin{array}{ccccccc}\text { During } & 1925 & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \text { Net reduction } & \ldots \\ \text { " } & 1926 & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \text { Net increase } & \ldots \\ \text { £6,562,281 } \\ \text { Net decrease since return to gold standard... } & \ldots & \underline{£ 4,623,516}\end{array}$

NET IMPORTS OF RAW MATERIALS (EXCLUDING RUBBER) AND CERTAIN PARTLY MANUFACTURED GOODS, DECLARED VALUES.

|  | 1913. Quarterly Average. | $1924 .$ <br> Quarters. <br> 2 <br> 8 |  |  |  | 1925. <br> Quarters. <br> 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pig iron, etc. ... ... ... | 1.0 | 1.8 | $2 \cdot 1$ | 17 | 1.8 | 17 | $1 \cdot 6$ | 1.6 | 1.5 | $1 \cdot 6$ | 1.4 | $2 \cdot 2$ |  |
| Copper, tin, lead, zinc ... | 4.0 | $5 \cdot 1$ | $5 \cdot 0$ | 6.2 | $5 \cdot 2$ | 61 | $5 \cdot 9$ | 6.0 | 6.7 | 6.3 | $5 \cdot 0$ | 5.3 | $5 \cdot 8$ |
| $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Yarns } & \text { Leather } & \ldots & . . . & . . \\ \text { Le }\end{array}$ | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 17 | 1.9 | 17 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.9 |
| Leather ... ... |  | 2.2 | $2 \cdot 9$ | $3 \cdot 2$ | $3 \cdot 4$ | $3 \cdot 1$ | $2 \cdot 9$ | 2.6 | 3.2 | 3-1 | 2.7 | $2 \cdot 6$ | 2.9 |
| Minerals (non-metals) | ${ }^{7}$ | $1 \cdot 3$ |  |  | 1.2 | $1 \cdot 3$ | 1.3 | 1.4 | 12 | 1.2 |  |  |  |
| Iron Ore $\ldots$ Other Metals ... | 1.85 | $2 \cdot 3$ | 2.4 | $2 \cdot 3$ | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.4 | $1 \cdot 1$ | 1.2 | 1.5 | $1.3 \dagger$ 9 | $1.3 \dagger$ -2 | $1.2+$ -1 |
| Other Metals ... | 3.0 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 4.0 | $4 \cdot 2$ | 4.0 | $4 \cdot 1$ | 3.7 | $3 \cdot 5$ | 3.5 |
| Oil Seeds, \&c. ${ }^{\text {c... }}$ | 8.2 | $6 \cdot 9$ | $9 \cdot 2$ | $19 \cdot 7$ | 14.6 | $7 \cdot 5$ | 9.8 | 16.0 | 12.5 | 6.0 | 77 | 13.0 | 11.9 |
| Hides... | 6.0 | $11 \cdot 2$ | 11.75 | 12.8 | 12.8 | $14 \cdot 1$ | 12.6 | 13.3 | 12.0 | 107 | 11.0 | 11.9 | $9 \cdot 3$ |
| Paper Materials | 1.4 | $1 \cdot 1$ | 2.5 | $3 \cdot 2$ | $1 \cdot 4$ | 2.5 | $1 \cdot 6$ | 2.0 | 1.5 | $2 \cdot 3$ | 1.0 | $2 \cdot 1$ | $1 \cdot 3$ |
| Silk ... ${ }_{\text {S }}$ | $1 \cdot 3$ | 1.3 | 2.75 .45 | 3.7 .5 | 3.3 .5 | 2.2 .4 | 2.7 .7 | 3.0 -1 | $3 \cdot 1$ | 2.5 .5 | 3.2 | $3 \cdot 1$ | 3.0 |
| Other Textiles (except Cotton |  |  |  |  |  | 4 | 7 |  |  | 5 | 5 |  |  |
| and Wool) | $3 \cdot 3$ $15 \cdot 35$ | 3.6 | 2.4 | 1.8 | $5 \cdot 8$ | 6.8 | 1.9 | $1 \cdot 1$ | 6.0 | $5 \cdot 8$ | 2.2 | 8 | $2 \cdot 8$ |
| Cotton <br> Wool | 15.35 | 35.8 | 14.8 | $14 \cdot 35$ | $45^{\circ} 0$ | $43 \cdot 1$ | 19.4 | 11.0 | 40.9 | 24-2 | 16.1 | 11.0 | 24.4 |
| Wool ... ... .f. | 6.0 | 11.6 | $15^{\prime 2}$ | 7.8 | $9 \cdot 1$ | $18 \cdot 4$ | $16^{\circ} 0$ | 3.4 | 6.0 | 15.0 | 130 | $4 \cdot 6$ | $4 \cdot 3$ |
| Total, both groups \& miscellaneous | 58.4 | 92.0 | 79.6 | 86.6 | $114 \cdot 2$ | 116.5 | $85 \cdot 4$ | $70 \cdot 5$ | 1041 | $89 \cdot 2$ | $74 \cdot{ }^{*}$ | $85^{*}{ }^{*}$ | $79^{*}{ }^{*}$ |
| Total, excl. cotton and wool | 37.05 | $44 \cdot 6$ | 49.6 | $64 \cdot 5$ | $60 \cdot 1$ | 55.0 | $50 \%$ | 56.1 | $57 \cdot 2$ | 50.0 | 45*** | 69.6* | $50^{\prime \prime} 9^{*}$ |

- Including Coal.
+ Exoluding Coal
EXPORTED MANUFACTURES-DECLARED VALUES.


SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY STATISTİCS.

*Except Bankers' Advances, for which mean weekly averages are given.
The Totals include imported manufactures, exported food and miscellaneous as well as the classes entered in the table,
April 3rd-30th. Nov. 20th-Jan. 1st. Estimated output. May 1st-Oct. 31st, 13 Mn . tons.
\& Revised figures have been published for the whole year 1924, but are not available for the quarters.

| INDEX NUMBERS. <br> Percentage of pie-war level. | Date in Quarter | 1924 |  |  |  | 1925 |  |  |  | 1926 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1st } \\ & \text { Qr. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2nd } \\ & \text { Qr. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 3rd } \\ & \text { Qr. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 4th } \\ & \text { Qr. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1st } \\ & \text { Qr. } \end{aligned}$ | 2nd Qr. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 3rd } \\ & \text { Qr. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 4th } \\ & \text { Qr. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1st } \\ & \text { Qr. } \end{aligned}$ | 2nd Qr. | 3rd Qr. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 4th } \\ & \mathrm{Qr} . \end{aligned}$ |
| PRICES OF COM- <br> MODITIES- <br> General-Board of Trade... <br> Statist ... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Last month | 165 | 163 | 167 | 170 | 166 | 157 | 155 | 152 | 144 | 146 | 151 | 146 |
|  | Last day | 161 | 160 | 166 | 174 | 165 | 154 | 156 | 153 | 148 | 147 | 151 | 146 |
| Materials-Board of Trade | Last month | 167 | 164 | 165 | 167 | 163 | 152 | 151 | 146 | 141 | 141 | 150 | 141 |
| Statist ... | Last day | 162 | 156 | 161 | 169 | 159 | 151 | 154 | 151 | 147 | 142 | 147 | 141 |
| Food-Board of Trade | Last month | 162 | 159 | 171 | 176 | 171 | 166 | 162 | 163 | 150 | 155 | 153 | 155 |
| - Statist ... | Last day | 160 | 166 | 174 | 181 | 173 | 159 | 159 | 156 | 151 | 155 | 156 | 154 |
| Retail-Food .... | Last day | 167 | 162 | 172 | 178 | 170 | 167 | 172 | 171 | 159 | 161 | 163 | 167 |
| Cost of Living ... | Fortnight | 173 | 170 | 176 | 180 | 175 | 173 | 176 | 175 | 168 | 170 | 174 | 175 |
| Wage Rates... | after end | 176 | 178 | $178 \frac{1}{2}$ | 179 | 181 | 180 | 180 | 180 | 180 | 180 | 180 | 181 |
| PRICES OF SECURITIES- | Fortnight |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industrials ... ... | after end | 159 | 155 | 160 | 179 | 179 | 172 | 185 | 191 | 177 | 181 | 190 | 197 |
| Speculative ${ }_{\text {Fixed interest }}$ | , | 158 80 | 155 80 | 159 | 183 | 182 | 193 | 205 | 213 | 196 | 218 | 226 | 197 79 |
| Fixed interest ... | " | $80 \cdot 9$ | $80 \% 7$ | 81.7 | 81.8 | 81.0 | $79 \cdot 7$ | $79 \cdot 9$ | 78.6 | $77 \cdot 7$ | 79.2 | 77.1 | $79 \cdot 8$ |
| SHORT MONEY | " | 73 | 77 | 80 | 81 | 104 | 102 | 80 | 109 | 105 | 105 | 108 | 103 |

ANNUAL STATISTICS.


Value of chief articles exported in the Years 1925 and 1926 to the principal countries concerned.


## THE PHYSICAL VOLUME OF PRODUCTION.

NO regular official statistics of the production of coal are available until the week ending November 20th, but in reply to a question in the House, the Secretary for Mines stated that the total production between May Ist and October 3ist was estimated to amount to 10.5 million tons, together with 2.4 million tons from outcrop workings. This makes it necessary to revise our estimate of coal production during the third quarter of the year, which may now be put at about 7 million tons, with the result that the Final Index for that quarter is raised to $50 \cdot 3$. The output during the last quarter is estimated at 28 million tons.

The Final Index for the fourth quarter of 1926 is $64^{\circ} \mathrm{I}$ as compared with $50 \cdot 3$ for the third quarter, 62.9 for the second quarter and 90.8 for the first quarter. General conditions during the last quarter have been somewhat similar to those prevailing in the second quarter of the year: in each case the mines were working one month out of the three, and while industrial concerns did not actually receive much coal during the first ten days of December, manufacturing activity was severely curtailed in May by the General Strike. The Final Index for the two quarters is approximately the same.

If the coalmining industry and the Ferrous Metal Group (Group II.) are excluded, the combined index for the other five groups registers $99^{\circ}$, as compared 92.9 for the third quarter, 98.8 for the second, and 103.6 for the first. With the assistance of foreign coal, and small supplies of English coal towards the end of the year, manufacturing activity appreciably increased, though the index for the third quarter of any year always tends to register somewhat too low. The Cotton industry and the Chemical Group account for most of the increase.

The average of the four quarters of 1926 is $67^{\circ} 0$ as compared with $87^{\circ} 2$ for 1925. As we have repeatedly stated, this shows too great a decline for several reasons, of which the chief is that the higher stages of ferrous metal manufacture, including the engineering industry, are quite inadequately represented, and in those industries activity has been fairly well maintained. The decline in the five groups other than Groups I. and II. is surprisingly small, and this is probably typical of a large number of industries which are not directly represented. When the Annual Index for 1926 is available, the decline as compared with. 1925 may be little more than half as great as that shown by the Quarterly Index, which is an inadequate sample in abnormal times.

## QUARTERLY INDEX OF PRODUCTION.



QUARTERLY INDEX NUMBERS OF PRODUCTION FOR EACH INDUSTRY AND FOR THE VARIOUS GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES, TOGETHER WITH THE FINAL INDEX.

| Group : |  | 1. | II. |  |  |  | III. |  |  | IV. |  |  | v. |  |  |  | VI. |  |  |  | VII. <br> Paper. | Final Index. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Industry : |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Coal- } \\ & \text { mining. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Iron } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { Steel. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ship- } \\ \text { building } \end{gathered}$ | Railway Vehicles | Group Index. | Copper. | Lead, Tin and Zinc. | Group <br> Index. | Cotton. | Silk. | Group <br> Index. | Wheat and Flour | Cocon. | Cobacer | Group Index. | Sulph- uric Acid. Imprts If Iron of Prites | Oil <br> Seed crush- ing. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Super- } \\ & \text { phos- } \\ & \text { phates. } \end{aligned}$ | Group Index (in- cluding Alkali Index). |  |  |
| Average quarterly production, 1913. |  | $\begin{gathered} 000 \\ \text { tons } \\ 71,853 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 000 \\ & \text { tons } \\ & 4,480 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 000 \\ \text { tons } \\ 2,002 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { tons } \\ 22,495 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { tons } \\ & 44,293 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { tons } \\ & 86,339 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { bales } \\ & 1,054 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & { }^{\mathrm{cw}+\mathrm{s}} \mathrm{k}, 703 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 000 \\ \text { cwts. } \\ 30,330 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { cwts. } \\ 135,80 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 000 \\ \text { 17, } \\ 26,796 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { tons } \\ 380,644 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c} \text { tons } \\ 134,754 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { tons } \\ 197,678 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Weights. |  | 120 | 300 | 185 | 36 | 153 | 29 | 11 | 12 | 450 | 18 | 94 | 180 | 51 | 58 | 70 | 204 | 139 | 192 | 22 | 34 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Year. } \\ & 1913 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 101 \cdot 3 \\ 101 \cdot 3 \\ 96 \cdot 0 \\ 101 \cdot 4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \cdot 0 \\ & 100.0 \\ & 100.0 \\ & 100.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 103 \cdot 1 \\ 100 \cdot 0 \\ 99.3 \\ 97.7 \end{array}$ | 92.0 956 102.7 109.8 | $\begin{array}{r} 100 \cdot 5 \\ 99.6 \\ \cdot 9 \\ 99 \cdot 9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 104 \cdot 7 \\ 108.5 \\ 97.3 \\ 89.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 95 \cdot 4 \\ 99.6 \\ 98.1 \\ 107.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 102 \cdot 1 \\ 106.0 \\ 97.5 \\ 94 \cdot 2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 111 \cdot 2 \\ 89 \cdot 8 \\ 79.9 \\ 119 \cdot 3 \end{array}$ | $94 \cdot 3$ $73 \cdot 9$ $113 \cdot 3$ $118 \cdot 5$ | $\begin{array}{r} 110 \cdot 6 \\ 89 \cdot 2 \\ 81.2 \\ 117 \cdot 1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 94 \cdot 3 \\ 103 \cdot 1 \\ 1050 \\ 58.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 110 \cdot 1 \\ 100 \cdot 1 \\ 91 \cdot 7 \\ 98 \cdot 1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 94 \cdot 1 \\ 101 \cdot 1 \\ 104.7 \\ 100 \cdot 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 97.0 \\ 102 \cdot 2 \\ 1026 \\ 99.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 126 \cdot 6 \\ 89 \cdot 9 \\ 91 \cdot 2 \\ 92 \cdot 7 \end{array}$ | 189 <br> $95 \cdot 8$ <br> 111.0 <br> 94.4 <br> 99.1 | $\begin{array}{r} 108 \cdot 5 \\ 76.0 \\ 112.0 \\ 103.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 105 \cdot 9 \\ 94 \cdot 7 \\ 102 \cdot 2 \\ 97 \cdot 2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} 34 \\ \hline 82 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 2 \\ 101 \cdot 2 \\ 109 \cdot 5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 101.1 \\ 989 \\ 960 \\ 103.7 \end{array}$ |
| 1914 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 101 \cdot 3 \\ 93 \cdot 6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 93 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 94 \cdot 5 \\ & 86.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 150 \cdot 6 \\ & 120.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 99 \cdot 8 \\ & 92 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 69 \cdot 1 \\ & 91-1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100 \cdot 0 \\ 87 \cdot 4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7766 \\ 90 \cdot 1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 109 \cdot 5 \\ 94 \cdot 1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 87 \cdot 4 \\ & 9 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 108 \cdot 7 \\ 94 \cdot 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 85 \cdot 6 \\ & 94 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 99 \cdot 6 \\ & 76 \cdot 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \cdot 4 \\ & 102 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 91 \cdot 1 \\ & 92 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 119 \cdot 0 \\ 95 \cdot 7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 73 \cdot 3 \\ & 70 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 98 \cdot 6 \\ 105 \cdot 5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 98 \cdot 9 \\ & 950 \end{aligned}$ | 80.4 <br> 94.4 | 98 98 98 |
| 1920 | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \\ & 3 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | 86.4 <br> $80 \cdot 9$ <br> $82 \cdot 5$ <br> 67.8 | $\begin{array}{r} 98 \cdot 2 \\ 103.1 \\ 92.9 \\ 76 \cdot 2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 169 \cdot 6 \\ & 178.7 \\ & 186 \cdot 4 \\ & 185 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 74 \cdot 4 \\ & 96 \cdot 3 \\ & 92 \cdot 1 \\ & 98 \cdot 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 121 \cdot 9 \\ & 129.5 \\ & 126 \cdot 1 \\ & 116 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 69 \cdot 8 \\ & 48 \cdot 3 \\ & 90 \cdot 9 \\ & 71 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 96 \cdot 7 \\ & 77 \cdot 0 \\ & 86 \cdot 8 \\ & 76 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 77 \cdot 2 \\ & 56 \cdot 2 \\ & 89 \cdot 8 \\ & 72 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 93 \cdot 6 \cdot 6 \\ & 57 \cdot 5 \\ & 62 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \\ & 62 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 108.6 \\ 66.1 \\ 65.7 \\ 81.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 94 \cdot 2 \\ & 57 \cdot 8 \\ & 62.5 \\ & 63 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 91 \cdot 2 \\ 89 \cdot 1 \\ 1140 \\ 79 \cdot 3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 227 \cdot 6 \\ & 201 \cdot 8 \\ & 143 \cdot 8 \\ & 172 \cdot 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 147.9 \\ & 136 \cdot 8 \\ & 147.8 \\ & 146 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 126 \cdot 7 \\ & 118 \cdot 5 \\ & 126.0 \\ & 109 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 61 \cdot 1 \cdot 0 \\ & 91 \cdot 0 \\ & 83 \cdot 0 \\ & 87 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 89 \cdot 5 \\ 95 \cdot 1 \\ 70.4 \\ 101 \cdot 2 \end{array}$ | 71.9 1434 55.9 115.1 | $104 \cdot 2$ $128 \cdot 2$ 1053 $121 \cdot 4$ | $88 \cdot 8$ $129 \cdot 5$ $129 \cdot 8$ $102 \cdot 7$ | 104.9 1012 1012 1024 92.2 |
| 1921 | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \\ & 3 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 75 \cdot 6 \\ 0.2 \\ 73.0 \\ 80.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 63 \cdot 1 \\ 3 \cdot 4 \\ 27 \cdot 8 \\ 44 \cdot 9 \end{array}$ | 189.8 <br> $164 \cdot 4$ <br> $140 \cdot 0$ <br> $95 \cdot 9$ | $\begin{aligned} & 89 \cdot 3 \\ & 82 \cdot 0 \\ & 78 \cdot 2 \\ & 74 \cdot 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 109 \cdot 9 \\ 66 \cdot 0 \\ 71.1 \\ 50 \cdot 9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 63 \cdot 9 \cdot 9 \\ & 65 \cdot 7 \\ & 52 \cdot 9 \\ & 31 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 51.4 \\ & 57.7 \\ & 58.8 \\ & 76.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 60 \cdot 4 \\ & 63 \cdot 5 \\ & 54 \cdot 5 \\ & 43 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 39 \cdot 9 \\ & 27 \cdot 6 \\ & 61 \cdot 2 \\ & 69 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24 \cdot 7 \\ & 12 \cdot 0 \\ & 19 \cdot 1 \\ & 43 \cdot 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 39 \cdot 4 \\ & 27.0 \\ & 59.6 \\ & 68 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 95.5 \\ 107.0 \\ 103.6 \\ 85.9 \end{array}$ | $162 \cdot 7$ $171 \cdot 6$ $159 \cdot 8$ $181 \cdot 4$ | $135 \cdot 7$ 131.6 158.1 142.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 115 \cdot 4 \\ & 123 \cdot 3 \\ & 124 \cdot 5 \\ & 114 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 7 \cdot 1 \\ 12 \cdot 1 \\ 19 \cdot 9 \\ 43 \cdot 6 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 75 \cdot 8 \\ & 84 \cdot 6 \\ & 98 \cdot 5 \\ & 82 \cdot 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 115 \cdot 7 \\ 42 \cdot 1 \\ 49 \cdot 4 \\ 67 \cdot 5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 94 \cdot 0 \\ & 40 \cdot 9 \\ & 71 \cdot 1 \\ & 99 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | 41.4 41.2 88.7 61.1 | 82.9 82.9 47.6 77.2 62.6 |
| 1922 | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \\ & 3 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | $86 \cdot 3$ <br> $80 \cdot 1$ <br> $88 \cdot 2$ $95 \cdot 7$ <br> $95 \cdot 7$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50 \cdot 8 \\ & 54 \cdot 4 \\ & 62 \cdot 5 \\ & 71 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 81 \cdot 7 \\ & 71 \cdot 9 \\ & 59 \cdot 8 \\ & 56 \cdot 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 85 \cdot 1 \\ & 52 \cdot 5 \\ & 50 \cdot 3 \\ & 65 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 64 \cdot 1 \\ & 60 \cdot 5 \\ & 60 \cdot 7 \\ & 65 \cdot 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28 \cdot 2 \\ & 35 \cdot 0 \\ & 52 \cdot 1 \\ & 50 \cdot 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 79 \cdot 7 \\ & 71 \cdot 2 \\ & 82 \cdot 2 \\ & 75 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{r} 42 \cdot 4 \\ 44 \cdot 9 \\ 60 \cdot 4 \\ 57 \cdot 0 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 67 \cdot 2 \\ & 74 \cdot 0 \\ & 72 \cdot 4 \\ & 70 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 63 \cdot 2 \\ 52 \cdot 5 \\ 8 \cdot 2 \\ 101 \cdot 4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 67 \cdot 0 \\ & 73 \cdot 2 \\ & 72.7 \\ & 70 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | 87.5 100.4 120.4 73.7 | $202 \cdot 3$ $161 \cdot 0$ $179 \cdot 4$ $201 \cdot 8$ | $\begin{aligned} & 122 \cdot 2 \\ & 145 \cdot 8 \\ & 141 \cdot 6 \\ & 139 \cdot 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1147 \\ & 120 \cdot 2 \\ & 1350 \\ & 109 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40 \cdot 7 \\ & 60 \cdot 4 \\ & 45 \cdot 3 \\ & 58 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 87 \cdot 3 \\ & 94 \cdot 2 \\ & 81 \cdot 9 \\ & 85 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 66 \cdot 2 \\ & 76 \cdot 0 \\ & 70 \cdot 8 \\ & 62 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | $92 \cdot 6$ $100 \cdot 2$ 96.1 102.2 | 44.1 86.7 117.1 95.8 | 76.3 78.9 85.1 83.2 |
| 1923 | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \\ & 3 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 98 \cdot 9 \\ 97.1 \\ 92 \cdot 0 \\ 99 \cdot 7 \\ 100 \cdot 5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 86 \cdot 8 \\ & 98 \cdot 2 \\ & 83 \cdot 0 \\ & 87 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 65 \cdot 5 \\ & 60 \cdot 4 \\ & 51 \cdot 4 \\ & 61 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 66 \cdot 7 \\ & 79 \cdot 4 \\ & 59 \cdot 9 \\ & 84 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 77.8 \\ & 83.5 \\ & 70 \cdot 2 \\ & 78 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 64 \cdot 1 \\ & 73 \cdot 8 \\ & 74 \cdot 9 \\ & 87 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 103 \cdot 0 \\ 91.3 \\ 91.7 \\ 97.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 74 \cdot 8 \\ & 78 \cdot 6 \\ & 79 \cdot 5 \\ & 90 \cdot 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 65 \cdot 8 \\ & 54 \cdot 1 \\ & 52 \cdot 1 \\ & 78 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 71 \cdot 6 \\ & 36 \cdot 2 \\ & 33 \cdot 1 \\ & 53 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 66 \cdot 1 \\ & 53 \cdot 4 \\ & 51 \cdot 4 \\ & 77 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 91 \cdot 2 \\ 91 \cdot 4 \\ 90 \cdot 3 \\ 97 \cdot 1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 190 \cdot 0 \\ & 202 \cdot 8 \\ & 159 \cdot 1 \\ & 182 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 128 \cdot 3 \\ & 141 \cdot 8 \\ & 134 \cdot 3 \\ & 136 \cdot 8 \end{aligned}$ | $122 \cdot 9$ 121.1 117.5 $120 \cdot 1$ | $53 \cdot 8$ <br> $33 \cdot 1$ <br> $46 \cdot 5$ 39.3 <br> $39 \cdot 3$ | $134 \cdot 7$ $108 \cdot 3$ 76.0 93.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 81 \cdot 3 \\ & 46 \cdot 2 \\ & 61 \cdot 3 \\ & 56 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | 116.5 <br> $99 \cdot 9$ <br> $96 \cdot 1$ <br> $95 \cdot 7$ | $\begin{array}{r} 95 \cdot 8 \\ 88 \cdot 2 \\ 114 \cdot 1 \\ 143 \cdot 9 \\ 109 \cdot 0 \end{array}$ | 83.2 89.2 89.0 84.7 92.1 |
| 1924 | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \\ & 3 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100 \cdot 5 \\ 93 \cdot 1 \\ 89.0 \\ 92 \cdot 2 \\ 94 \cdot 4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 93 \cdot 7 \\ & 90 \cdot 4 \\ & 81 \cdot 2 \\ & 81 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 68 \cdot 6 \\ & 73 \cdot 2 \\ & 70.7 \\ & 61 \cdot 8 \end{aligned}$ | $62 \cdot 9$ 49.9 $34 \cdot 6$ 29.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 84 \cdot 6 \\ & 81 \cdot 5 \\ & 74 \cdot 3 \\ & 70 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 86 \cdot 7 \\ & 84-0 \\ & 93 \cdot 2 \\ & 94 \cdot 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 98.3 \\ 89.0 \\ 123.7 \\ 99.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 90 \cdot 0 \\ 85 \cdot 4 \\ 101.6 \\ 95.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 68 \cdot 1 \\ & 59 \cdot 1 \\ & 52 \cdot 1 \\ & 82 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 52 \cdot 0 \\ & 65 \cdot 7 \\ & 77 \cdot 7 \\ & 83 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{r} 7.5 \\ 59.4 \\ 53.1 \\ 82 \cdot 4 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 89 \cdot 9 \\ 104 \cdot 8 \\ 111 \cdot 4 \\ 108 \cdot 7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 209 \cdot 2 \\ & 171 \cdot 0 \\ & 169.4 \\ & 213.9 \end{aligned}$ | $130 \cdot 2$ $135 \cdot 8$ 158.7 140.0 | 118.5 12.7 130.9 133.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 49 \cdot 8 \\ & 46 \cdot 1 \\ & 41 \cdot 4 \\ & 36 \cdot 0 \end{aligned}$ | $125 \cdot 8$ 1119 100.4 119.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 51 \cdot 4 \\ & 63 \cdot 8 \\ & 65 \cdot 7 \\ & 73 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $103 \cdot 3$ $112 \cdot 8$ $111 \cdot 3$ $111 \cdot 2$ | $66 \cdot 4$ 1296 157.2 $141 \cdot 2$ | 921 89.6 906 896 $93 \cdot 9$ |
| 1925 | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \\ & 3 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | $99 \cdot 4$ $88 \cdot 2$ $78 \cdot 3$ $88 \cdot 4$ 96.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 83.8 \\ & 77.7 \\ & 69.0 \\ & 75.5 \\ & 8 \mathrm{z} \cdot \mathrm{z} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 54 \cdot 5 \\ & 50 \cdot 8 \\ & 46 \cdot 3 \\ & 39 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | $74 \cdot 1$ $66 \cdot 2$ $49 \cdot 4$ $43 \cdot 5$ | $\begin{aligned} & 72 \cdot 7 \\ & 67 \cdot 4 \\ & 59 \cdot 6 \\ & 60 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 87 \cdot 1 \\ & 85 \cdot 6 \\ & 93.8 \\ & 84.4 \end{aligned}$ | $104 \cdot 2$ $110 \cdot 9$ 119.2 $127 \cdot 2$ | $\begin{array}{r} 91 \cdot 8 \\ 92.5 \\ 100.8 \\ 96.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 89 \cdot 5 \\ & 78 \cdot 8 \\ & 66 \cdot 4 \\ & 88 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 78.2 \\ 105 \cdot 8 \\ 36.4 \\ 37.9 \end{array}$ | 89.0 <br> $79 \cdot 8$ $65^{\circ} 2$ $86 \cdot 4$ | $\begin{aligned} & 93.8 \\ & 93.9 \\ & 93 \cdot 0 \\ & 95.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 209 \cdot 8 \\ & 2116.3 \\ & 189 \cdot 3 \\ & 213 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | $131 \cdot 1$ $143 \cdot 3$ $150 \cdot 0$ $147 \cdot 6$ | 121.7 125.4 121.4 $127 \cdot 0$ | 45.4 <br> $26 \cdot 7$ <br> $35 \cdot 4$ $33 \cdot 4$ <br> $33 \cdot 4$ | 135-3 <br> 104-1 <br> $106 \cdot 4$ <br> -96.7 | $73 \cdot 2$ $68 \cdot 4$ 47.6 $53 \cdot 9$ $77 \cdot 4$ | $\begin{array}{r} 117 \cdot 2 \\ 99 \cdot 3 \\ 94.4 \\ 98.0 \end{array}$ | $141 \cdot 2$ $95 \cdot 5$ 122 $134 \cdot 9$ $137 \cdot 5$ | 93.9 91.6 87.0 81.2 888 |
| 1926 | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \\ & 3 \\ & 3 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 96 \cdot 0 \\ & 27.9 \\ & 9.7 \\ & 39.0^{\circ} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 83 \cdot 3 \\ & 31 \cdot 2 \\ & 5 \cdot 0 \\ & 28 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | $38 \cdot 1$ $38 \cdot 1$ $33 \cdot 3$ $33 \cdot 0$ | $83 \cdot 3$ $65 \cdot 8$ $41 \cdot 5$ $36 \cdot 5$ | $\begin{aligned} & 67.2 \\ & 36.0 \\ & 17.6 \\ & 30.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 99.2 \\ 85.7 \\ 106.3 \\ 104.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 126 \cdot 1 \\ & 113 \cdot 3 \\ & 112.5 \\ & 123 \cdot 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 106.6 \\ 93.2 \\ 108.0 \\ 109.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 88 \cdot 2 \\ & 67 \cdot 2 \\ & 53 \cdot 4 \\ & 70 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 63 \cdot 0 \\ & 67.6 \\ & 47.0 \\ & 72 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 87 \cdot 2 \\ & 67 \cdot 3 \\ & 53 \cdot 2 \\ & 70 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 86.5 \\ 81.5 \\ 91.5 \\ 103.5 \\ 88.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 227.7 \\ & 218.4 \\ & 167.3 \\ & 217.5 \end{aligned}$ | $139 \cdot 5$ <br> $153 \cdot 4$ <br> $142 \cdot 7$ <br> 153.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 1270 \\ & 122 \cdot 1 \\ & 126 \cdot 3 \\ & 122 \cdot 6 \\ & 124 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | 33.4 $42 \cdot 3$ 24.9 27.5 $25 \cdot 3$ | $106 \cdot 1$ <br> 97.0 <br> 92.0 <br> $68 \cdot 3$ | 7.4 67.2 40.0 41.7 68.0 | 97.9 <br> $83 \cdot 5$ <br> 83.5 <br> 93.9 | 157.5 113.3 141.3 $142 \cdot 4$ 127.9 | 888 90.8 629 50.3 64.1 |

*Partly estimated.


All figures are calculated from the Times daily quotations.

* Quoted as Milan from mid-January, 1924. $\ddagger$ Kobe from December 7th, 1925.


Scale applicable to all lines.

FINANCE.


## * NORMAL SEASONAL CHANGE REMOVED.

$\ddagger$ Exclusive of Investments in Affiliated Banks.

STOCKS \& SHARES-
NEW CAPITAL ISSUES-
BANK CLEARINGS-

BANK OF ENGLAND-
PRINCIPAL BANKE-
TREASURY BILLS
SHORT BONEY INDEX-

Index Nos. of Prices and Yield as percentage of 1913 avorage ; on last day of month to Dec., 1922, subsequently 15th of month.-PREPARED BY JOSEPH KITCHIN.
issues during month in Gt . Britain (a), for Gt. Britain (b), total excluding Government loans, etc.-See Total of Town Clearings (i.e., excluding Metropolitan) of
Total of Town Clearings (i.e., excluding Metropolitan) of Landon Bankers' Clearing Houso for 3 weaks covering 2 Stock Exchange settlcment days, Consols settlement day, and 4th of following month. Total of Country Clearings f London Bankers' Clearing House for 4 weeks ending approximately at end of month. Total of Provincial Clearings for Birmingham, Bristol, Liverpool. Manchester, Newcastle, for four-weekly Deriods as above, Deposits, other than public, 11-17th of month.
Bank Notes and Currency Notes in circulation 11th-17th of month.
Current, Deposit and other accounts," etc. Averages for the month of 9 clearing banks (i.e.-excluding the National Bank, L/d.), MONTHLY REVIEW OF THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD. Total outstanding in middle of month (11th-17th).
trerage of Bank Rate, Bankers' Denosit Rate, 3 Months Bill rate and day-to-day rate for week ending 15th of month. expressed as percentage of 1913 average.
Day-to-Day Rate and 3 Months Rate. Averages for week ending 15 th of month.


Scale applicable to all lines.
For Table of F, Exchanges see p. 17.
For Jan. 1927, averages for week ending 15th are shown above.

|  | WHOLESALE. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | RE' | IL. | WAGES. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Bar Silver (Cash). <br> d. per oz. | Board of Trade Index Nos. General. Food. Materials. etc. <br> Per cent. of pre-war level. |  |  | Statist (Sauerbeck) Index Nos. <br> Food. <br> Raw Materials. <br> Per cent. of pre-war level. |  |  |  | M. of Cost of Living. \% of | bour. <br> Food. <br> war. | Average of 11 W eekly Wage Rates \% |
| 1918 Average. |  | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | * | 100 | * | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & \text { (July } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 914) \end{aligned}$ | 100 |
| 1921 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 905 |  |  | 276 |
| 1st Qr. Ar. | 36.1 | 227 | 240 | 221 | 239 214 | 238 | 206 | 205 | 222 | 223 | 268 |
| 2nd ${ }^{\text {nd }}$ " | 34.9 38.0 | 190 | 217 | 182 | 201 | 201 | 169 | 169 | 217 | 220 | 244 |
| 3rd ", ", | 38.7 | 174 | 178 | 172 | 165 | 168 | 157 | 156 | 198 | 193 | 228 |
| 1922 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 215 |
| 1st Qr. Av | $34 \cdot 3$ $35 \cdot 0$ | 162 | 171 | 157 155 | 167 180 | 167 178 | 149 146 | 149 | 182 | 174 | 202 |
| 2nd ". ${ }^{\text {3rd }}$ | 35.2 | 160 | 171 | 154 | 166 | 166 | 146 | $1 / 66$ | 179 | 173 | 189 |
| 4th ", ", | 33.0 | 156 | 158 | 155 | 162 | 164 | 147 | 147 | 179 | 176 | 179 |
| 1st 1928 |  |  |  |  |  | 163 | 150 | 150 | 176 | 171 | 177 |
| 1st Qr. Av. | 31.6 $32 \cdot 1$ | 158 160 | 154 151 | 161 | 162 | 159 | 151 | 151 | 169 | 161 | 177 |
| 3nd ", ", | 31.2 | 157 | 155 | 157 | 156 | 157 | 143 | 148 | 173 | 168 | 174 |
| $\cdots$ ", | $32 \cdot 6$ | 161 | 160 | 161 | 156 | 159 | 153 | 152 | 176 | 175 | 173 |
| JAN.... | $33 \cdot 3$ | 165 | 164 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 158 | 158 | 179 | 177 | 173 |
| FEB........... | 33.9 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 165 | 165 | 162 | 162 | 178 | 176 | 174 |
| MARCH ... | $33 \cdot 6$ | 165 | 162 | 167 | 160 | 158 | 162 | 162 | 173 | 167 | 176 |
| APR. ........ | $33 \cdot 1$ | 165 | 158 | 168 | 164 | 162 | 159 | 158 | 171 | 163 | 176 |
| MAY | $33 \cdot 6$ | 164 | 159 | 166 | 165 | 168 | 158 | 158 | 169 | 160 | 177 |
| JUNE | $34 \cdot 8$ | 163 | 159 | 164 | 166 | 165 | 156 | 158 | 170 | 162 | 1781 |
| JULY | $34 \cdot 6$ | 163 | 160 | 164 | 166 | 164 | 161 | 162 | 171 | 164 | 179 |
| AUG. | 34.0 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 169 | 170 | 158 | 158 | 172 | 166 | 179 |
| SEP. | $34 \cdot 9$ | 167 | 171 | 165 | 174 | 176 | 161 | 160 | 176 180 | 172 179 | $179{ }^{17}$ |
| OCT. | $35 \cdot 7$ | 170 | 179 | 165 | 181 | 183 | 166 | 165 | 181 | 180 | 179 |
| NOV. ......... | 33.8 | 170 | 177 | 166 | 176 | 179 | 168 | 167 | 181 | 178 | 179 |
| DEC. ......... | 33.0 | 170 | 176 | 167 | 181 | 183 | 169 | 168 | 180 | 178 | 179 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1925 \\ & \text { JAN. ........ } \end{aligned}$ | $32 \cdot 3$ | 171 | 179 | 167 | 180 | 180 | 161 | 164 | 179 | 176 | 180 |
| FEB. ........ | $32 \cdot 2$ | 169 | 176 | 165 | 176 | 176 | 163 | 164 | 179 | 176 | 181 |
| MARCH ... | $32 \cdot 1$ | 166 | 171 | 163 | 173 | 171 | 159 | 159 | 175 | 170 | 181 |
| APR. | 31.5 | 162 | 167 | 159 | 169 | 167 | 157 | 156 | 173 | 167 | 181 |
| MAY | $31 \cdot 3$ | 159 | 166 | 155 | 170 | 168 | 153 | 158 | 172 | 166 | 181 |
| JUNE | 31.5 | 157 | 166 | 152 | 159 | $15 \%$ | 151 | 153 | 173 | 167 | 181 |
| JULY | $32 \cdot 1$ | 157 | 164 | 153 | 162 | 161 | 155 | 166 | 173 | 168 | 180 |
| AUG......... | $32 \cdot 1$ | 156 | 164 | 152 | 165 | 167 | 153 | 154 | 174 | 170 | 180 |
| SEPT. | $33 \cdot 1$ | 155 | 162 | 151 | 159 | 160 | 154 | 154 | 176 | 172 | 180 |
| OCT. | 33.0 | 154 | 161 | 150 | 155 | $15 \%$ | 152 | 151 | 176 | 174 | 180 |
| NOV. | 32.2 | 153 | 162 | 148. | 157 | 160 | 156 151 | 155 150 | 175 | 171 | 180 |
|  | 31.8 | 152 | 163 | 146 | 156 | 158 | 151 |  |  |  |  |
| $\stackrel{1926}{\text { JAN. ... }}$ | 31.6 | 150 | 158 | 145 | 155 |  | 150 | 150 | 173 |  |  |
| FEB. | 30.9 | 148 | 155 | 144 | 154 | 154 | 148 | 148 | 172 | 165 | 180 180 |
| MAR. ........ | 30.5 29.9 | 144 | 150 | 141 | 151 | 149 | 147 | 147 | 168 | 159 158 | 180 |
| APR. ........ | $29 \cdot 9$ $30 \cdot 3$ | 144 | 152 | 139 138 | 154 155 | 152 158 | 143 | 143 | 167 | 158 | 180 |
| JUNE. | $30 \cdot 3$ | 145 | 158 | 138 | 155 | 153 | 142 | 148 | 170 | 161 | 180 |
| JULY ....... | $30 \cdot 1$ | 149 | 153 | 146 | 156 | 154 | 143 | 144 | 170 | 161 | 180 |
| TG. | 28.7 | 149 | 154 | 146 | 156 | 157 | 145 | 146 | 172 | 162 | 180 |
| - TT.... | 28.4 | 151 | 153 | 150 | 156 | $15 \%$ | 147 | 147 | 174 | 163 | 180 |
| NOV. | $25 \cdot 7$ | 152 | 157 | 149 | 152 | 154 | 155 | 154 | 179 | 169 | 180 |
| NOV......... | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 152 | 157 | 150 | 152 | 155 | 155 | 154 | 179 | 169 | 180 |
| DEC. | $24 \cdot 8$ | 146 | 155 | 141 | 154 | 155 | 141 | 189 | 175 | 167 | 181 |
| $\stackrel{1927}{\text { JAN. ... }}$ | 25.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 181 |

* NORMAL SEASONAL VARIATION REMOVED.
U.S.A. PRICES.

| BUREAU OF LABOR |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \% |
| 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 162 | 162 |  |
| 145 | 147 | 180 |
| 141 | 152 | 177 |
| 141 | 152 | 174 |
| 140 | 141 | 167 |
| 147 | 140 | 167 |
| 154 | 140 | 166 |
| 155 | 145 | 170 |
| 157 | 143 | 169 |
| 156 | 143 | 170 |
| 152 | 147 | 172 |
| 152 | 150 | 173 |
| 151 | 149 |  |
| 152 | 147 |  |
| 150 | 144 | 170 |
| 148 | 141 |  |
| 147 | 141 |  |
| 145 | 142 | 169 |
| 147 | 143 |  |
| 150 | 144 |  |
| 149 | 147 | 171 |
| 152 | 149 |  |
| 153 | 150 |  |
| 157 | 151 | 173 |
| 160 | 154 |  |
| 161 | 151 |  |
| 161 | 151 |  |
| 156 | 151 |  |
| 155 | 152 |  |
| 157 | 155 | 174 |
| 160 | 160 |  |
| 160 | 160 |  |
| 160 | 159 |  |
| 158 | 162 |  |
| 158 | 167 | 178 |
| 156 | 166 | 178 |
| 156 | 164 |  |
| 155 | 162 |  |
| 152 | 160 |  |
| 151 | 162 |  |
| 152 | 161 |  |
| 152 | 160 | 175 |
| 151 | 157 |  |
| 149 | 156 |  |
| 151 | 158 |  |
| 150 |  |  |
| 147 |  |  |
| $\dagger$ No rentrestriction. |  |  |

PRICE OF SILVER-
BOARD OF TRADE INDEX-Geometric Mean of Wholesale Prices (averages for month) of 150 commodities as percentage of 1913 average. Geometric Mean of Wholesale Pric
-BOARD OF TRADE JOURNAL.

STATIST (SAUERBECK)
INDICES-COST-OF-LIVING INDEX-

RETAIL FOOD PRICESWAGES INDEX-

Average wholesale prices of 19 foodstuffs and 26 raw materials on last day of month, as percentage of average for 1913.-STATIST
Ministry of Labour's index showing movement in cost of maintaining unchanged the standard of living prevalent in working-class households before the war. For list of month, but placed aganst index.
for March 1st is shown against February-to facilitate comparison with " Statist" index. As above, for food only
Average of index-numbers (as percentage of July, 1914) of rates of wages for normal week of (a) bricklayers and labourers, (b) engineering fitters and labourers, (c) compositors, (d) dock labourers, (e) railwaymen, (f) woollenworkers, ( g ) cotton-workers, ( h ) miners, and (i) asricultural labourers. In general includes changes reported up to PROFESSOR BOWVLEY


[^0]TRADE AND OUTPUT

|  | TOTAL IMPORTB (Values), |  |  |  |  | EXPORTS OF U.K. GOODS (Values). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | OUTPUT. |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { SHIP. } \\ \text { B'LD'G }^{\prime} \text { 'LD } \\ \text { Tonnage } \\ \text { Com- } \\ \text { menced. } \\ \text { Tons. } \\ 000 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1913 | Food, Drink and Tobacco. fMn. | Raw Materials. £Mn. | Manu. factures. £Mn. | Total (including Misoellaneous £ Mn. |  | Food, Drink and Tobscco. £ Mn. |  | Raw Materials. £Mn. |  | Manufactures. £ Mn. |  | Total (including Miscellaneous £ Mn. |  | Coal. <br> Tons <br> Mn . | Pig Iron. <br> Tons 000 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Steel. } \\ & \text { Tons } \\ & 000 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Average. | 24.6 | 22.5 * | 16.8 | $64 \cdot 1$ | * | $2 \cdot 8$ | * | 5.5 | * | $34 \cdot 5$ | * | $43 \cdot 8$ | * | $22 \cdot 1$ | 789 | 590 | $467 *$ |
| $\begin{gathered} 1921 \\ \text { 1stQr.Ar. } \end{gathered}$ | $49 \cdot 3 \quad 52 \cdot 7$ | 26.724 .0 | $\begin{array}{lll}26 \cdot 3 & 25 \cdot 9\end{array}$ | $102 \cdot 6$ | 102.9 | $3 \cdot 3$ | 4.0 | 6.5 | $6 \cdot 6$ |  |  |  |  |  | 78 | 590 | 467 |
| 2nd | $\begin{array}{lll}51.6 & 58.5\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}17.2 & 18.7\end{array}$ | $19 \cdot 1 \quad 19 \cdot 1$ | $88 \cdot 2$ | $91 \cdot 5$ | $2 \cdot 7$ | 3:2 | 1.8 | 1.9 |  | 45.7 |  | $75 \cdot 6$ 49.9 | $17 \cdot 4$ | 464 | 429 | $393 \%$ |
| 3rd, | $46^{.9} \quad 46.0$ | 20.124 .7 | $\begin{array}{lll}18.0 & 18: 2\end{array}$ | $85 \cdot 3$ | S9'2 | 3.0 | $2 \cdot 7$ | 5.6 | $5 \cdot 5$ | 40. | 9 |  |  |  | 23 | 24 | $69 \ddagger$ |
| 4th ,, ," | $41.6 \quad 38.6$ | $26 \cdot 3 \quad 23 \cdot 1$ | 18.318 .5 | 86.4 | $80 \cdot 4$ | 3.4 | $2 \cdot 9$ | $7 \cdot 3$ | $7 \cdot 0$ | 49. | 390 $49 \%$ | $61 \cdot 5$ | $60 \cdot 6$ | $16 \cdot 3$ $17 \cdot 6$ | 81 | 300 | $51 \ddagger$ |
| ${\underset{1 s t Q r}{1922}}^{\text {Av }}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}37.2 & 39.6\end{array}$ | 22.3 20.s | $18.2 \mathrm{ll} \cdot \mathrm{s}$ | $77 \cdot 9$ | $77 \cdot 8$ | $3 \cdot 0$ | 9.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 176 |  |  |  |
| 2nd ,, , | $41.042 \cdot 5$ | 24.026 .0 | $19.419 \cdot 4$ | $84 \cdot 5$ | 88.0 | 3.0 | 8. 5 |  |  |  |  |  | $61 \cdot 9$ | $19 \cdot 0$ | 304 | 408 | $51 \ddagger$ |
| 3rd ,, ," | $\begin{array}{lll}37.3 & 36.6\end{array}$ | 23.428 .8 | $19.419 \cdot 6$ | $80 \cdot 4$ | 85:2 | 3.0 | $2 \cdot 7$ |  |  |  |  |  | 58.2 | 18.7 | 360 | 408 | $39 \ddagger$ |
| 4th , , | $42 \cdot 1 \quad 39 \cdot 1$ | 29.726 .1 | $19.7 \quad 20 \cdot 0$ | 91.8 | $85 \cdot 6$ | -1 | 2.6 |  |  |  |  |  | $59 \cdot 1$ | $19 \cdot 9$ | 382 | 482 | $82 \ddagger$ |
| $1923$ |  |  | 197200 | 918 | 860 | 1 | 2.6 |  |  |  | 47 | 61.9 | $61 \cdot 0$ | 21.1 | 459 | 543 | $231 \ddagger$ |
| 1stQr.Av. | $41.8 \quad 44^{\circ} 6$ | $28.2 \quad 25 \cdot 8$ | $20.8 \quad 20.4$ | 91.2 | $91 \cdot 2$ | 300 | 8.6 | $10 \cdot 2$ | $10 \cdot 3$ | $47 \cdot 8$ | 47.0 | $61 \cdot 8$ | 61 | 22.0 |  |  |  |
| 2nd , , | $43 \cdot 1 \quad 44 \cdot 7$ | $23.425 \cdot 3$ | 21.421 .4 | 88.4 | $91 \cdot 8$ | $3 \cdot 7$ | $4 \cdot 2$ | 12.4 | $12 \cdot 7$ | 48 | $51 \cdot 8$ | $65 \cdot 8$ | 69.9 | 22.5 | 634 |  |  |
| 3rd , , , | 39.1188 .6 | $\begin{array}{lll}22 \cdot 3 & 27.6\end{array}$ | $21.0 \quad 21.2$ | $82 \cdot 9$ | $87 \cdot 6$ | 3.5 | $3 \cdot 1$ | $10 \cdot 3$ | 10:2 | 46 | $45 \cdot 0$ | $61 \cdot 1$ | 938 |  | 552 | 740 |  |
| 4th ,, ,. | $46.2 \quad 48.0$ | 34.3 $30 \cdot 1$ | $22.5 \quad 22.8$ | 103.6 | 96.4 | 4.6 | $3 \cdot 9$ | 10.8 | $10 \% 4$ | 50. | $50 \cdot 2$ | $67 \cdot 1$ | $69 \cdot 8$ $65 \cdot 8$ | $22 \cdot 7$ | 552 554 | 595 658 | $112 \ddagger$ 245 |
| $\begin{gathered} 1924 \\ \text { JAN. } \end{gathered}$ | $40.7 \quad 41.4$ | 39:2 32.0 | $21.0 \quad 21 \cdot 2$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 671 | 658 | 22.7 | 554 | 658 | $245 \ddagger$ |
| FEB. | $\begin{array}{ll}40 \cdot 3 & 41.7\end{array}$ | 32.5 29.7 | $\begin{array}{ll}21.0 & 21.2 \\ 21.8\end{array}$ | 101.2 96.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 95 \cdot 0 \\ & 99 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.5 \\ & 4.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \cdot 4 \\ & 5.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9.5 \\ 10.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9.6 \\ 10 \cdot 0 \end{array}$ | $48^{\circ}$ | $46 \cdot 8$ $62: 4$ | $64 \cdot 2$ | $68 \cdot 2$ $68 \cdot 7$ | 21.6 | 575 | 611 | \} 22.8 |
| MAR. | 47.548 .4 | $\begin{array}{ll}32.1 & 31.7 \\ 23.5 & 88.9\end{array}$ | 23.7821 .5 | $103 \cdot 7$ | $102 \cdot 0$ | 4.1 | 4.8 | $9 \cdot 3$ | 9.4 | 46.7 | 44.9 | $61 \cdot 1$ | $60 \cdot 1$ | 23.1 | $592$ | 734 |  |
| APRI | $\begin{array}{ll}40 \cdot 0 & 42 \cdot 1 \\ 52.3 & 54.3\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}23 \cdot 5 & 28 \cdot 9 \\ 38 \cdot 9 & 41.4\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}22.3 & 22.0 \\ 30.3 & 29.9\end{array}$ | 86.2 | 88.4 | $4 \cdot 1$ | $4 \cdot 9$ | 9.5 | 10:2 | $48 \cdot 3$ | 51.4 | $62 \cdot 9$ | $67 \cdot 5$ | $22.5{ }^{\circ}$ | 577 | 712 |  |
| JUNE | 40.541 .2 | 25.8 29.9 | $\begin{array}{ll} \\ 21.8 & 22.4\end{array}$ | 122.0 88.6 | $\begin{array}{r} 126.5 \\ 94.0 \end{array}$ | $4 \cdot 2$ | $4 \cdot 8$ | 9.7 | $9 \cdot 3$ | 55.4 | 56.8 | $70 \cdot 3$ | 71.9 | 21.6 | 588 | 727 | 375 |
| JULY | $47.5 \quad 46.8$ | $31.7 \quad 36.6$ |  |  |  | 3 |  | 7.8 | 8.2 | 49 | 58.0 | $62 \cdot 0$ | 66.4 | $20.5{ }^{\circ}$ | 567 | 652 |  |
| AUG. | $46.9 \quad 46 \cdot 3$ | $\begin{array}{lllllllllll}28.6 & 35.9\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}28.2 & 26.6\end{array}$ | $108 \cdot 1$ | $112 \cdot 3$ $109 \cdot 8$ | 4.6 | 4 | $8 \cdot 3$ | 8.0 | 57 | 54.9 | $71 \cdot 3$ | 68.4 | 19.4 | 556 | 607 |  |
| SEPT | 45.944 .7 | 27.3 34.9 | $27 \cdot 0$ | $100 \cdot 9$ | 107.6 | $5 \cdot 1$ | 4.0 | 7.8 8.2 | $8 \cdot 1$ |  | $510$ | $66 \cdot 3$ | 63.9 | $20.6{ }^{\circ}$ | 532 | 516 |  |
| OCT. | $\begin{array}{lll}56.7 & 51.7\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}37.2 & 36.5\end{array}$ | 26.0 25.5 | $120 \cdot 5$ | 114.3 | $5 \cdot 9$ | 4.6 | 8.7 | 8.0 | 52.8 | $50.0$ | +63.3 | 61.8 68.8 | 20.4 20.3 | 531 | 591 |  |
| NOV. | 56.7 52.6 | 36.2 s1.0 | 25.226 .0 | 118.7 | $110 \cdot 2$ | 6.4 | 4.9 | 8.4 | 8.3 | 52.0 | $52 \cdot 4$ | $\begin{array}{r} 68.6 \\ 68.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 63 \cdot 8 \\ & 67 \cdot 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \cdot 3 \\ & 21 \cdot 0 \end{aligned}$ | $530$ | $597$ | \} 195 |
| DEC. | $56.3 \quad 53.3$ | $47 \cdot 5 \quad 38 \cdot 8$ | $27 \cdot 1 \quad 27 \cdot 9$ | $131 \cdot 6$ | $120 \cdot 6$ | $5 \cdot 3$ | 5.3 | $9 \cdot 3$ | $9 \cdot 3$ | 52.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 02.4 \\ & 54.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 68 \cdot 2 \\ & 69 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | $71.2$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21 \cdot 0 \\ & 20 \cdot 6 * \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 545 \\ & 524 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 657 \\ & 527 \end{aligned}$ | ¢ 195 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1925 \\ & \text { JAN... } \end{aligned}$ | $51.0 \quad 62 \cdot 0$ | $50.9 \quad 41.5$ | $26.4 \quad 26 \cdot 7$ | $128 \cdot 9$ | $120 \cdot 8$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FEB.. | $45.2 \quad 53.2$ | $38.5 \quad 36.6$ | $25 \cdot 7 \quad 26 \cdot 6$ | $110 \cdot 2$ | 117.0 | 4.6 4.8 | 5.5 6.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \cdot 3 \\ & 8 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.4 \\ & 8.5 \end{aligned}$ | $55 \cdot 0$ | $52 \cdot 7$ $57 \cdot 3$ | 69.1 | 67.8 | 21.5 | 519 | 543 |  |
| MAR. | 47.448 .3 | 36.6 S6.1 | $28.4 \quad 25 \cdot 9$ | $112 \cdot 9$ | $110 \cdot 8$ | $4 \cdot 8$ | 5.5 | $7 \cdot 8$ | 7.8 | 55.5 | $53: 3$ |  | 68.8 |  | 542 | 652 | \} 20 |
| APRII | $48.2 \quad 50 \cdot 7$ | 33.71843 | $28.0 \quad 27 \cdot 6$ | $110 \cdot 4$ | $118 \cdot 1$ | 4.0 | 4.9 | $7 \cdot 3$ | $7 \cdot 8$ | 48.2 | $51 \cdot 8$ | $70 \cdot 9$ | 68.8 65.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 2100 \\ & 20 \cdot 0 \end{aligned}$ | 549 | 628 |  |
| MAY. | $42.644^{\circ} 2$ | $\begin{array}{llll}31 \cdot 3 & 53 \cdot 4\end{array}$ | 29.8 29.4 | $104 \cdot 3$ | 107.6 | $4 \cdot 1$ | $4 \cdot 7$ | $7 \cdot 5$ | $7 \cdot 1$ | 51.1 | $52 \cdot 3$ | 60.9 64.2 | $65 \cdot 4$ $65 \cdot 6$ | 20.0 19.6 | 532 519 | 598 |  |
| N | $45 \cdot 4 \quad 46 \cdot 1$ | 28.838 .5 | 36.2 57.2 | 111.0 | $177 \cdot 2$ | $4 \cdot 1$ | 4.5 | $5 \cdot 9$ | 6.3 | 47.7 | $51 \cdot 1$ | 58.9 | $65 \cdot 1$ | 18.1 | 519 476 | $\begin{aligned} & 610 \\ & 560 \end{aligned}$ | \} 19 |
| JULY | $\begin{array}{ll}46 \cdot 3 & 45 \cdot 6 \\ 41 \cdot 3 & 40 \cdot 7\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}27 \cdot 6 & 51 \cdot 9 \\ 27 \cdot 7 & 54 \cdot 9\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}24 \cdot 3 & 24.3 \\ 22.3 & 22.7\end{array}$ | $98 \cdot 7$ 91.7 | 102.8 108.7 | 4.6 | $4 \cdot 3$ | $6 \cdot 9$ | $6 \cdot 7$ | 51.6 | 49.6 | $64 \cdot 8$ | 62.3 | 18.8 | 445 | 520 |  |
| SEPT | 46.445 .2 | $28 \cdot 3$ | $\begin{array}{ll}22.3 & 22.7 \\ 22.7 & 22.9\end{array}$ | $91 \cdot 7$ $97 \cdot 9$ | $98 \cdot 7$ $104 \cdot 7$ | 4.5 4.5 | 4.1 | 5.5 | 5.6 | $49 \cdot 5$ | 47.5 | 61.0 | $68 \cdot 7$ | $17.3^{\circ}$ | 402 | 466 | \} 261 |
| OCT. | 49.545 .3 | $\begin{array}{lll} \\ 33 \cdot 7 & 38 \cdot 1\end{array}$ | 25.1 24.6 | 108.8 | 108.4 | 4.5 $5 \cdot 3$ | 3.8 4.2 | 6.0 6.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \cdot 9 \\ & 6 \cdot 8 \end{aligned}$ |  | $48 \cdot 2$ $50 \cdot 9$ | $60 \cdot 7$ | $59 \cdot 3$ | $17 \cdot 2$ | 419 | 587 |  |
| NOV. | 51.047 .4 | $\begin{array}{lll}39 \cdot 1 & 35 \cdot 6\end{array}$ | 24.124 .8 | 114.6 | 106:2 | $5 \cdot 1$ | 4.9 | 6.6 | 6.5 |  |  | $67 \cdot 1$ $61 \cdot 0$ | 62.5 $60 \cdot 1$ | $19 \cdot 1$ $19 \cdot 7$ | 428 | 586 |  |
| DEC. | $58.0 \quad 54.8$ | 49.0.40.0 | $26 \cdot 9 \quad 27 \cdot 7$ | $134 \cdot 3$ | 122.9 | 4.5 | $4 \cdot 5$ | $7 \cdot 4$ | 7.4 | 51.8 | 58.7 | 65.8 | $6 \% \cdot 7$ | 20.2* | 461 455 | 625 581 | \} 16 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1926 \\ & \text { JAN. } \end{aligned}$ | 52.463 .4 | $40.9 \quad 33.3$ | 24-1 24.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FEB. | $\begin{array}{ll} \\ 40 \cdot 3 & 47.4\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}40.2 & 30.6 \\ 31.9\end{array}$ | 23.8 | $96 \cdot 8$ | $103 \cdot 1$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \cdot 1 \\ & 4 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 49 \\ & 5 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \cdot 4 \\ & 6.6 \end{aligned}$ | $6 \cdot 4$ | 48.4 50.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 46 \cdot 4 \\ & 52 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 60 \cdot 4 \\ & 62 \cdot 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 69 \cdot 2 \\ & 66 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | 21.4 21.6 | 482 502 | 600 | \} |
| APR. | $\begin{array}{ll}45.6 & 46.5 \\ 42.2 & 44.4\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}31.9 & 31.5 \\ 32.9 & 35.5\end{array}$ | 29.026 .5 | $106 \cdot 9$ | $104 \cdot 7$ | 4.2 | 4.9 | $7 \cdot 2$ | $7 \cdot 3$ |  | 51.5 | 66.4 | $65 \cdot 2$ | 21.4 | 502 | 704 690 |  |
| MAY | $\begin{array}{lll}36.4 & 37 \%\end{array}$ | 32.9 24.6 26.5 | $\begin{array}{ll}27 \cdot 1 & 26 \cdot 7 \\ 19.9 & 19.6\end{array}$ | $102 \cdot 5$ | $105 \cdot 0$ | 3.9 | $4 \cdot 7$ | 6.0 | 6.5 | 41.5 | 482 | $52 \cdot 7$ | 56.7 | $21^{\circ} 0^{\circ}$ | 503 | 661 |  |
| JUNE | 43-9 44:7 | 27.6 | $\begin{array}{ll}19.6 & 26.8\end{array}$ | 81.2 97.5 | 83.9 103.3 | 3.0 | 3.4 | $3 \cdot 2$ | 8 | $39 \cdot 1$ | $40 \cdot 0$ | $45 \cdot 8$ | $47 \cdot 1$ | - | 80 | 45 | $\} 168$ |
| JULY | $43.5 \quad 42.9$ | $30.8 \quad 54.9$ | $25 \cdot 6 \quad 2.6$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $53 \cdot 7$ |  | 39 | 30 |  |
| AUG | $43 \cdot 0 \quad 42 \cdot 6$ | $\begin{array}{llll}30.8 & 36.8\end{array}$ | $27 \cdot 0 \quad 37 \cdot 4$ | $101 \cdot 1$ | 107.0 | 4.0 | 4.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \cdot 3 \\ & 1 \cdot 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.3 \\ & 7.9 \end{aligned}$ | 49.2 | 47.3 | $57 \cdot 3$ | $55 \cdot 1$ | - | 16 | 29 |  |
| SEPT | $44.9 \quad 43.7$ | $30.0 \quad 36.6$ | $26.3 \quad 26.5$ | 101.7 | $107 \cdot 3$ | $4 \cdot 3$ | $3 \cdot 7$ | 1.9 | 1.9 | 43 | $41 \cdot 0$ | $50 \cdot 7$ | $41.0$ | - | 12 | 50 | $\} 6$ |
| OCT. | $46 \cdot 9$ 42.8 | 34.8184 .3 | $\begin{array}{lll}29.0 & 28 \cdot 3\end{array}$ | 111.0 | 105.7 | 4.5 | $3 \cdot 6$ | 2.6 | 2.6 |  | $42 \cdot 5$ | 50.7 | 49.6 49.9 | - | 12 | 88 |  |
| DEC. | 46.4 | $\begin{array}{ll}38.7 & 34.5 \\ 37.4 & 31.6\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}28 \cdot 8 & 29 \cdot 7 \\ 28 \cdot 9 & 29 \cdot 7\end{array}$ | $113 \cdot 3$ | 106:8 | 4.9 | $3 \cdot 8$ | $2 \cdot 7$ | $2 \cdot \%$ |  | 444 | $53 \cdot 1$ | $52 \cdot 3$ | - | 12 | 89 | \} 152 |
| DEC. | 404403 | 37.431 .6 | $28 \cdot 9 \quad 29 \cdot 7$ |  | 105:\% |  | 4.5 |  |  |  | $40 \cdot 0$ | $49 \cdot 7$ | $51 \cdot 1$ | $17 \cdot 2$ | 89 | 306 |  |

N.B.-From April, 1923, Import and Export figures are affected by changed status of S. Ireland (see Vol. I. Bull. VIII, p. 7.) $\ddagger$ Total for Qr

* NORMAL SEASONAL CHANGE REMOVED. 4 Weeks, excluding holiday week.

IMPORTS \& EXPORTS-
OUTPUT-COAL ACCOUNTS OF TRADE \& NAVIGATION
PIG IRON, STEEL
SHIPBUINGOTS \& CASTINGSIRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURERS.
Tonnage of ships over 100 tons (excluding warships) commenced during the quarter.-LLOYD'S IREGISTER OF SHIPPING.


* NORMAL SEASONAL CHANGE REMOVED.


INSURED PERSONS-


[^1]Mriote a 4 T Sish （4）
$\qquad$





# LONDON \& CAMBRIDGE ECONOMIC SERVICE 

 ISSUED IN CO-OPERATION WITH THE HARVARD UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC RESEARCHSUPPLEMENT TO MONTHLY BULLETIN<br>SPECIAL QUARTERLY ISSUE<br>VOL. V.<br>No. I<br>FEB. 7th, 1927

Strictly Private. Copyright. Not for Publication.
PUBLISHED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF LONDON \& CAMBRIDGE ECONOMIC SERVICE, CARE OF THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AT HOUGHTON ST., ALDWYCH, LONDON, W.C.2.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.



Annual Subscription for the Full Service, 26 .

For particulars, apply to the Secretary, London Combridge Economic Service, Houghton Street, Aldwych, W.C.2. Telephone: IIolborn 5671-5673.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS.



## UNITED KINGDOM.

Additional Figures published since January 22nd, 1927.

## Stocks and Shares. <br>  8 Speculative 4 Fixed Interest <br> Yield on

## New Capital Issues.

For Great Britain
Total ...

| End Dec. | End Jan |
| :---: | :---: |
| $196 \%$ | $194 \%$ |
| $231 \%$ | $235 \%$ |
| $78.3 \%$ | $80 \%$ |
| $128 \%$ | $125 \%$ |

January £10,300,000 £26,300,000

## Money.

Short Money Index $\quad 104 \%$ Week ending Feb. 5th
Day to Day Rate $\quad 419 \%$
Three Months Rate $\quad 4.09 \%$
Prices.
Silver (bar)-cash per oz. 27 6d. Week ending Feb. 5th.
"Times" Index (Wholesale).
Food $148 \% \quad 148 \% \quad$ Dec. 31st. Jan. 31st. Materials 138\% 136\% Total 142\% 140\%

## Railways.

Weight carried-
General Merchandise Fuel ... ... Other Minerals ...
Goods Receipts

November, 1926 Tons $5,020,000$

9,210,000
3,430,000
£8,020,000

## Exchanges

| Week ending Paris | Milan | Berlin | Amsterdan |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jan. 29th ... 122.81 | 112.8 | 20.476 | $12 \cdot 140$ |
| Feb. 5th ... 123.23 | 113.5 | 20.467 | $12 \cdot 135$ |
| Prague | Berne | Stockholm | New York |
| Jan. 29th ... 163.8 | $25 \cdot 199$ | 18179 | 4.8514 |
| Feb. 5th ... 163'8 | $25 \cdot 215$ | 18.177 | $4 \cdot 8498$ |
| B. Aires | deJ. Bo | bay H. Kong | g Kobe |
| Jan. 29th... 46.46 | 5.86 | . 0224.63 | $24 \cdot 15$ |
| Feb. 5th ... 46.57 | $5 \cdot 841$ | . 98 25.26 | $24 \cdot 21$ |

## Unemployment

Numbers on the Live Register, together with Part-time Workers not actually employed on the dates mentioned.


## FRANCE.

Information communicated by M. LUCIEN MARCH, Directeur Honoraire de la Statistique Générale de la France.

January 25th, 1927.

TNHE past year was dominated by the credit crisis which reached its-climax in July. Since the beginning of the year the franc fell continuously as in I925, and the fall was accelerated in June-July, Meanwhile the treasury was becoming empty, and demands for repay-
ment of state bonds and savings deposits gave rise to fears of graver consequences. Fortunately public feeling reacted rapidly. Under the pressure of public opinion the union necessary for the re-establishment of confidence in a better future was imposed.

The effect of the political change was
immediate in certain directions, though not so quick in others. Neglecting daily fluctuations and taking account of monthly averages only, the table below gives a picture of the changes in the most important branches of economic life.


According to this table the circulation increased 9.5 per cent. and the State Debt to the bank 4 per cent. between January and July, while the sterling and the dollar exchanges rose 52 per cent. It was thus a confidence crisis, since the value of money fell much more than was attributable to the increase in the means of payment. Neither the commercial value of money nor its internal value rose in relation to its gold value up to the time of the crisis, but after this crisis the former fell less rapidly and the latter continued to rise until November.

After the crisis the franc's recovery was rapid, and it was feared would result in insurmountable difficulties for industry and commerce. Happily the transactions of industrial and commercial firms were not generally adjusted to the highest exchange rates, and therefore for them the fall has been smaller.

However, it was necessary to check the movement, and this took place in December, thanks to reserves of foreign
currency which were due to the surrender of gold held by individuals and the revenue from taxation, without which it would have been necessary to have recourse to foreign loans, which would have augmented the external debt.

Revenue was considerably greater in 1926 than in 1925, largely owing to the new taxes. As the latter were effective in the second half of the year only, a similar situation may be expected in 1927 in spite of difficulties created by the recovery of the franc.

REVENUE FROM TAXATION AND PERMANENT SOURCES.
Mn. Francs.

|  |  | 1925 | 1926 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Direct Taxes on Income ... | -... | 8231 | 17193 |
| Tax on Estates and Stamp Duties | ... | 6337 | 8064 |
| Luxury Tax, etc, ... ${ }^{\text {a }}$, | . | 1097 | 1589 |
| Taxes on Articles of Consumption | $\ldots$ | 4135 | 4130 1288 |
| State Undertakings ... ... | $\ldots$ | 346 | 489 |
|  |  | 28357 | 38347 |

The excess in 1926 was nearly io milliard francs, an amount which naturally weighs heavily upon production.

The volume of Stock Exchange business was affected by exchange movements. Allowing, at least to a certain extent, for the changes introduced in the rate of tax, the receipts from this tax furnish an index of the volume of business. The amount involved has of course grown with the rise in security prices; it has also grown on account of the abundance of money, inversely with the fall of the monetary unit, so one would expect to see it increase in the same proportion as the index of the value of the dollar.


In fact, the volume of transactions advanced relatively more than the
[France

dollar. Thus the rise in the exchanges stimulated speculation. Also last year the monthly average for the dollar increased 54 per cent. between January and July, and transactions rose about 70 per cent.; while the former fell 38 per cent. from July to December, the latter fell in as great a proportion, in spite of the reduction in the Bank of France discount rate on December I6th.* Thus the fall in the exchanges has had a great effect upon speculation, but has not yet stopped its activity.

Fixed interest shares have shown various movements, as indicated by the following table:

| \% of Pre-War. | Fixed Interest. |  | Variable Dividend. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 3 \% \\ \text { Rentes } \end{gathered}$ | Railways. | Total. | D'posit Banks. | Trade Banks. | Metals. |
| July, 1925 | 44.5 | $52 \cdot 8$ | 240 | 158 | 145 | 100 |
| December, 1925... | 46.9 | $43 \cdot 3$ | 237 | 158 | 129 | 91 |
| July, 1926 . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $47 \cdot 3$ | 47.8 | 317 | 218 | 218 | 122 |
| December, 1926... | $52 \cdot 3$ | 57.5 | 260 | 195 | 165 | 115 |

[^2]Since July fixed interest stocks have recovered considerably while variables have fallen, but without reaching their level of the previous year. Metals moved in the same way and rose in January, 1027.

During the past quarter, the total amount of Stock Exchange business declined from month to month. Paris Bank Clearings, however, rose from October to November, but diminished greatly in December. Current account business at the Bank of France (Paris) diminished continuously during the quarter. These data are indices corresponding to the decreasing activity of transactions. Other indices are furnished by the growth of deposits at the Bank of France, by the reduction in contango and discount rates. Capital is holding back and prices are weakening except in the case of fixed interest stocks, rentes and certain securities which yielded appreciably higher values at the end of the quarter than at the beginning; their


FINANCE.
Value of Stocks and Shares. - Index numbers for end of month till February, 1923, subsequently for 15 th of month.
Clearing House Returns.
Total clearings durimg the month at the Bankers' Clearing Honse of Paris. mon
Exchanges.
Bank of France.-
RICES.
Wholesale.
Monthly average of daily rates in Paris. (In 1919, mean of monthly maximum
Midale of month (last Friday until 1928) except Debits and Credits, whish are based minimum.)
Metail.-
Index calculated by the Statistique Générale de la. France for 45 commodities at the end of the month.
commodity a welght corresponding to the consumption of a family of foule during the month, giving each working-class home according to the Paris Commision on for (2) for all expenses of a
'TRADE, OUTPUT, TRANSPORT \& EMPLOYMENT.


## TRANSPORT.

Shipping.-Tonnage of ships of all nationalities entered and cleared (with cargoes) during the month, including those in Alsace-Lorraine).
Trucks-Daily average number loaded on aHt the principal railways (including State railways but not inctur EMPLOYMENT.

Number of adplicants obtaining work through the public labour exchanges during the month, as a percentage of those still not placed.

## France]

advance seemed to slacken in January. Variable dividend shares in general weakened during the quarter. A collapse was even feared in December, but was avoided through the intervention stabilising the exchanges ; since then quotations recovered towards the end of the year and at the beginning of January. Banking and metal shares have practically obeyed the general movement, the former, however, after some lag.

Contango rate was extraordinarily high at the beginning of October, but fell rapidly until the end of the quarter.

The reduction in the Bank of France rate on advances does not seem to have increased their importance any more than the reduction of the discount rate seems to have galvanised stock exchange business.

New capital issues reached a relatively high figure in November, but were much less in December.

On the whole, speculation is still holding back, partly no doubt because the monetary question remains in suspense, partly on account of industrial difficulties

As noted above, the exchanges have fallen considerably since July. In five months they have returned to where they were in November, 1925, i.e., eight months before. Thus the fall has been more rapid than the rise. The inconveniences of this rapidity have not been very grave, since stocks were fairly large and in general these stocks were accumulated when rates were considerably below their maxima. Also since the third quarter of

|  | Weight. 000 metric tons. |  | Value. <br> Mn. Francs. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Imports. | 1925. | 1926. | 1925. | 1926. |
| Food | 5,142 | 5,059 | 9,193 | 11,577 |
| Raw Materials . | 41,054 | 39,092 | 29,495 | 40,368 |
| Manufactures . | 1,247 | 1,363 | 5,407 | 7,570 |
| Total ... | 47,443 | 45,514 | 44,095 | 59,515 |
| Exports. |  |  |  |  |
| Food | 1,393 | 1,420 | 3,795 | 5,072 |
| Raw Materials | 24,705 | 26,219 | 12,714 | $16,673$ |
| Manufactures | 4,289 | 4,790 |  | 37,780 |
| Total | 30,387 | 32,429 | 45,755 | 59,535 |

last year the weight of imports has diminished almost continuously, while that of exports remained relatively high, so that the balance is still favourable though the difference was much reduced at the end of the year. The same movements are true of imports of raw materials only and exports of manufactures only.

Of course the growth in values is due to currency depreciation, but comparison of weights indicates that imports were certainly less important than in 1925, while exports were more so.

The table below, though relating to the eleven first months of the years only, shows the source of imports and the destination of exports. It appears that the balance of trade with Great Britain has not greatly altered compared with the previous year, similarly with Belgium and Italy, but it has become more unfavourable with Germany and the United States.

|  | Imports Mn. Francs |  | Exports Mn. Francs. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 11 months | 1925 | 1926 | 1925 | 1926 |
| Great Britain ... | 5112 | 6080 | 8138 | 9695 |
| Germany ... .. | 2092 | 4437 | 3486 | 3912 |
| Belgium, Luxemburg | 2752 | 4106 | 6786 | 8704 |
| Switzerland ... | 686 | 964 | 2650 | 3374 |
| Italy ... ... ... | 1537 | 2177 | 2021 | 2441 |
| Spain ... ... ... | 743 | 954 | 1230 | 1684 |
| United States... ... | 5423 | 7092 | 2777 | 3517 |
| Brazil ... | 1202 | 1468 | 409 | 579 |
| Argentina ... ... | 1429 13459 | 1973 | 724 | 1093 |
| Other foreign countries | 13459 | 18853 | 6947 | 10902 |
| Total ... ...... | 34435 | 48104 | 35168 | 45901 |
| Algeris, Colonies, Protectorates... | 4131 | 6288 | 5773 | 8239 |
| Total | 38566 | 54392 | 40941 | 54140 |

The next two tables comparequantities of the chief materials showing an excess of imports and of the chief manufactures with an excess of exports.

Imports of cereals and coal were lower in 1926 than in 1925, sugar and textiles generally were greater. In exports there was a reduction in iron and steel, an increase in machinery and metal goods.

Shipping is unchanged; the quotation for coal freights is higher than at the beginning of the year.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF CHIEF RAW MATERIALS IN FIRST ELEVEN MONTHS OF THE YEAR. (000 Metric Quintals.)

|  | Imports. |  | Exports. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1925 | 1926 | 1925 | 1926 |
| Cereals | 17828 | 455 | 11111 | 806 |
| Coffee ... | 1514 | 1 | 1443 | 1 |
| Sugar ... | 2997 | 1518 | 4084 | 1760 |
| Wool ... | 2188 136 | 389 27 | 2700 132 | 540 21 |
| Cotton ... | 2845 | 215 | 3152 | 225 |
| Flax | 483 | 1075 | 637 | 1145 |
| Jute | 861 | 17 | 1061 | 18 |
| Phormium Fibre | 470 | 49 | 572 | 40 |
| Copper | 1091 | 205 | 1330 | 164 |
| Zinc ... ... | 446 | 189 | 446 | 123 |
| Coal and Coke .. | 226100 | 47940 | 201765 | 47180 |
| Mineral Oils ... ... | 12599 | 6 | 13212 | 11 |
| Heavy Oils, Petroleum, etc. | 5539 | 138 | 6713 | 137 |
| Stone, \&c., forarts and crafts | 18140 | 5573 | 20624 | 6138 |
| Oilseeds... ${ }^{\text {Building Materials }}$ | 34431 | 14015 | 25320 | 16640 |
| Pulp for paper... | 4506 | 1042 | 5081 | 966 |
| Skins and Hides | 739 | 306 | 844 | 268 |
| Foreign Wood ... ... | 1854 | 148 | 2241 | 191 |
| Sulphur and Pyrites ... | 8215 | 292 | 9261 | 262 |
| Rubber | 411 | 70 | 445 | 83 |
| Nitrate of Soda | 2993 | 29 | 1613 | 41 |

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF CHIEF MANUFACTURES THE FIRST ELEVEN MONTHS OF THE YEAR.

000 quintals.

|  | 1925 | 1926 | 1925 | 1926 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Miscell. Metals | 17912 | 19950 | 88617 | 102600 |
| Pig Iron ... | 294 | 224 | 6142 | 6320 |
| Iron and Steel | 1257 | 1354 | 29675 | 27624 |
| Chemical Products ... | 4563 | 5673 | 23167 | 24922 |
| Rubber Manufactures | 34 | 27 | 282 | 292 |
| Textiles : Linen, etc. | 53 | 28 | 24 | 25 |
| Jute, etc . | 496 | 298 | 157 | 175 |
| Cotton | 29 | 26 | 505 | 549 |
| Wool | 12 | 11 | 262 | 274 |
| Silk ... | 3 | 3 | 86 | 85 |
| Clothing ... | 3 | 4 | 146 | 156 |
| Prepared Skins | 44 | 40 | 162 | 156 |
| Furniture ... | 42 | 47 | 92 | 136 |
| Woodwork | 164 | 147 | 353 | 309 |
| Boats ... | 1061 | 1208 | 927 | 857 |
| Paper, Cardboard | 1419 | 1629 | 741 | 811 |
| Machinery, Boilers ... | 1155 | 1222 | 1000 | 1256 |
| Metal Goods ... | 401 | 366 | 5094 | 6493 |
| Carriages and Motors | 220 | 148 | 702 | 894 |
| Pottery and Glass .. | 1084 | 876 | 2689 | 3323 |

Among the indices of internal trade, wholesale prices followed the exchanges, but with a lag. The rise in the first half of the year was not so great as that in the dollar, but the fall in the second half was less than that in the dollar. In the last quarter it was about 9 per cent. from month to month. For raw materials the fall was rather greater, for food, which had risen less, it was rather smaller. The reduction since July for all materials was 32 per cent., textiles 45 per cent., coal
and metal group 29 per cent., while for food it was about 15 per cent.

In the last table quarterly price index numbers are given for certain classes of goods. The fluctuations in the exchanges have affected them in different ways, especially where supplies are affected by the harvest results.

The number of railway wagons loaded daily was slightly higher in 1926 than in 1925, but fell in the fourth quarter and the December figure was much lower than that for November and that for a year before. But receipts which, after allowing for altered rates, show an equal volume of traffic in 1925 and I926, indicate some fall in this traffic from July to the end of the year.

The portfolio of the Bank of France diminished also during the second half; one must go back to 1923 to find a similar figure. The discount rate was reduced at the end of the year from $7 \frac{1}{2}$ to $6 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent.* On the contrary, current account business at the Bank of France was more important than in the previous year, expanding from the beginning of 1926 until October; it diminished slightly at the end of the year. Bourse de Commerce business was much more active last year, and this activity seems to be maintained. An analogous movement may be deduced from the returns of revenue from the turnover tax after allowing for changes in rate.

Trade activity is, then, quite satisfactory save for some weakening toward the end of the year in current consumption of certain goods in which the public anticipates a fall in price.

Mineral production remained good until the end of the year. The output of coal and iron ore, which was greater in 1926 than 1925, showed no sign of reduction at the end of the year. The output of metallurgical coke also remains above last year's level; that of iron and steel tends to increase. The number of furnaces in blast rose to 154 by * To $5 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on Feb. 3 rd.

## France]

November Ist(the sameon December Ist), while there were 145 on December 1st, 1925.

The apparent consumption of coal, cotton and wool has varied very little from one year to the next on the whole, though it may have fluctuated from month to month as a result of irregularity in imports. Imports of petroleum which are more regular, give higher figures for 1926 than for 1925, but entries diminished at the end of the year.

On account of the cessation of orders in many industries hardly any more workpeople are being taken on, also the
ratio of vacancies filled to the number of applications from Frenchmen fell from 3.7 to I between July and December. The amount of unemployment is not yet great (less than in 1920) but many factories, especially in the textile and cloching trades, are working short time.

The retail price index, which continued to rise until last November, began to diminish in December following the reduction in bread prices.

During the last quarter of 1926 the cost of living index was 25 per cent. higher than a year earlier.

WHOLESALE PRICES.
Average $1901-10=100$.


## GERMANY.

Information communicated by Dr. MORITZ ELSAS (Frankfurt), in consultation with Professor LOTZ (Munich) and Professor von SCHULZE-GAEVERNITZ (Freiburg).

$$
\text { REVIEW OF } 1926 .
$$

THE year 1926 began with a severe depression. Unemployment reached its worst point, and the number of workers receiving out-of-work benefit rose in February and March to above two millions. Iron and steel production was at its lowest level at the beginning of the year and external trade was declining. But the depression and stagnation showed signs of yielding during the early part of the year, and in summer and autumn there were definite signs of an upward movement in the business cycle. The preceding crises had swept away weak concerns, and in that respect had a salutary effect. Since then general confidence has returned, and the number of bill protests and bankruptcies declined from month to month. A decisive factor in the economic revival was the effect of the English coal strike, which carried the mining and heavy industries over the dead points and brought them considerable profits from increased exports. On the whole, the improvement in 1926 can be chiefly attributed to the export revival ; but economiç conditions were also favourably affected by monetary influences. Interest rates declined considerably during the course of the year and the Bank Rate, which stood at 9 at the beginning of the year, had fallen to 6 per cent. by the autumn, and private discounts and short money rates correspondingly declined. Only in the case of real property credits was the decline of less importance, because the market for longtime credits is developing very slowly. Also the divergence between the debit and credit rates of the banks is still comparatively large. The cheapening of money was due partly to the increase in savings and partly to the influx of numerous foreign loans. The AgentGeneral for Transfers calculated that in
the second reparations year there was an import of capital of $2,350 \mathrm{Mn}$. marks and against this an export of $\mathrm{I}, 450 \mathrm{Mn}$., whilst the balance was applied to reparations payments and to the strengthening of the gold and foreign currency holdings of the Reichsbank.

Deposits in the German Savings Banks amounted to $1,629 \mathrm{Mn}$. at the end of December 1925 and $2,950 \mathrm{Mn}$. at the beginning of December 1926. The growth in deposits was as follows :-

| End of month. |  |  |  |  |  | Mn, R.M. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1,798 |
| February | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1,938 |
| March | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2,045 |
| April $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2,154 |
| May $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2,259 |
| June $\ldots$. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2,362 |
| July $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2,469 |
| August | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2,591 |
| September | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2,713 |
| October | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2,832 |
| November | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2,950 |

In addition to these visible savings there were the very considerable savings made in the shape of hidden reserves from profits of the large undertakings.

The whole of 1926 was characterised by rising prices on the Bourse. Whilst at the end of 1925 security prices had reached their lowest points, during 1926 quotations continually moved upwards. In particular, securities in the term market responded powerfully, so that in many cases they trebled in value and in some cases quadrupled. Cheap money and good business in the heavy industries following the English coal strike were the chief factors in the upward movement. In addition, foreign interest in German securities revived sharply. An indirect influence resulted from the continued depression in the manufacturing industries and in commerce which drove money to the Bourse for lack of employment elsewhere. All these circumstances combined to raise prices to levels which were


NOTES AND SOURCES.

FINANCE
Share Index
apital Issues.
Reichsbank-Clearings. Outside Deposits.
Note Circulation
Floating Debt.
New York Exchange.
Short Money Index.

Index Numbers for middle of month. Wirtschaft und Statistik.
Wirtschaft und Statistik.
Wirtschaft und Statistik
second week of month
End of month.
" " " "
Average of 9 months' rate, dally rate, deposit rate and Reichsbank rate, on firit of month.


## NOTES AND SOURCES.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.
Weight-
Values in Gold Marks-
Wirtschaft und Statistik
COAL OUTPUT.
State Statistical Bureau.

SHIPPING.
RAILWAY GOODS RECEIPTS -
UKEMPLOYMENT -
frequently out of all relation to the yield of most shares. Loans and fixed interest securities of course benefited greatly from the decline in interest rates. Activity in new issues greatly increased in the second half of the year, not only for shares but also for bonds and municipal loans. Thanks to the large number of foreign loans, the proceeds of which were not always immediately applied but left at the banks, the banks were in a position to lend large amounts for carry-over purposes on the Bourse. The recovery in the money market and the unquestioned stability of the currency permitted the unpegging of the dollar exchange in the second half of the year. Some relief was afforded to industry by the reduction of the turnover tax in April to 4 per cent, but in spite of this the burden of taxation is still very heavy. In particular the trade taxes (Gewerbesteuer) are extremely high, and the revenues from tariffs, which oppress the consumer, have greatly increased.

The general level of wholesale prices has fallen, but prices of manufactured industrial commodities have fallen much more than the general index, whilst foodstuff prices have risen nearly io per cent. The cartel internal price for pig iron was unchanged throughout the year, but scrap prices, which are symptomatic of business movements, rose considerably.

The cost of living has increased. This is mainly due to the increase in rents, which are still controlled. Rents are now about 100 per cent. of the 1914 level, and are therefore at the level prevailing before the general fall in the value of money and the corresponding rise in prices.

In industry and trade the situation was unequal. The heavy industries stand out in sharp contrast with the other groups. In the first place they were helped by cheaper money, since bank credits and foreign loans were mainly granted to them, and secondly, they
must be regarded as the chief beneficiaries of the results of the English coal strike. At the head stands the coal industry, which showed record production figures in the second half of the year not only for ordinary coal but also for lignite and coke. In addition, the large stocks in hand at the beginning of the year were cleared in the latter part of the year.

Iron and steel production increased very greatly in the second half-year and surpassed the pre-war output.

The number of furnaces in operation at the end of November was 104, compared with 83 at the beginning of the year. The industry succeeded in coming to an important agreement concerning prices and markets with the iron and steel industries of France and Belgium. The chemical industry, in which the dyestuffs group predominates, has increased its profit-earning capacity by closer amalgamation, and thanks to new processes and large resources it has been able to exploit new fields, especially coal distillation. In the potash industry sales only improved during the summer months. Among the manufacturing industries the automobile industry showed the chief improvement, whilst the machinery trades only experienced a late and small improvement. The manufacturing industries suffered from the competition of depreciating currencies especially in the summer. When conditions changed in the autumn and the franc currencies improved, the complaints quickly ceased. Agriculture has recorded a good average harvest. As a result of the tariffs which have been reimposed and the higher world prices, agricultural prices were profitable. The high tariffs have probably checked the stimulus towards technical improvements in agriculture.

The improvement in the economic situation is also evidenced by railway receipts, and especially by the figures for trucks loaded.

AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF WAGONS LOADED.
$000 ' s$
103
108
113
118
126
123
124
128
140
150
170
145

Shipping traffic at the Port of Hamburg was greater in the second half-year than in 1925 , and freight rates were considerably higher.

Export figures in the second half-year were higher than in the previous year. External trade has received state assistance in the form of export insurances, especially guarantees in the case of trade with Russia.

- The most important event in the sphere of industry during the past year was the progress of amalgamation as a method of securing uniformity of control apart from cartellisation. The most striking example was the dyestuffs industry. The formation of cartels and fusions continued uninterruptedly throughout the year There is no guarantee, however, that weak undertakings have not been included, and that calculations based on their costs will not lead to higher prices.

The unemployment figures afford the least favourable index of economic conditions. It is true that the number of unemployed, which stood at $\mathrm{I}_{\frac{1}{2}} \mathrm{Mn}$. at the beginning of the year, and increased to 2 Mn . in February and March, declined in the autumn, but at the end of the year it was again $\mathrm{I}_{\frac{3}{4}} \mathrm{Mn}$.

The trade union percentages present a more favourable picture. According to these there was a 25 per cent. reduction in unemployment and a 50 per cent. reduction in short time. Probably the absolute total of unemployment is partly affected by the inclusion of persons now in receipt of relief who were previously unqualified. There is no doubt that unemployment is affected by the process of rationalisation; for example, in spite
of a large increase in production in iron works, the number of workers employed shows only a small increase.

Wage rates have risen slightly, but not enough completely to offset the rise in the cost of living. The result is a decline of 2 per cent. in the average real wage. The decline would have been still greater if the compulsory arbitration courts had not made it their aim to maintain the existing level of real wages. In cases where wage rates are not established conditions were much less favourable.

Judging from current figures the prospects for 1927 are for a slow and broader improvement in business, which the Bourse has for the greater part already discounted. It is to be hoped that further foreign credits will be granted to Germany, as the accumulation of internal savings is taking place comparatively slowly. The entry of Germany into the League in the autumn was of especial importance and should react favourably on international economic relations.

## RECENT MOVEMENTS.

$$
\text { Jamuary 28th, } 1927 .
$$

In January of the new year the money market was extremely easy. Day to day money weakened to between 2 and 4 per cent. and at times was still cheaper and often unplaceable. Monthly money was quoted at 5 to $6 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent., often only nominally. Bill rates were at 4 per cent. to $4 \frac{1}{4}$ per cent., but again business was very small. Private discounts remained at 4 per cent. without evoking any noteworthy offer. Even the mid-month settlement had no effect on rates. On January IIth the Reichsbank made its long-expected reduction in the discount rate from 6 per cent. to 5 per cent. The reduction of I per cent. was easily effected since large amounts had accumulated on private account. The official loan rate remained at 7 per cent., so that the span is again 2 per cent., but it is assumed that

## Germany]

as soon as rates in general have declined, and in particular on the bond market, the Bank will reduce its loan rate. Following the reduction in the official rate, the interest on bank deposits was reduced by $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Debit rates are unchanged at 6 per cent. The decline in money rates is of especial importance to real credits. Whether, in spite of lower interest rates, the influx of foreign credits to Germany will continue undiminished remains to be seen.

The ease on the money market has provoked a sharp upward movement on the Bourse chiefly for bank and chemical shares, and especially for securities in the cash settlement market. The rise in the latter case was particularly great because of the shortage of material in this market, as there have been very few new issues since the stabilisation of the mark.

The Bourse regards the great increase in prices as an adjustment of the past conversions to a gold basis, which it considers was used in many cases to build up large secret reserves. The loan and bond market has also benefited from lower interest rates. The Reich can now float a loan sooner than was originally intended since the money market is favourable to the operation, and 500 Mn . Marks of redeemable 5 per cent. bonds will be issued at 92. No money market stringency is feared as a result of this operation.

State revenue in December amounted to 567 Mn . Marks compared with 625 Mn . in November. The decline is explained by the fact that property and income tax instalments were due in November.

The wholesale price index showed no important change at the beginning of January. A rise in textiles was offset by declines in foodstuffs and industrial products. The Official Statistical Bureau has for some time been preparing a new wholesale price index. It comprises $45^{\circ}$
commodities and more than a half are industrial and manufactured products. Every commodity is weighted according to its economic importance. The inclusion of a larger number of manufactured goods brings the new index above the old one and for December the figure was 137.I. The cost of living for December shows a slight but unimportant increase.

Coal output in the New Year was again at a high level. The daily average was 414,000 tons in the first week and 419,000 in the second.* Iron and steel production in December showed record figures. The number of furnaces in operation increased to 109. External trade in December was passive by 304 Mn . Marks and for merchandise only by 227 Mn .

Imports of raw materials and semimanufactured goods were 52 Mn . Marks higher that in November, whilst exports of raw materials were 24 Mn . less as a result of smaller coal exports. Exports of manufactures were 13 Mn . less. Truck loadings on the railways show a slight decline. The daily average for the first week of January was 120,000 trucks and for the second week 130,000 . According to the official statistics 40,900 businesses were dissolved in 1926 and only 20,800 new ones established. The excess of dissolutions was therefore 20,100 , and since the figure for 1925 was only 9,100 , some idea can be obtained of the drastic purging of industry now in progress.

1927 began with a total of $1,746,000$ unemployed persons in receipt of relief, made up of 1,471,000 males and 275,000 females. The trade union percentage at the end of December was 16.7 and for short time $7 \cdot 3$, and registers an increase in full-time unemployment, and a decrease for short-time. The increase of unemployment is almost solely due to outdoor occupations (agriculture, building).

[^3]〔Germany
ANNUAL STATISTICS.

|  |  | 1913 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Finance- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Reichsbank Clearings ... | Mn. Mks. | 73634 | 31197 | 50927 | 56876 |
| Note Circulation (Monthly Average)... | , | 6070 | 3267 | 4773 | 5235 |
| Postal Cheque Turnover ... New Capital Issues | , | 41587 720 | 78503 274 | 110000 | 103333** |
| Public Revenue .. |  |  | 6810 | 7301 | 6299* |
| Reichsbank Discount Rate (average) |  |  | Since Apr. | Since Mar. | Since July |
| No. of Bankruptcies ... ... . | No, | 9780 | 6043 | 11184 | 12274 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Imports ... | Mn. Mks. | 11206 | 9262 | 13207 | 10580 |
|  | , | 2808 | 2619 | 4054 | 3591 |
| Raw Materials and semi-Manufactures... | ," | 6280 | 4539 | 6199 | 4927 |
| Manufactures | ,, | 1392 | 1806 | 2016 | 1321 |
| Total Exports | Mn, Mks. | 10199 | 6548 | 8831 | 9885 |
| Food ... . ... ... ... ... ... | " | 1070 | 421 | 510 | 474 |
| Raw Materials and semi-Manufactures... | , | 2274 | 903 | 1641 | 2363 |
| Manufactures |  | 6746 | 5191 | 6628 | 6995 |
| Coal Output (new Reichs area) ... ... | Mn.M.Tons | 141 | 118 | 133 | 145 |
| Lignite Output ... | , | 87 | 124 | 140 | 140 |
| Coke ", |  | 32 | 24 | 27 | 26 |
| I Iron ${ }_{\text {Steel }} \ldots$ | 000 M. Tons | 10916 | 7812 | 10177 | 9642 |
| - Steel ... | - M. Tons | 11466 | 9835 | 12193 | 12341 |
| Transport- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Railway Receipts ... | Mn. Mks. | - | 3613 | 4595 | 4104* |
| Goods Traffic ... | ,, | 2256 | 2256 | 2813 | 2540** |
| Passenger Traffic ... |  | 1008 | 1110 | 1428 | 1219* |
| Shipping (average of arrivals and departures) ... | 000 Tons | 14376 | 15846 | 16812 | 16112* |

*For 11 months (excluding December).

## ITALY.

## Information communicated by Professor C. OTTOLENGHI, of the Royal University of Turin.

REVIEW OF 1926.

WHILST 1925 was a year of economic expansion, with increasing production and internal and external trade, rising wages and falling employment, 1926 was a year of unsettled exchanges and security prices, of diminished economic activity and falling prices. Nevertheless in this year the bases were prepared for monetary and financial restoration and for a new economic regime, and it is necessary to recognise this in appraising the economic manifestations of an exceptional year.

Several years ago, in a small book (Industrial Profits in Modern Economic Society), I analysed the conflict between wages and profits and stated that it was natural to a capitalistic organisation ; class conflict with great strikes and accompanying strife and bad feeling was inherent in the system. After the war an advanced group in Italy, starting from the conception that even if competition and conflicting interests were essential features in economic life it did not inevitably follow that the class struggle was a necessary and natural consequence, developed the idea of co-operation between the different classes. The various elements should co-operate among themselves and with the state for the welfare of the state itself and of the nation; the expansion and the welfare of the state and of the nation constitute the bases for the co-operation of classes, and from this co-operation arises the welfare of all. This idea constitutes the basis of the new economic régime and an actual beginning was made in 1926. In that year there was a serious fall of the lira; and the Government realised that if it could not check this fall it would be implicated in a financial disaster, and therefore intervened with drastic measures in defence
of the lira. These measures would have been futile if the idea of co-operation had not been welcomed by the banking, industrial and commercial classes, which realised the necessity of co-operating with the state in the defence of the currency.

While this co-operation was occurring in the financial sphere a similar movement was developing in production. In the second half of the year a decline in demand and severe foreign competition considerably reduced economic activity. But whilst in the past such changes would have given rise to grave disturbances among the workers, the principle of co-operation had its effect. Industrialists and workers sought to reconcile their interests. Wages were not reduced, but there was a moderate reduction in working hours, and the State inaugurated new schemes to absorb the unemployed. As a result a difficult year ended without trouble.

In 1925 Minister de Stefani prepared the way for equilibrium, and in 1926 Count Volpi achieved it and inaugurated a series of improvements. After settling the thorny question of war debts and defending the lira, he prepared the ground for monetary recovery by the compulsory conversion of Treasury bonds into consolidated securities and by a new internal loan.

Agricultural and Industrial Production. - In the chief branches, silk and cotton, the situation was unfavourable; the former was affected by exchange fluctuations and falling off in demand, the latter by a real over-production crisis. At the end of October stocks in the spinning factories exceeded ${ }_{14} \mathrm{Mn}$. Kg., compared with 7 Mn . outstanding in January.


PRODUCTION

|  | Wheat <br> Mn. <br> quintals | Cocoons <br> 000 <br> quintals | Wine <br> Mn. <br> hectolitres | Iron <br> 000 <br> quintals | Steel <br> 000 <br> quintals |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1913 | 58 | 350 | 52 | 427 | 846 <br> 1925 |
| 1926 | 65 | 407 | 45 | 482 | 1,785 |
| 1, | 413 | 36 | 534 | 1,669 |  |

On the whole there was a decline in production. The "battle for wheat" counteracted the decline in yield due to unfavourable weather, but the harvest was not much greater than in 1913, whilst the population has considerably increased.

Wine production fell to one of the lowest recorded levels. Steel output was much higher than in 1913, but less than in 1925; pig-iron showed a slight increase over both periods.

Exchanges.-The fluctuations in the exchange rates in 1926 call for special review, since in July-August occurred the crisis in the lira and in the following months began the reaction which led to
its revaluation. A brief diagnosis can be made from the following series :

|  | April | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lire to $\mathbf{S}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 24 \cdot 85 \\ 120.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 25 \cdot 91 \\ 125 \cdot 6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 27 \cdot 35 \\ 132 \cdot 9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 29 \cdot 81 \\ 144 \cdot 9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 30 \cdot 53 \\ 149 \cdot 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 27 \cdot 37 \\ 133 \cdot 7 \end{array}$ |

The crisis originated on May i4th, when sterling jumped from 122 to I3I lire. To estimate the nature of the disturbance, it is well to consider previous conditions in order to judge whether it was a crisis or a depression. The figures for the dollar and sterling from January to April show a period of stabilityApril rates were almost the same as for January, and even the preceding year had not shown so long a period of stability. Evidently it was a question of a sudden and unpredictable crisis, and this will be shown by an examination of the facts influencing the exchanges.
(a) Banking Circutation--The analysis may be confined to changes in the


## SOURCES.-FINANCE.

Exchanges.
Values of Industrial Shares Official Exchanges (Gazzetta ufficiale del Regno)
New Capital Investments
w capital investments
Joint Stook Companies),-Bulletin of the Società per Azioni (Ministero dell' Industrie e Commercio). Bolletino di Notizie Economiche
Mational Clearing House
Returns.-
Deposits Current Ac. Bolletino di Notizie Commerciale del Ministero dell' Industrie e Commercio.
counts (Bank of Italy),-Gazzetta ufficiale del Regno.
Savings Bank Deposits.- Bolletino di Kotizie Commerciale
Bankruptoies.


## SOURCES

Bulletins of the Milan and Genoa Chambers of Commerce, of the Cotton Association, of the Silk Association.
Bulletin of the Offices of Labour Statistics of the communes of Rome, Milan and Turin
Ministry of Finance statistics of special import and export trade,
Municipality of Genoa

## Italy]

circulation of the Bank of Italy, which indicate that in the five months preceding the fall the circulation diminished steadily from 14.6 milliards in January to 13.8 in May. The influence of the circulation may therefore be excluded. (b) The trade balance in the months preceding and during the fall increased from 814 Mn. in January to ${ }_{11} 58$ in May, but in June, July and August it fell to 990, 72 I , and 298. It does not appear that the trade balance determined the fall. (c) The State finances over the same period were not only in equilibrium, but there were growing surpluses. Moreover there were no outbreaks, strikes, nor political disturbances worthy of mention.

In view of these negative results, it is interesting to see whether the disequilibrium was connected with disturbances in other exchanges. Analysis of fluctuations in the franc reveals that a decline in the lira was always preceded by a decline in the franc.

The fall in the franc could not fail to affect the lira, inasmuch as large amounts of the latter were held abroad, and the impression was formed that the lira must inevitably follow the franc.

As a result of this impression and uncertainty concerning the Italian monetary situation, international speculators sold large amounts not only of francs but also lire and so accelerated the fall. Following this offensive from abroad, Italian industrial and financial organisations were compelled to buy appreciated currencies by selling lire, through fear of further depreciation, whilst bankers, and more especially industrialists needing raw materials, were covering future requirements.

The large and rapid selling of lire created a panic among the Italian rentier class, who endeavoured to acquire foreign securities; and the psychological factor aggravated the situation, already at the mercy of international speculators hold-
ing large amounts of appreciated cur rencies.

The fall provoked a reaction, and the Government, by restricting imports, reducing forward purchases, and above all by an energetic policy of all-round cooperation, succeeded in preventing any further export of the currency. The policy was supplemented by compulsory conversion of Treasury Bonds and the issue of an internal loan.

As a result of these measures the average rates for the dollar and sterling fell in September to 27.37 and 133.70 and by December to 22.51 and 109.20 .

Industrial Shares.- While the exchanges in 1926 passed through a disturbance which we have termed a crisis, the situation on the Stock Exchange may be defined as a depression.

The following figures bring out the fall in industrial securities. The decline was interrupted in July and August by the fall in the lire and the consequent readjustment of security prices. As soon as currency depreciation was checked the decline in the latter continued.
index of 20 industrial shares.

| January | $\ldots$ | 314 | July $\ldots$. | $\ldots$ | 252 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| February | $\ldots$ | 295 | August... | $\ldots$ | 266 |  |
| March | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 288 | September | ... | 228 |
| April | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 275 | October | $\ldots$ | 212 |
| May | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 249 | November | $\ldots$ | 213 |
| June | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 238 | December | $\ldots$ | 198 |

This depression in industrial shares extended to other groups and was determined by (a) natural and (b) artificial causes.
(a) Among the former was the scarcity of liquid capital caused by large capital issues in preceding years, and by the reduction in savings destined for productive purposes, as a result of increased expenditure to maintain a higher standard of living. Further, increased foreign competition and reduced demand for commodities entailed a change leading to reduced profits and dividends.
(b) Among the latter causes was government action restricting the note
issue, revaluing the lira, checking speculation and encouraging reduction of imports. As a result, speculation and other bourse activity was very limited in the last months of the year and sellers met with no response.

External Trade.- 1926 was also an exceptional year in the sphere of external trade. In April and May there was an unfavourable balance of 1,046 and 1,158 Mn . lire respectively ; but afterwards, as a result of the continued decline in imports and the stability or increase in exports, the adverse balance constantly decreased until in September equilibrium was reached and in October there was an excess of exports, results which had not occurred for many years.

As a result of the large excess of imports in the early months there will probably be an adverse balance of 7 milliards on the year, but this is much less than in 1925. Consideration of details must be confined to the first eleven months of the year.

In imports there was a large reduction in the value of wheat ( 3,617 to $3,252 \mathrm{Mn}$.) and in cotton (3,123 to $2,814 \mathrm{Mn}$.) ; and an increase in machinery ( 960 to $\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{O} 16$ Mn.) and coal ( 1,564 to $1,789 \mathrm{Mn}$.) Among minor imports there was an increase in wool and wood, due not to prices but to increased quantities.

Among exports, cotton yarns and tissues fell from 2,375 to 1,978 Mn.; raw silk at $2,063 \mathrm{Mn}$. was almost equal to the 1925 figure, but there was a reduction in quantity. Among minor exports, automobiles were prominent $\left(65_{1} \mathrm{Mn}\right.$. lire compared with .613). The value of artificial silk was 500 Mn . as against 460 .

Wholesale Prices.-1926 was exceptional also from the point of view of prices. The index for selected industrial materials, which was 705 in January, had fallen to 578 in December after various considerable fluctuations ; that for selected agricultural foodstuffs rose from 682 to 710 ; the total index shows a fall from 689 to 665 . The Bachi index, based
upon a large number of commodities, and on a different system, fell from 892 to 858.

The exceptional character of the year is revealed in the individual figures. Coal prices were, of course, influenced by the English strike, and it is sufficient to record that the charge per ton on waggon at Genoa was 219 lira in January, 207 in April ; from May, when the rise began, to November it advanced to 505 ; and in December it fell to 255. Cotton yarn (American I, type 12) cost 19.62 lire per kg. in January, and after a continuous fall, $10 \cdot 75$ at the end of the year ; the fall in cotton is ascribed to overproduction and decreased demand, but it may also be related to the competition of artificial silk. Other industrial products also felt the effects of the depression; iron prices fell from 539 to 459, lead from 930 to 740 , copper from 436 to 36 1, wool from 972 to 894 , silk from 912 to 712 .

Among agricultural and food products the chief feature was that grain prices stood at 199 lire per quintal for the greater part of the year; when it was realised that in spite of the so-called "wheat battle" the harvest yield would be adversely affected by the weather, the price jumped to 226 lire in June. As a result of the supplies obtained and of the Government measures to prevent waste of flour, the price was gradually reduced below that of January. On the contrary the price of wine, one of the other products in which huge sums are invested, rose violently owing to the short harvest, from 600 to 848 .

Other Indications.-The circulation of the Bank of Italy showed a decline; at the end of January it was $14,600 \mathrm{Mn}$., at the end of November 14,400, and I4, Ioo at the end of December. The data of current deposits at the Bank of France, which are published every ten days, showed a great increase last July as seen in the table, but this was not caused by an exceptional increase in savings nor

## Italy]

any change in accounts, but to the transfer of liquid capital possessed by the Banks of Naples and Sicily at the time when issuing note powers were concentrated in the Bank of Italy and the two southern institutions began a new phase of their activity.

New capital investments which in the first half of the year were at 8 I million were reduced to 358 in the second.

With regard to shipping through Genoa, according to the port authorities total arrivals and departures (including bunkers) amounted to nearly $7,600,000$ tons which was about 650,000 tons less than 1925 .

Internal traffic showed a slight diminution as against 1925 ; the movements in the first half of 1926 were not very different from those in the second.

Unemployment, although considerably less in the first half of 1926 than 1925, was greater in the later months; at the end of October and November the numbers were 113,000 and 149,000 respectively compared with 86,000 and 112,000 in the corresponding period of 1925.

Bankruptcies declared in Italy, according to the statistics published by the Chamber of Commerce of Milan, averaged 65 I per month from January to November. In the previous year the average was 602 , and these figures are both above the average for 1912-14; but it must be
remembered that the number of businesses liable to failure is considerably greater owing to the increased area of the kingdom.

## RECENT DATA RELATING TO JANUARY, 1927. <br> February ist, 1927.

The average value of the dollar and sterling rose from 22.5 I and 109.20 in December, to 23.07 and $111.8_{4}$ in January.

The most important feature in January was the unexpected and great change in the stock exchange situation. In earlier reports we have noted that the exceptionally low level to which shares had fallen did not correspond to the intrinsic value of the leading securities; it seems that the milliards collected by the Bank for investment in the new consols have impressed the banking organisations which, foreseeing a secure investment at existing prices, acquired large quantities of the old securities and thus supplied the Bourse with resources which they had previously withheld. The index of industrial shares has risen from 198 in December to 204.

Wholesale prices continue to fall. The index for materials has fallen from 578 to 572 , and for foodstuffs from 710 to 685. In particular coal has declined from 645 to 579 , grain from 696 to 665 .

## RUSSIA.

Information communicated by the Institute of Conjuncture, Moscow, under the direction of Professors N. KONDRATIEFF and M. V. IGNATIEFF.
ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF U.S.S.R. IN THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1926.

ECONOMIC conditions in the third quarter of 1926 were characterised by the gradual liquidation of the maladjustment between commodity supplyand demand. This is to be ascribed to the influence of a widespread system of regulating measures. The prospects of good crops also exerted a favourable influence upon economic conditions of the said quarter.

The same favourable tendencies prevailed in the last quarter.

Prices:-Within the quarter under observation the general price level was rising for retail and falling for wholesale. However, as compared with the same period last year, the general price level may be considered as more stable now than it was a year ago. Retail as well as wholesale indicesrose 5 per cent. withinthe

## Russia.

FINANCE. PRICES. PRODUCTION \& TRADE


State Bank Clearings.
Currency in Circulation.-
Deposits, Discounts, etc.-

## PRICES

Wholesale-
Retail

For month.
End of month. Includes (a) gross issue of State Bank notes less those held by Banking Cash Offices and
Currency Department of the Treasury ; (b) currency notes and metallic small change in circulation.
End of month. From Balance Sheets of the State Bank, of the Banks of Trade and Industry, of Foreign Trade, the All-Russian Co-operative, and the Moscow Municipa
End of month. General index calculated by Gosplan (State Planning Commission). Geometric mean for 69 commodities in 62 towns of European Russia
End of month General index calcnlated by the Institute of Conjuncture, Moscow. From April, 1924 weighted geometric mean of prices of 35 commodities in 40 largest Russian towns; previously unweighted arithmetic mean of 15 prices
An index of physical volume of production in State Industry (about 80 per cent. of the whole), being a weighted geometric average of the relative numbers relating to 52 industrial commodities. Basa-Average production $1923-4$ (Oct.-Sept.) $=100$. Issued by the Institute of Conjuncture.

## Russia

last quarter of 1925 , whereas in the same period of 1926 the former rose only 2.2 per cent., and the latter receded by I.I per cent. This price stability may be regarded as a result of regulating measures carried out in the domain of prices as well as in the sphere of currency and credit. On the whole during 1926 the retail index rose 4 per cent. and the wholesale one receded by 3 per cent., whereas in 1925 they rose io and 6 per cent. respectively. The uneven movement of wholesale and retail prices is due to the fact that the wholesale market of the country is considerably more regulated by the State than the retail one.

Currency and credit and Banking. -The chief feature of the period under observation was the continued operation of measures directed towards the liquidation of inflation phenomena which characterised the second half of 1925 . Within the quarter under consideration the increase in the note issue amounted to 69.4 Mn . Rbs. (the corresponding figure for the same period last year was 126.4 Mn .) The purchasing power of money was nearing stabilisation and on the wholesale market even rose, as was stated above.

The foreign exchange and metallic reserves of the State Bank show a constant upward tendency. From October to January they rose by 46 Mn . Rbs. or 16 per cent. (in the same period last year they contracted by 6.2 Mn . or 2 per cent.) The operations of credit institutions (especially of the State Bank) were successfully developing within the last quarter, and deposits increased to a considerable extent. The increase of the State Bank's deposits enabled this bank to effect active operations on a large scale, but in Joint Stock Banks these operations increased less considerably. However, the total amount of discounts and loans in the 5 banks on January I, 1927, markedly exceeds that on the same date in 1926, viz by 433 Mn . Rbs.

Trade and Industry.- The quarter
under review witnessed a seasonal activity on the agricultural market ; the index of the volume of State and Co -operative purchases for the quarter exceeded by 83 per cent. that of the preceding quarter and by 74 per cent. that of the same period last year. Cereal purchases mainly account for this rise. The successful development of organised purchases of cereals is mainly due to the successive good crops. The level of cereal prices declined as compared with the previous year and contributed to the development of cereal exports which actually increased over that of the same period in 1925 . The purchases of animal products and technical raw materials developed less favourably. The turnover on the home market, viewed as a whole was characterised by a reduced demand for industrial commodities and showed a sufficient equilibrium between demand and supply. However, the turnover volume of the quarter under observation exceeded that of the preceding quarter and of the last quarter of 1925 . The turnover of Moscow and 35 Provincial Produce Exchanges amounted in OctoberDecember 1926 to $2,820 \mathrm{Mn}$. Rbs., in July-September to $2,085 \mathrm{Mn}$. Rbs., and in October-December 1925 to 2,261 Mn. Rbs. The corresponding figures for goods traffic in millions of tons are 35,31 and 29. In December there was some financial tension among trade organisations, and retail trade was less active than it had been in the same period of last year.

In the sphere of foreign trade an increase of exports and reduction of imports is to be noted. The former exceeded the latter by 76 Mn . Rbs., whereas in the last quarter of 1925 imports exceeded exports by 30 Mn . Rbs.

Industrial production markedly increased within the period under observation. The index of physical volume rose 2 I per cent. as compard with the preceding quarter. Coal production rose 28 per cent., crude oil 9 per cent. and pig iron 19 per cent.

Printel ty
St. Clerents Pazis, Ett.
Portugal Streef.
Kincemay,
?

# LONDON \& CAMBRIDGE ECONOMIC SERVICE 

ISSUED IN CO-OPERATION WITH THE HARVARD UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC RESEARCH

## MONTHLY BULLETIN

## SPECIAL QUARTERLY ISSUE

VOLUME V.
BULLETIN IV.
APRIL 23rd, 1927

Not for Publication.
PUBLISHED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF LONDON \& CAMBRIDGE ECONOMIC SERVICE, CARE OF THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS, AT HOUGHTON ST., ALDWYCH, LONDON, W.C. 2

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Sir W. H. Beverudge, K.C.B. (Chairman) - - London School of Economics.
Professor A. L. Bowley, Sc.D., F.B.A. - - London School of Economics.

Mr. J. M. Keynes, C.B. . . . . . . Economics Department of University of Cambridge.
Me. D. H. Robertson . . . . . . Economics Department of University of Cambridge.
Miz. C. Tennyson, C.M.G. ......................ation of British Industries.
Sir Charles Addis, K.C.M.G. (Hon. Treasurer)

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE FOR 1927.


Annual Subscription for the Full Service, $£ 6$.

For particulars, apply to the Secretary, London Ef Cambridge Economic Service, Houghton Street, Aldwych, W.C.2. Telephone: Holborn 5671-5673.

## LONDON \& CAMBRIDGE ECONOMIC SERVICE.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

General Index Charts, U.K. and U.S.A ..... PAGEGeneral Business Position, United Kingdom
Harvard Cable ..... 111
112
Extracts from Harvard Weekly Letter, April 2nd, 1927
114
Canada
115
Recent Movements of Subsidiary Series
116
Finance, Trade and Production for U.K. in 1st Quarter of 1927
117
Quarterly Statistics.-Summary for 1925-1926
Exports of Manufactures (distribution by countries, of chief) ..... 118
Imports (NET).-Declared values of Raw Materials and certain partly manufactured goods (15 groups). Quarterly, 1913, 1924-26 ..... 120
Exports.-Declared values of Manufactures (19 groups). Quarterly, 1913, 1924-26 ..... 121
The Physical Volume of Production ..... 121
Graph of Quarterly Index of Production ..... 122
Quarterly Index Numbers of Production ..... 123
Graphs and Tables of Subsidiary Series :
Finance ..... 124-125
Prices and Wages ..... 126-127
Trade and Output ..... 128-129
Transport and Unemployment ..... 130-131
Foreign Exchanges ..... 132

Subscribers are reminded that the Service is prepared to answer enquiries and to supply further statistics on special subjects. No charge is made unless considerable labour is entailed.

INDEX CHART, U.K.

$\star$ Normal seasonal change removed.
HARVARD INDEX CHART, U.S.A.


## THE GENERAL BUSINESS POSITION. UNITED KINGDOM.

21st April, 1927.

THE final figures for the first quarter of this year indicate that substantial progress has been made in the recovery from the set-back occasioned by the events of last year. Unemploy-ment-apart from coal mining-is now less than it was a year ago, and other indices of industrial activity reflect a similar improvement. The volume of goods traffic on the railways is not less than in 1926; provincial clearings in March, allowing for the fall in prices, especially of cotton, show a larger turn-over than last year, the output of steel in March was a record; there was a remarkable increase in the tonnage of shipbuilding commenced during the quarter; and the quarterly index of production generally was higher than in any year since 1920. A large part of this activity must, however, be attributed to the overtaking of arrears, and there are already indications that the spurt is slackening in some branches of indusfry. The progress in the cotton trade has been sharply checked, and spinners of American cotton are again curtailing production. The tinplate mills are also restricting output, and the prospects for coal, iron and steel (apart from the demand for shipbuilding) are somewhat uncertain. The unemployment figures show no further improvement over the past four weeks, and an increasing proportion of the remaining unemployed are immobilised in industries unlikely to absorb them even in the most favourable circumstances. Wholesale prices are still sagging, and any further fall is bound to be depressing. The balance of visible trade has continued in the first quarter to be exceptionally adverse.

Since the end of the quarter, however, the Budget problem has been resolved, a substantial acquisition of gold by the Bank and the repayment of the Bank of France debt have encouraged the authorities to reduce bank rate to $4 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The French repayment, moreover, must not be overlooked in its influence (in the past rather than now) on the balance of international indebtedness.

There has been a considerable fall in the cost of living in relation to wholesale prices, and, although this appears to be mainly seasonal, it is quite possible that the reduction will persist throughout the year. Since money wages have remained unchanged on the average, real wages are now 8 per cent. higher than at the beginning of 1925-a feature which, however desirable in itself, must aggravate the difficulties of the unsheltered industries.

Seasonal influences should favour further progress for the next few months, and of course after the end of this month all results will compare favourably with last year. The country is now back to the position prevailing before the General Strike, but we appear to be not much nearer than we were then to the solution of such problems as the dead weight of unemployment in the overmanned industries.

If the reduction of Bank Rate, following, as it did within a few days, on a reduction in the Bank of France rate, can be regarded as a signal that the Governors of the Central Banks now feel strong enough to relax the pressure which they have been maintaining for some time past, the real turning point may be approaching. But it is still too soon to interpret the symbols of bank rates with confidence.

## UNITED STATES. HARVARD FORECAST. (By Cable.)

BUSINESS during recent weeks marked by seasonal gains in manufacture, building and trade, accompanied by uncertainity in commodity prices. Operations in the iron and steel industry at high rate, distribution of goods in large volume, automobile production increasing and value of building contracts awarded higher than March
a year ago. Increase of commercial borrowing substantial last month, but interest rates declined slightly around the middle of March and are now at very moderate levels from which expected seasonal decline may be small. No marked expansion of business in prospect, but seasonal tendencies favour maintenance of present volume until summer let-down occurs.

# UNITED STATES 

(Harvard Economic Service).

(Extracts from letter of April 2nd, 1927.)

THE FINANCIAL AND BUSINESS SITUATION.-Business was active in March, and money conditions, despite the seasonal expansion in trade, were unusually easy. The volume of bank loans for commercial purposes showed a greater increase than usual, but interest rates, which usually average higher in March than in February, declined a little this year, and the money curve (C) of our index chart therefore declined moderately. Meanwhile, business has been responding to the ordinary seasonal influences: railroad traffic has been increasing, operations in the steel and automobile industries have been expanding, and new construction projects (as indicated by the Dodge figures for the value of contracts awarded through March I8) have increased to about the same high level as a year ago. Commodity prices, on the other hand, displayed some weakness during the latter half of the month: declines have exceeded advances in Dun's list of com. modity prices during the past two weeks, and our sensitive index (which is especially responsive to business developments) has declined moderately. These developments indicate that buying in some lines has been less active, and suggest that the present movement in business may not exceed the usual seasonal proportions.

The stimulus of the easy money conditions noted above has been especially felt in the bond market, which is discussed in a later section. Trading in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange has been active, moreover, and stock prices have fluctuated at a slightly higher level than in February, though on March 31 the daily index for industrials was $\mathrm{I}^{\circ} 2$ per cent. lower than at the end of February. Between these dates railroad stocks had risen 2 per cent. The slight increase in the monthly average of industrial
stocks and the expansion in New York bank debits account for the rise of the speculation curve (A) of the monthly index chart in March.

Money Rates and the Bond Market.-Money rates, which had become moderately firmer during the second half of February in response to the seasonal increase in commercial demand for funds, ceased to advance early in March and eased slightly after the middle of the month. In the next few months, moreover, further easing appears probable, since a seasonal decline in rates usually takes place between the middle of April and the middle of July. Even in the spring of 1925 , when rates were lower than at present, a considerable decline occurred. Marked expansion in business or very active speculation in stocks might prevent an easing this year; but the evidence now points only to a normal volume of spring trade, and the banking situation is favourable to continued easy money. Imports of gold, though small, have exceeded exports; and the gold reserves of the reserve system rose, on March 23, to a higher figure than at any other time since the end of November, 1924. As the result of enlarged reserves, the reserve ratio ( $79^{\circ} 2$ ) was $4^{.9}$ points higher than a year earlier. The usual moderate decline in the ratio appeared at the end of March.

Under the stimulus of easy money since the turn of the year, the volume of security issues has expanded substantially. Flotations in February, according to the Commercial and Financial Chronicle, reached 938 million dollars, the largest monthly total ever recorded; and, although there has been some slackening in March, issues for the first quarter of the year promise to exceed those of any previous quarter. One noteworthy development of the past six months has been the
expansion in the volume of flotations for refunding purposes-from an average of 59 million dollars monthly in the third quarter of 1926 to 146 millions in the fourth quarter and igo millions in the months January-February. Refunding operations are to be expected after a prolonged period of easy money. Meanwhile, the volume of new issues (particularly those by public utilities) has likewise increased (from a monthly average of 483 million dollars in the final quarter of 1926 to 718 millions in January-February), and the expenditure of the proceeds of such issues will continue to sustain the volume of business.

The prompt response of bond prices to the terms of the Treasury financing at the middle of March calls attention to the persistence of those conditions favourable to the bond market which were discussed at some length in our Letters of October 2, 1926, and January 8, 1927. The rise in Government Bonds upon the announcement of the Treasury financing was promptly followed by increases in other classes of bonds (particularly first grade rails) ; and, at the end of March, the average for corporation bonds was one per cent. higher than a month earlier. Comparison with pre-war bond prices suggests, however, that the present level (even if an allowance is made for the effect of income taxes) is only moderately high. The decline late in January and in February accompanied a very large volume of security
flotations, and it is noteworthy that prices rose during March, when the spring demand for commercial accommodation usually reaches maximum. During the next three months, therefore, when the commercial employment of funds is usually diminishing, the prospect is for a firm or rising bond market ; but the sum-mer-to-autumn expansion in commercial demand for bank accommodation may again (as in 1926) give rise to a moderate decline in bond prices after the middle of the year.

Conclusion : Money Conditions and the Business Outlook.-The seasonal expansion of business, under way during March, was accompanied in the latter half of the month by the reappearance of uncertainty in important commodity markets. Meanwhile, money rates failed to show the usual advance, although demands for commercial accommodation had increased by more than the usual amount. This ease in the money market despite the expansion of commercial borrowings has made it increasingly clear that no drastic tightening of money rates is probable during the whole of 1927 . The seasonal decline in such rates ordinarily begins in a few weeks, and persists until after the middle of the year as the volume of commercial borrowing falls off. By summer, therefore, it appears probable that money conditions will be especially favourable to the renewed expansion of business which usually marks the autumn and early winter.

## CANADA.

Information communicated by Professor H. MICHELL, of McMaster University, Toronto.


April 1st, 1927.

THE most notable developments during March were a distinct check to the upward movement of stock exchange prices and a further somewhat heavy decline of wholesale prices. While the decline in stock exchange prices was only fractional from the end of February to the end of March, the check to the phenomenal uprush of the first two months of the year was quite unmistakable. Of the 30 common stocks that make up the index, i4 declined in price and only 7 advanced. The declines were mostly fractional, but served to show that the very notable increase in February had run its course at the end of March.

Wholesale prices of commodities declined once more (by 2 per cent. in March). The fall was due wholly to weakness in foodstuffs owing to seasonal influences, and manufacturers' goods were only fractionally lower. The often expected change to an upward trend in wholesale prices seems still as far off as ever. The rally at the end of 1926 has died away again, and the present downward movement has now been under way
for the last fifteen months. With no signs that this weakness in wholesale prices is likely to pass, it seems apparent that we are now in a period of definitely downward moving prices, which may continue for some time.

The ratio of bank loans to total assets remained unchanged during February. With wholesale prices falling, it is probable that this index will not advance very far.

Generally speaking, business in the Dominion is distinctly improving and there is a good deal of quiet optimism, although manufacturers still complain of low profits. Employment is satisfactory, according to the reports of the Bureau of Statistics. The very large "favourable" balance of foreign trade which Canada has enjoyed for some time seems to be passing fairly quickly. On the whole, business conditions in Canada are promising, and there seem no signs of a slackening of trade at least for the present. Physical volume of production is falling off moderately, but an early spring seems to have encouraged trade somewhat.

## RECENT MOVEMENTS OF SUBSIDIARY SERIES. <br> UNITED KINGDOM.

FINANCE.- The usual stringency connected with the end of the financial year, the apprehensions caused by an exceptionally difficult Budget, and the situation in China, kept the Stock market dull up to the holidays. In spite of this the index of industrial shares shows a slight improvement, and the prices of fixed interest securities remained steady. The decline in the speculative index is due to the weakness of oil and rubber shares. It should be noted that all the April figures given in the finance table on p. 125 are for the middle of the month and therefore uninfluenced by the reduction in the Bank Rate made on April 21st. There was a large total of new capital issues in March, and the figure for home issues was the largest since 1920.

The Clearing House statistics show general increases rather in excess of the normal seasonal movement, and provincial clearings have recovered sharply from the low figures for February.

The decline in the deposits of the large banks is seasonal, but the total is $\not \subset 44 \mathrm{Mn}$. higher than last year. Advances continued to increase, and it is not necessary to assume that the limit has been reached.

Up to the end of March the gold movements at the Bank of England compared unfavourably with the same period of 1926, but after the turn of the quarter the net loss on the year was recovered, and by April 2Ist the influx was large enough to justify a reduction in the official discount rate.
GOLD MOVEMENTS TO AND FROM THE BANK OF
Net influx ( + ) or efflux (-)


Prices.-The wholesale price level is still falling here and in the U.S.A. The Board of Trade general index for March is the lowest of the series, but the recent decline was due to the food group and the materials index was almost unchanged.

The fall in foodstuffs was due chiefly to lower prices for imported meat and dairy produce, while in the case of materials falls in mineral and metal prices were offset by the rises in the prices of cotton and other textiles. There is no sign yet of of an upward movement in the prices of materials and the index number for 13 important materials calculated up to the middle of April shows a continuance of the recent sagging.

The March figure for the cost of living records a sharp fall which has at last brought the index down to the lowest post-war level. The fall is mainly due to seasonal reductions in food prices, but there is a permanent correction of the abnormal prices of coal and gas which resulted from the coal stoppage. The retail index now stands in much better relation to the wholesale, but it is still kept up by the high price of clothing.

The fall in the cost of living will affect some industries where wages are based on a sliding scale, but unfortunately it will do little to correct anomalies between various wage rates.

Trade.-With a larger number of working days, both imports and exports increased in value during March, the former by $\AA_{\mathrm{I}} \mathrm{I} \cdot 6 \mathrm{Mn}$. and the latter by $69^{\circ} \mathrm{Mn}$. Re-exports showed a slight decline, and the excess of imports was therefore more than $£_{10} \mathrm{Mn}$. greater than in February. In comparison with March, 1926, the excess was greater by $\AA_{12} \mathrm{Mn}$. The increase in import values was fairly evenly distributed throughout all classes, the only important decline occurring in the figures for coal imports. The increase
compared with March, 1926, is mainly due to wool, crude petroleum, and iron and steel. The improvement in exports in March reduced the arrears on the quarter compared with the first quarter of 1926. In the case of coal, quantity and value were greater than in March of last year, and as a result the quarterly figures were almost equal to those of 1925 and 1926. Exports of cotton yarn, wool tops, woollen and worsted yarns were greater than in March, 1926, and the tonnage of machinery was nearly equal, while considerable leeway was made up in iron and steel exports.

Output.- The output of coal in March was slightly below the rate for February, although the number of wageearners employed continues to increase. The production of pig-iron was the largest since June, 1923, when conditions were affected by the Ruhr occupation. 178 furnaces were in operation at the end of March, compared with 166 at the end of February and 151 in March, 1926. The output of steel approached 950,000 tons and was a record, but 30,000 men were still unemployed in the industry on March 21st. The figures for shipbuilding commenced are perhaps the most encouraging feature in the records for this year.

Unemployment.-The insurance returns testify to a further substantial improvement in the volume of employment between February 2ist and March 2Ist, which was general with the one important exception of coal mining. The number of males unemployed (cards lodged) declined in total from 1,075,000 to 991,000 , or excluding coalminers from 878,000 to 786,000 . Of this improve-
ment building accounted for 26,000 , engineering 10,000 , and shipbuilding 6,000 . On the same basis the number of females unemployed fell from 240,000 to 197,000, chiefly owing to the improvement in the textile and clothing trades. In comparison with March, 1926, the general unemployment percentage was only very slightly higher, $9^{\circ} 9$ as against $9 \cdot 8$. Elimination of the coal industry reveals a definite improvement over the year in the remaining industries, and the percentage falls from 9.9 in March, 1926, to 9.1 this year.

The following table shows the position at the end of March in the last four years.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

| MALES. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | FEMALES. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| March. | Ė E- | 䙲 |  | Engineering. |  | $\frac{\dot{8}}{\frac{8}{8}}$ | $\overline{8}$ |  | (18 | \% |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1924 \\ & 1925 \\ & 1926 \\ & 1927 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 876 \\ 1030 \\ 946 \\ 991 \end{array}$ | 26 147 115 205 | $\begin{aligned} & 42 \\ & 60 \\ & 48 \\ & 36 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 123 \\ 97 \\ 96 \\ 86 \end{array}$ | 77 85 88 65 | $\begin{aligned} & 32 \\ & 24 \\ & 19 \\ & 13 \end{aligned}$ | 6 15 11 10 | 261 278 225 197 | 56 27 36 21 | 7 21 14 14 |

The more recent information on unemployment supplied by the Live Register totals gives less cause for satisfaction, since there was no net reduction in the number registered between March 2Ist and April IIth.

NUMBERS ON LIVE REGISTER. 000's.

|  |  |  |  | Total. | Males. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1926 \\ & 1927 \end{aligned}$ | April 12 | ... | ** |  |  |
|  | Jan. $3 .$. | ... | $\ldots$ | 1496 | 1196 |
|  | March 14 | .... | $\ldots$ | 1119 | 934 |
|  | ., 21 | ... | ... | 1078 | 903 |
|  | , 28 | ... | ... | 1082 | 905 |
|  | April 4 | ... | ... | 1073 | 901 |
|  | , 11 | $\ldots$ | ... | 1078 | 889 |

## FINANCE, TRADE, AND PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1927.

IN comparing the statistics of the first quarter of 1927 with those of the corresponding periods in previous years, allowance should be made for several important factors. For the years previous to 1926 the currency was not
on a gold basis. In the first quarter of 1926 the coal industry was still in receipt of a subsidy, and the opening months of the year were dominated by the prospect of industrial strife on a large scale. The results for the first quarter of this year

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY STATISTICS.

| TOTALS.* | 1925 |  |  |  | 1926 |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1927 \\ 1 \text { st } \\ \text { Qr. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1 s t \\ & \mathrm{Qr} . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2nd } \\ & \text { Qr. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \mathrm{rd} \\ & \mathrm{Qr} . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \text { th } \\ & \text { Qr. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{st} \\ & \mathrm{Qr} . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2nd } \\ & \text { Qr. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \mathrm{rd} \\ & \mathrm{Qr} . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 4th } \\ & \text { Qr. } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| BANK CLEARINGS: <br> Town Country <br> Provincial (5 Towns) | $\begin{array}{r} £ \mathrm{Mn} . \\ 9367 \\ 753 \\ 420 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} £ \mathrm{Mn} . \\ 8789 \\ 733 \\ 381 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { £ Mn. } \\ 8243 \\ 751 \\ 390 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { £ Mn. } \\ 8949 \\ 741 \\ 372 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} £ M \mathrm{Mn} \\ 8689 \\ 683 \\ 314 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { £ Mn. } \\ 8589 \\ 668 \\ 312 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} £ \mathrm{Mn} . \\ 9119 \\ 726 \\ 335 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} £ \mathrm{Mn} . \\ 9246 \\ 742 \\ 355 \end{array}$ |
| BANKERS' ADVANCES : <br> Average for Quarter... | 827 | 849 | 841 | 841 | 866 | 875 | 874 | 886 | 903 |
| NEW CAPITAL ISSUES in Gt Britain : <br> All <br> For Great Britain | $\begin{aligned} & 57 \cdot 4 \\ & 41 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 67 \cdot 0 \\ & 43 \cdot 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \cdot 6 \\ & 11 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 74 \cdot 9 \\ & 35 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 78 \cdot 0 \\ & 4.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 53 \cdot 6 \\ & 24 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 44 \cdot 1 \\ & 25 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | $77 \cdot 5$ | $\begin{aligned} & 82 \cdot 9 \\ & 53 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ |
| IMPORTS RETAINED : <br> Food, Drink and Tobacco Materials : | 135 | 129 | 126 | 149 | 131 | 116 | 125 | 131 | 123 |
| Partly Manufactured Cotton Other Total <br> Wholly Manufactured Goods Total Retained Imports $\dagger$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13 \\ 43 \\ 60 \\ 116 \\ 59 \\ 312 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 19 \\ 52 \\ 83 \\ 74 \\ 288 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ 11 \\ 53 \\ 75 \\ 50 \\ 253 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13 \\ 41 \\ 55 \\ 109 \\ 56 \\ 316 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13 \\ 24 \\ 57 \\ 94 \\ 57 \\ 284 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ 16 \\ 51 \\ 78 \\ 56 \\ 252 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 11 \\ 67 \\ 89 \\ 61 \\ 277 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14 \\ 24 \\ 68 \\ 106 \\ 66 \\ 305 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ 21 \\ 65 \\ 101 \\ 65 \\ 290 \end{array}$ |
| EXPORTS, BRITISH : <br> Materials <br> Manufactures-Cotton <br> Other. <br> Total British Exports $\dagger$ | $\begin{array}{r} 24 \\ 57 \\ 109 \\ 209 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 21 \\ 48 \\ 99 \\ 184 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18 \\ 48 \\ 102 \\ 187 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 21 \\ 46 \\ 108 \\ 194 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ 46 \\ 106 \\ 190 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ 36 \\ 85 \\ 149 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 38 \\ 97 \\ 158 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 34 \\ 94 \\ 156 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ 37 \\ 97 \\ 170 \end{array}$ |
| EXCESS OF IMPORTS : <br> Goods and Bullion | 99 | 107 | 69 | 110 | 97 | 108 | 125 | 146 | 118 |
| TONNAGE OF SHIPS (with cargoes): Entered from abroad ... Cleared for abroad | $\begin{aligned} & 1251 \\ & 1521 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0000 \\ 1397 \\ 1545 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tons } \\ 1466 \\ 1582 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1436 \\ & 1592 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1270 \\ & 1522 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0000 \\ & 1363 \\ & 1089 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ons } \\ & 1935 \\ & 1030 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1854 \\ & 1054 \end{aligned}$ | 0000 Tons 1390 1496 |
| PRODUCTION : <br> Coal (13 weeks) <br> Pig-iron ( 3 months) <br> Steel <br> Shipbuilding (commenced) ... | $\begin{array}{r} 6773 \\ 172 \\ 194 \\ 202 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0000 \mathrm{~T} \\ 5909 \\ 165 \\ 183 \\ 000 \\ 190 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Tons } \\ 5629 \\ 139 \\ 171 \\ \text { ons } \\ 261 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6355 \\ 147 \\ 191 \\ 161 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6901 \\ 160 \\ 213 \\ \\ 193 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0000 \\ 2006 \ddagger \\ 67 \\ 74 \\ 000 \\ 168 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Tons } \\ \hline 4 \\ 18 \\ 18 \\ \hline 68 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2323 \\ 12 \\ 51 \\ 152 \end{array}$ | 0000 <br> Tons <br> 6831 <br> 168 <br> 251 <br> 000 Tons <br> 580 |

* Except Bankers' Advances, for which mean weekly averages are given.

The Totals include imported manufactures, exported food and miscellaneous as well as the classes entered in the table
$\ddagger$ April 3rd-30th. Nov. 20th-Jan. 1st. Estimated outnut. May 1st-Oct. 31st, 18 Mn. tons.
$\$$ Revised figures have been published for the whole year 1924, but are not available for the quarters.

| INDEX NUMBERS. <br> Percentage of pie-war level. | Date in Quarter | 1925 |  |  |  | 1926 |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \hline 1927 \\ \hline 1 \mathrm{st} \\ \text { Qr. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1st } \\ & \mathrm{Qr} . \end{aligned}$ | 2nd Qr. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 3rd } \\ & \text { Qr. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 4th } \\ & \text { Qr. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1st } \\ & \text { Qr. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2nd } \\ & \text { Qr. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 3rd } \\ & \text { Qr. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 4th } \\ & \mathrm{Qr} . \end{aligned}$ |  |
| PRICES OF COM- <br> MODITIES- <br> General-Board of Trade... <br> Statist ... | Last month Last day | $\begin{aligned} & 166 \\ & 165 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 157 \\ & 154 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 155 \\ & 156 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 152 \\ & 153 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 144 \\ & 148 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 146 \\ & 147 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 151 \\ & 151 \end{aligned}$ | 146 | 141 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Materials-Board of Trade | Last month | 163 | 152 | 151 | 146 | 141 | 141 | 150 | 141 | 137 |
|  | Last day | 159 | 151 | 154 | 151 | 147 | 142 | 147 | 141 | 142 |
| Food-Board of Trade | Last month | 171 | 166 | 162 | 163 | 150 | 155 | 153 | 155 | 147 |
| Statist ... | Last day | 173 | 159 | 159 | 156 | 151 | 155 | 156 | 154 | 150 |
| Retail-Food $\ldots$. | Last day | 170 | 167 | 172 | 171 | 159 | 161 | 163 | 167 | 155 |
| Cost of Living |  | 175 | 173 | 176 | 175 | 168 | 170 | 174 | 175 | 165 |
| Wage Rates... | after end | 181 | 180 | 180 | 180 | 180 | 180 | 180 | 181 | 181 |
| PRICES OF SECURITIES- | Fortnight |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industrials ... ... | after end |  | 172 | 185 | 191 | 177 | 181 | 190 | 197 | 194 |
| Speculative Fixed interest ... | ", | 182 | 193 79.7 | 205 | 213 | 196 | 218 | 226 | 237 | 226 |
| Fixed interest ... .. | , | 81.0 | 79.7 | $79 \cdot 9$ | 78.6 | $77 \cdot 7$ | 79.2 | 77.1 | 79:8 | $78 \cdot 6$ |
| SHORT MONEY ... | , | 104 | 102 | 80 | 109 | 105 | 105 | 108 | 101 | 104 |

# EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES. 

Value of chief articles exported in the 1st quarters of 1926 and 1927 to the principal countries concerned.

were greatly influenced by the continued effects of the prolonged coal stoppage of last year. Conditions were still bad at the beginning of the year and a large part of the subsequent improvement must be attributed to the overtaking of arrears.

Most of the financial indices compare favourably with a year ago. The industrial and speculative security indices are on a higher level, although there has been a slight reaction following the excessive optimism at the end of the coal strike and at the opening of the year. In spite of the pressure on the exchanges, caused by the prolonged dislocation of many branches of foreign trade, money rates were easier than in the first quarter of 1926. Gold movements at the Bank of England, however, compare unfavourably. In the first quarter of 1926 the Bank acquired $£^{2,194,000}$ of gold; this year there was a loss of $£ 795,000$.

The total of new capital issues was greater than in the first quarter of any year since 1922 .

Town and country bank clearings were larger than in 1926, and the decline in provincial clearings was almost solely due to the Manchester area and can be explained by the heavy fall in cotton prices.

In the comparison with 1926 the general totals for foreign trade in the first quarter conceal varying movements due to the aftermath of the strike and to price changes. Under imports of raw materials unexpired contracts were responsible for coal imports to the value of more than $\AA_{6} 6$ Mn . in the first quarter of this year.

If this item is omitted the decline in the value of raw material imports is mainly accounted for by lower prices for raw cotton (see Table A). The quantity figures for imports of cotton and wool during the importing season were as follows :-

|  | Raw Cotton. |  | Raw Wool. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept.-Dec, } \\ & \text { Jan.-March } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1925-6 \\ & 751 \\ & 445 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1926-7 \\ & 673 \\ & 557 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1925-6 \\ 73 \cdot 4 \\ 187 \cdot 6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1926-7 \\ 84-2 \\ 235 \cdot 5 \end{array}$ |
| Sept,-March... | 1196 | 1230 | 261.0 | 319.7 |

imports can also be attributed to unexpired contracts and to urgent requirements due to the stoppage of last year.

By the end of the quarter exports of coal had nearly caught up the totals for the corresponding periods of 1925 \& 1926. Exports of manufactures show a large decline in value (See Table B), which again can, to some extent, be attributed to the after effects of the strike and to price changes. Encouraging evidence of recovery is afforded by the fact that in many cases the figures for March compare more favourably with last year than do the quarterly figures. This is especially true of iron and steel and machinery exports, which were most adversely affected.

If quantities are compared for the corresponding quarters, there were increases this year in cotton yarn, wool tops, woollen and worsted yarns, wholly and mixed silk piece goods, leather manufactures and motor car chassis.

The quarterly table of the distribution of the chief exports is given on page in 8 . Reductions are visible in nearly all the totals in the first quarter of 1927 as compared with the first quarter of 1926, chiefly owing to price changes or the after-effects of the coal stoppage. Pigiron exports were less than one half last year's figure mainly on account of a heavy fall to the U.S.A. Deliveries of railway locomotives were valued at only $£ 274,000$ as against $£ 1,193,000$ last year, but the latter figure was high. The other metal groups included in the table show decreases of from 15 to 25 per cent., except textile machinery, where the total was nearly as great as last year owing to the grea.t increase in consignments to Russia. In the past five quarters the value was (in $£ 000$ ) 72, 240, 293, 615 and 396. There was a reduction of nearly 50 per cent. to other European countries. There was a considerable fall in galvanised sheets to India and in tinned sheets to Italy and to Canada.

The fall of 12 per cent. in cotton yarn is entirely due to price changes, as the quantity exported in the first 3 months of 1927 was 49.4 Mn . lbs., and in 1926
48.4. Germany took 12.4 Mn. lbs., as compared with 7.8 Mn . in 1926 , and there were considerable increases in quantity to Roumania, India and other countries. The fall of nearly 25 per cent. in the value of cotton piece goods was not all due to price change, as there was a reduction of ro per cent. in quantity also. The chief decreases in quantity were to Germany, Switzerland and China.

The total for wool tops and worsted yarn shows an increase in 1927 owing to Germany. The figure for 1926 for that country was, however, comparatively low ; the quantities of yarn only sent in the first quarters of 1925,1926 and 1927 were $6.4,2.4$ and 4.7 Mn . lbs. respectively.

The fall in wool and worsted tissues was slight for wool, but greater in quantity and in value for worsted. The total to China fell from 7 to $4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{Mn}$. sq. yds.

Linen piece goods are down by II\% in quantity and $18 \%$ in value, mainly owing to a reduction in the quantity sent to U.S.A., from ro. 8 Mn. sq. yds. in 1926 to 8.6 Mn . in 1927 . The 1925 figure was 18.4 Mn .

Leather exports show improvement in quantity and value. The chief increase is to the United States. A relatively large increase to Germany is offset by a decrease to France.

The excess of imports over exports
(goods and bullion) was $f_{118} \mathrm{Mn}$. in the first quarter of this year over $\ell_{20} \mathrm{Mn}$. greater than a year ago. Imported coal and increased imports of iron and steel account for more than half this difference.

The number and tonnage of ships entered with cargoes was greater than in the two previous years, but for clearances the figures for this year were less.

The statistics for output (p. 129) show a return to normal production in coal and a remarkable recovery in iron and steel and shipbuilding. In the case of iron and steel, the efforts to overtake arrears, combined with large imports and reduced exports, have made greatly increased supplies available for home consumption. crude iron and steel ayallable for home consumption.


TABLE A.
NET IMPORTS OF RAW MATERIALS (EXCLUDING RUBBER) AN゙D CERTAIN PARTLY MANUFACTURED GOODS. DECLARED VALUES,



Goods exported to South Ireland not included in 1913.

## THE PHYSICAL VOLUME OF PRODUCTION.

THE Final Index for the first quarter of 1927 is $99^{\circ} 7$, as compared with $90 \cdot 8$ and $9 r^{\cdot 6}$ for the first quarters of 1926 and 1925 respectively. The output of coal was approximately the same in each of these quarters: that of iron and steel was considerably larger, and the shipbuilding tonnage under construction was a little more than in 1925, and considerably more than in 1926. The apparent consumption of the non-ferrous metals shows a large and steady improvement. The index for the cotton industry is somewhat higher. The index for group v . is somewhat swollen by a probably abnormal importation of cosoa, but the consumption of wheat is high. The Chemical Trades show the same output as in 1925 , which was considerably greater than in 1926, and the index for group vii. is high, particularly in view of the normal seasonal decline in the imports of paper raw materials during the first quarter of the year. There can be no doubt that the volume of production during the past quarter has been in all the groups of industries at least as great as, and in many considerably greater than, it was
in the corresponding quarter of the two previous years.

For the fourth quarter of 1926 the Final Index was only $64^{\circ} \mathrm{I}$. As was explained in the January issue, this quarterly index is a most inadequate sample in the abnormal conditions created by a coal stoppage, and the volume of national production was certainly much greater than this level. While the recent quarter may be regarded as abnormal in the sense that industry has been making up for lost time, there is no reason to suppose that the index registers appreciably too high at $99 \% 7$, because the output of the industries most affected by the coal stoppage is still probably not greater than the output of the many minor industries which are not represented in the index. Thus the apparent improvement of over 30 points is to be explained by the under-registration of the index for the fourth quarter of 1926, rather than by any considerable over-registration for the recent quarter. The prospects of maintaining such a high level of production, when the arrears of past orders have been wiped off, is discussed elsewhere in this issue.

## QUARTERLY INDEX OF PRODUCTION.


(

| Group : |  | 1. | II. |  |  |  | III. |  |  | IV. |  |  | V . |  |  |  | VI. |  |  |  | 'VII, | Final Index. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Wheat and Flour. |  |  |  |  | Cocor. | Tobacco | Group Index. |  |  |  | Sulphuric Acid. (Imprts of Iron Pyrites) | Oil <br> Seed crushing. | Supor-phosphates. | Group Index (including Alkali Index). | J'aper. |  |
| Industry : |  |  | Coalmining. | Iron and Steel. | Shipbuilding | Railway Vehicles |  |  |  | Group Index. | Copper. | Lead, Tin and Zinc. |  |  |  |  |  | Group <br> Index. | Cotton. | Silk. |  |  |
| Average quarterly production, 1913. |  | $\begin{gathered} 000 \\ \text { tons } \\ 71,853 \end{gathered}$ | $000$ <br> tons 4,480 | $\begin{aligned} & 000 \\ & \text { tons } \\ & 2,002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { tons } \\ 22,495 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { tons } \\ 44,293 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { tons } \\ & 86,339 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { bales } \\ & 1,054 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { cwts. } \\ & 7,703 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 000 \\ \text { cwts. } \\ 30,330 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{c\|} \text { cwts. } \\ 135,807 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 000 \\ \text { lbs. } \\ 26,796 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { tons } \\ 195,428 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { tons } \\ 380,644 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { tons } \\ 134,754 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { tons } \\ 197,678 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Weights. |  | 120 | 300 | 185 | 36 | 153 | 29 | 11 | 12 | 450 | 18 | 94 | 180 | 51 | 58 | 70 | 204 | 139 | 192 | 22 | 34 |  |
| Year. Qtrs. |  |  |  |  | 92.0 | 100.5 | $104 \cdot 7$ | $95^{*} 4$ | 102.1 | 111.2 | $94 \cdot 3$ | 110.6 | 94.3 | $110 \cdot 1$ | 94.1 | 97.0 | 126.6 | 95.8 | 108.5 | 105.9 | 82.0 | 101.1 |
| 1913 | 1 | 101.3 | 100.0 100.0 | $100^{1} 0$ | ${ }_{95} 9$ | 109.6 | 108.5 | $99 \cdot 6$ | 106.0 | 83.8 | 73.9 | 89.2 | 103.1 | $100 \cdot 1$ | $101 \cdot 1$ | $102 \cdot 2$ | $89 \cdot 9$ | 111.0 | 76.0 | 94.7 | $107 \cdot 2$ | 98.9 96.0 |
|  | 2 3 | 101.3 96.0 | 100.0 | +99.3 | 102.7 | . 9 | $97 \cdot 3$ | 98.1 | $97 \cdot 5$ | 79.9 | $113 \cdot 3$ | 81.2 | 105.0 | 91.7 | $104 \cdot 7$ | 102.6 | 91.2 92.7 | 94.4 | 112.0 | 102.2 97.2 | 101•2 | 96.0 103.7 |
|  | 4 | 101.4 | $100 \cdot 0$ | 97.7 | $109 \cdot 8$ | 99.9 | 89.4 | $107 \cdot 0$ | 94.2 | $119 \cdot 3$ | 118.5 | $117 \cdot 1$ | 98.9 | $98 \cdot 1$ | $100 \cdot 0$ | $99^{\circ} 0$ | 92.7 | $99 \cdot 1$ |  | 97.2 |  |  |
| 1920 |  |  |  | $169 \cdot 6$ | $74 \cdot 4$ | $121 \cdot 9$ | $69 \cdot 8$ | 96.7 | $77 \cdot 2$ | 93.6 | 108.6 | 94.2 | 91.2 | $227 \cdot 6$ | 147.9 | 126.7 | $61 \cdot 1$ | 89.5 | $71 \cdot 9$ | 104.2 | 88.8 | 104.9 |
|  | 1 | 86.4 80.9 | 98. 1031 | 169.7 | 96.3 | $129 \cdot 5$ | 69.8 | $77 \cdot 0$ | 56.2 | $57 \cdot 5$ | $66^{\prime} 1$ | $57 \cdot 8$ | $89 \cdot 1$ | 201.8 | 136.8 | 118.5 | 91.0 | 95.1 | 143.4 | 128.2 | 129.5 | 101.2 |
|  | 3 | 82.5 | 92.9 | 186.4 | $92 \cdot 1$ | $126 \cdot 1$ | $90 \cdot 9$ | 86.8 | 89.8 | $62 \cdot 3$ | $65 \cdot 7$ | $62 \cdot 5$ | 114.0 | $143 \cdot 8$ | $147 \cdot 8$ | 126.0 | $83^{\circ} 0$ | 70.4 | 55.9 | $105 \cdot 3$ | 129.8 | 102.4 |
|  | 4 | 67.8 | 76.2 | 185.2 | 98.0 | 116.4 | $71 \cdot 1$ | $76 \cdot 6$ | $72 \cdot 6$ | $62 \cdot 3$ | $81 \cdot 9$ | $63 \cdot 1$ | $79 \cdot 3$ | 172.8 | $146 \cdot 3$ | 109.2 | $87 \cdot 6$ | 101.2 | $115 \cdot 1$ | 121.4 | $102 \cdot 7$ | 92.2 |
| 1921 |  | $75 \cdot 6$ | $63 \cdot 1$ | 189.8 | $89 \cdot 3$ | 109.9 | $63 \cdot 9$ | 51.4 | $60 \cdot 4$ | $39 \cdot 9$ | 24.7 | 39.4 | 95.5 | 162.7 | 135.7 | 115.4 | $72 \cdot 1$ | $75 \cdot 8$ | $115 \cdot 7$ | 94.0 | 41.4 | 82.9 |
|  | 2 | $0 \cdot 2$ | $3 \cdot 4$ | 164.4 | 82.0 | 66.0 | $65 \cdot 7$ | $57 \cdot 7$ | $63 \cdot 5$ | $27 \cdot 6$ | 12.0 | $27 \cdot 0$ | $107 \cdot 0$ | 171.6 | 131.6 | $123 \cdot 3$ | $12 \cdot 1$ | 84.6 | $42 \cdot 1$ | $40 \cdot 9$ | 31.2 | 47.6 |
|  | 3 | 73.0 | $27 \cdot 8$ | 140.0 | 78.2 | $71 \cdot 1$ | $52 \cdot 9$ | 58.8 | 54.5 | $61 \cdot 2$ | $19 \cdot 1$ | 59.6 | $103 \cdot 6$ | 159.8 | $158 \cdot 1$ | 124.5 | $19 \cdot 9$ | 98.5 | $49 \cdot 4$ | $71 \cdot 1$ | $82 \cdot 7$ | 77.2 |
|  | 4 | 80.0 | 44.9 | 95.9 | 74.8 | $50 \cdot 9$ | $31 \cdot 1$ | 76.5 | $43 \cdot 6$ | $69 \cdot 4$ | $43 \cdot 8$ | $68 \cdot 4$ | $85 \cdot 9$ | 181.4 | $142 \cdot 7$ | 114.2 | $43 \cdot 6$ | 82.8 | 67.5 | 99.4 | 61.1 | 62.5 |
| 1922 |  |  | 50.8 | $81 \cdot 7$ | $85 \cdot 1$ | $64 \cdot 1$ | 28.2 | $79 \cdot 7$ | $42 \cdot 4$ | $67 \cdot 2$ | 63.2 | $67 \cdot 0$ | 87.5 | $202 \cdot 3$ | 122.2 | 114.7 | $40 \cdot 7$ | $87 \cdot 3$ | $66^{2}$ | 92.6 | $44 \cdot 1$ | 76.3 |
|  | 2 | $80 \cdot 1$ | 54.4 | 71.9 | $52 \cdot 5$ | $60 \cdot 5$ | 35.0 | $71 \cdot 2$ | $44 \cdot 9$ | $74 \cdot 0$ | 52.5 , | $73 \cdot 2$ | 100.4 | 161.0 | 145.8 | $120 \cdot 2$ | $60 \cdot 4$ | $94 \cdot 2$ | 76.0 | $100 \cdot 2$ | 86.7 | $78 \cdot 9$ |
|  | 3 | 88.2 | $62 \cdot 5$ | 59.8 | $50 \cdot 3$ | $60 \cdot 7$ | $52 \cdot 1$ | $82 \cdot 2$ | 60.4 | $72 \cdot 4$ | 80.2 | $72 \cdot 7$ | 120.4 | 179.4 | 141.6 | $135 \cdot 0$ | $45 \cdot 3$ | 81.9 | $70 \cdot 8$ | 96.1 | $117 \cdot 1$ | 85.1 |
|  | 4 | 95.7 | $71 \cdot 9$ | 56.0 | 65.9 | $65 \cdot 8$ | 50.0 | 75.5 | $57 \cdot 0$ | $70 \cdot 5$ | 101.4 | $70 \cdot 3$ | $73 \cdot 7$ | 201.8 | 139.0 | $109 \cdot 4$ | 58.6 | 85.6 | $62 \cdot 6$ | $102 \cdot 2$ | $95 \cdot 8$ | 83.2 |
| 1923 |  | 98.9 |  |  | $66^{7}$ | $77 \cdot 8$ | $64 \cdot 1$ | 103.0 | $74 \cdot 8$ | $65 \cdot 8$ | 71.6 | $66 \cdot 1$ | 91.2 | $190 \cdot 0$ | 128.3 | 122.9 | 53.8 | 134.7 | $81 \cdot 3$ | 116.5 | 88.2 | 89.2 |
|  | 2 | $97 \cdot 1$ | 98.2 | $60 \cdot 4$ | 79.4 | 83.5 | $73 \cdot 8$ | $91 \cdot 3$ | $78 \cdot 6$ | $54 \cdot 1$ | $36 . ?$ | 53.4 | 91.4 | $202 \cdot 8$ | 141.8 | $121 \cdot 1$ | $33 \cdot 1$ | 108.3 | $46 \cdot 2$ | $99 \cdot 9$ | 114.1 | 89.0 |
|  | 3 | 92.0 | 83.0 | 51.4 | $59 \cdot 9$ | $70 \cdot 2$ | 74.9 | 91.7 | 79.5 | $52 \cdot 1$ | $33 \cdot 1$ | 51.4 | $100 \cdot 3$ | $159 \cdot 1$ | $134 \cdot 3$ | 117.5 | 46.5 | 76.0 | $61 \cdot 3$ | 96.1 | $143 \cdot 9$ | 84.7 |
|  | 4 | 99.7 | $87 \cdot 6$ | $61 \cdot 5$ | $84 \cdot 9$ | 78.2 | $87 \cdot 1$ | $97 \cdot 7$ | $90^{\circ} 0$ | $78 \cdot 6$ | $53 \cdot 4$ | $77 \cdot 6$ | 97-1 | 182.2 | 136.8 | $120 \cdot 1$ | $39 \cdot 3$ | $93 \cdot 8$ | 56.2 | $95 \cdot 7$ | 109.0 | $92 \cdot 1$ |
| 1924 | 1 | $100 \cdot 5$ | 93.7 | $68 \cdot 6$ | $62 \cdot 9$ | 84.6 | 86.7 | $98 \cdot 3$ | $90 \cdot 0$ | $68 \cdot 1$ | 52.0 | 67.5 | $89 \cdot 9$ | 209.2 | $130 \cdot 2$ | 118.5 | $49 \cdot 8$ | 125.8 | 51.4 | 103.3 | 66.4 | 89.6 |
|  | 2 | $93 \cdot 1$ | 90.4 | $73 \cdot 2$ | $49 \cdot 8$ | 81.5 | 84.0 | 89.0 | $85 \cdot 4$ | $59 \cdot 1$ | $65 \cdot 7$ | $59 \cdot 4$ | 104.8 | 171.0 | $135 \cdot 8$ | $122 \cdot 7$ | 46.1 | 111.9 | $63 \cdot 8$ | 112.8 | 129.6 | $90 \cdot 6$ |
|  | 3 | 89.0 | $81 \cdot 2$ | $70 \cdot 7$ | $34 \cdot 6$ | $74 \cdot 3$ | $93 \cdot 2$ | 123.7 | 101.6 | $52 \cdot 1$ | $77 \cdot 7$ | $53 \cdot 1$ | $117 \cdot 4$ | 169.4 | 138.7 | $130 \cdot 9$ | 41.4 | $100 \cdot 4$ | $65 \cdot 7$ | 113.3 | 157.2 | 89.6 |
|  | 4 | $92 \cdot 2$ | 81.6 | $61 \cdot 8$ | 29.2 | $70 \cdot 9$ | 94.0 | 99.5 | 95.5 | $82 \cdot 4$ | $83 \cdot 2$ | $82 \cdot 4$ | 108.7 | 213.9 | $140 \cdot 0$ | $133 \cdot 5$ | 36.0 | $119 \cdot 4$ | $73 \cdot 2$ | 111.2 | 141.2 | 93.9 |
| 1925 | 1 | 94.4 | 83.8 | 54.5 | $74 \cdot 1$ | $72 \cdot 7$ | $87 \cdot 1$ | 104.2 | 91.8 | $89 \cdot 5$ | 78.2 | $89 \cdot 0$ | 93.8 | 209.8 | $131 \cdot 1$ | 121.7 | 45.4 | $135 \cdot 2$ | 68.4 | 117.2 | 95.5 | 91.6 |
|  | 2 | $82 \cdot 2$ | $77 \cdot 7$ | $50 \cdot 8$ | $66 \cdot 2$ | $67 \cdot 4$ | 85.6 | $110 \cdot 9$ | $92 \cdot 5$ | 78.8 | 105.8 | 79.8 | $93 \cdot 9$ | $216 \cdot 3$ | $143 \cdot 3$ | 125.4 | $26 \cdot 7$ | $104 \cdot 1$ | $47 \cdot 6$ | $99 \cdot 3$ | 122.9 | 87.0 |
|  | 3 | $78 \cdot 3$ | 69.0 | $46 \cdot 3$ | $49 \cdot 4$ | 59.6 | $93 \cdot 8$ | 119.2 | 100.8 | $66 \cdot 4$ | 36.4 | $65 \cdot 2$ | 93.0 | 189.3 | 150.0 | 121.4 | $35 \cdot 4$ | $106 \cdot 4$ | 53.9 | 94.4 | $134 \cdot 3$ | 81.2 |
|  | 4 | 88.4 | 75.5 | 39.4 | $43 \cdot 5$ | $60 \cdot 5$ | 84.4 | $127 \cdot 2$ | 96.2 | $88 \cdot 3$ | 37-9 | 86.4 | $95 \cdot 8$ | $213 \cdot 9$ | $147 \cdot 6$ | $127 \cdot 0$ | $33 \cdot 4$ | 96.7 | $77 \cdot 4$ | 98.0 | $137 \cdot 5$ | 88.8 |
| 1926 | 1 | 96.0 | $83 \cdot 3$ | 38.1 | 83.3 | 67.2 | 99.2 | 126.1 | 106.6 | 88.2 | 63.0 | $87 \cdot 2$ | 86.5 | 227.7 | 139.5 | $122 \cdot 1$ | $42 \cdot 3$ | $106 \cdot 1$ | $67 \cdot 2$ | 97.9 | 113.3 | 90.8 |
|  | 2 | 27.9 | $31 \cdot 2$ | 38.1 | $65 \cdot 8$ | 36.0 | 85.7 | $113 \cdot 3$ | 93.2 | 67.2 | $67 \cdot 6$ | $67 \cdot 3$ | 91.5 | 218.4 | 153.4 | 126.3 | 24.9 | 97.0 | 40.0 | 83.5 | $141 \cdot 3$ | $62 \cdot 9$ |
|  | 3 | 9.7* | $5 \cdot 0$ | $33 \cdot 3$ | $41 \cdot 5$ | $17 \cdot 6$ | $106 \cdot 3$ | $112 \cdot 5$ | 108.0 | 53.4 | 47.0 | $53 \cdot 2$ | 103.5 | $167 \cdot 3$ | $142 \cdot 7$ | 122.6 | 27.5 | 92.0 | 41.7 | 83.5 | 142.4 | $50 \cdot 3$ |
|  | 4 | $39^{\circ} 0^{*}$ | $28 \cdot 3$ | 33.0 | 36.5 | 30.5 | 104.5 | $123 \cdot 8$ | $109 \cdot 7$ | $70 \cdot 1$ | $72 \cdot 9$ | $70 \cdot 2$ | 88.4 | $217 \cdot 5$ | $153 \cdot 5$ | $124 \cdot 2$ | $25 \cdot 3$ | $68 \cdot 3$ | 68.0 | $93 \cdot 9$ | 127.9 | $64 \cdot 1$ |
| 1927 | 1 | 95.7 | $93 \cdot 5$ | 59.8 | 29.6 | $78 \cdot 1$ | 107.1 | $134 \cdot 1$ | 114.5 | 93.4 | 66.2 | 92.4 | 97.2 | 275.6 | $145 \cdot 9$ | 138.4 | 37.0 | 94.7 | $78 \cdot 8$ | 118.1 | 134.8 | $99^{7} 7$ |

* Partly estimated.


FINANCE.

|  |  |  | banic clearimgs |  |  | ther banima |  |  |  | Moner. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | London Baniere Clearing |  |  | Entan |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 陣 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 355 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | (10) |  | 1860 <br> 1880 <br> 1880 <br> 1880 <br> 180 |  | ${ }_{\substack{107 \\ 112 \\ 11 / 5}}^{1 / 3}$ | ${ }_{127}^{126} 129$ |  | (1198 |  |  | 9 |
|  |  | ${ }_{17}^{14.5} 83$ | 1980 |  |  | ${ }_{128}^{128} 4078$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{6} .1$ | cinco |  | (110 111146 |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{736 \\ 736}}$ |  |  |  |
|  | - |  |  | ${ }_{202}^{222}$ | ${ }^{12218185}$ | 587 | ${ }^{225}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | (en |  |  |  | 100 <br> 113 <br> 110 <br> 110 <br> 110 | \% 305 |  | ${ }_{\substack{607 \\ 642}}^{\substack{907}}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6 |  |  |  |
|  | (ex | ${ }^{5} 5$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 20120 } \\ & 2025 \\ & 2059 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {MUS }}$ | ${ }_{158} 16288168123$ |  | 290 | 200 |  |  | 1692 | ${ }_{64}{ }_{64}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1 | \% |  |  |  |  | 592 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | (106 |  | 63 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 179 | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{14}$ | (ex |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{178} 1888^{80.5} 124$ | ${ }_{1}^{16}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| UUNE | (1080 | ${ }_{21}^{15}$ |  |  |  |  | $1624 \quad 205 \quad 850$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | 172 |  | cose | ${ }_{2}^{239} 9{ }^{295}$ |  | ${ }_{1}^{11511} 3888$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | cose |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{187}^{187} 212$ |  |  | 223238 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | (1920 | ${ }^{2}$ | ${ }_{\text {2120 }}^{2120}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{6} 5$ | coser |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {che }}$ | (180 | ${ }^{4} 5$ | ${ }^{12150}$ | ${ }_{218}^{1918}$ | 101 | 100 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 159 | cose | ${ }_{219}^{218}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{621}^{615}$ |  |  |  |
| (ent | 197 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | (19720 | ${ }^{187}$ | 边 120 | ${ }_{228}^{223}$ | ${ }_{102}^{102} 103$ | ${ }_{109}^{1009} 5$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 12 |  | ${ }^{2295}$ | ${ }_{2}^{245}$ | coin |  | (ex |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Rex |  |  |

## * NORMAL SEASONAL CHANGE REMOVED.

STOCKS \& SHARES-
NEW CAPITAL ISSUES-
BANK CLEARINGS-

BANK OF ENGLAND-
PRINCIPAL BANKS-
TREASURY BILLS
OHORT MONEY INDEX-

Inder Nos. of Prices and Yield as percentage of 1913 average ; on last day of month to Dec., 1922, subsequently
15th of month.-PREPARED BY JOSEPH KITCHIN. $\quad$ (a). for Gt. Britain (b), total excluding Government loans, etc.-See Issues during month in Gt. BIITDAND BANK, LTD.
Total of Town Clearings (i.e. excluding Metropolitan) of London Bankers' Clearing House for 3 weeks covering Stock Exchange setticment days, Consols settlement day, and 4th lollowis month. Total of Country Provincial London Bankers' Clearing House for 4 weeks ending approximater four-weekly periods as above.
Clearings for Birmingham, Bristol, Liverpool,
Deposits, other than public, Noth
Bank Notes and Currency Notes in circule excluding Current, Deposit and other accounts," etc. Averages for the month of 9 clear
the National Bank, Ltd.), MONTHLY REVIEW OF
Total outstanding in middle of month (11th-17th) inths Bill rate and day-to-day rate for week ending loth of average of Bank Rate, Bankers Deposit Fate,


Scale applicable to all lines.
For Table of F. Exchanges see p. 132

* NORMAL SEASONAL CHANGE REMOVED.


[^4]

[^5]* NORMAL SEASONAL CHANGE REMOVED.

TRADE AND OUTPUT



* NORMAL SEASONAL CHANGE REMOVED.


TRANSPORT:
SHIPPING-ENTERED AND CLEARED

SHIPPING FREIGHTS-
RAILWA, TRAFFICWEIGHT

RECEIPTS
UNEMPLOYMENT
INSURED PERSONS-

Tonnage of British and Foreign ressels entering and leaving British ports with cargoes during month-BOARD OF TRADE MONTHLY ACCOUNTS OF TRADE \& NAVIGATION.
Chamber of Shipping index numbers as published by "The Statist."-PREPARED BY DR. ISSERLIS.
Tonnage of goods carried on the Rallways of Great Britain during the month, excluding free-hauled (Controlled railways before August. 1921.)
Monthly Receipts for goods traffic, excluding cost of collection and delivery.-MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT.

|  | AVERAGE OF DAILY RATES. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Paris } \\ & \text { f. to } \mathscr{£} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Italy } \\ & \text { 1. to } \mathscr{L} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Berlin } \\ & \text { M. to } \mathcal{L} \end{aligned}$ | Amster. <br> dam <br> fl. to f | Prague <br> kr, to $\boldsymbol{\ell}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Berne } \\ & \text { f. to } \mathcal{L} \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Stook- } \\ \text { holm } \\ \mathrm{kr}, \text { to } \ell \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { NewYork } \\ & 8 \text { to } £ \end{aligned}$ | Buenos <br> Aires <br> d. to | Riode <br> Janeiro d. per mil | Bombay <br> d. per rap | Hong. kong <br> d. per 8 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yokn- } \\ & \text { hama } \\ & \text { d. per yer } \end{aligned}$ |
| Parity ... | 25.2215 | $25 \cdot 2215$ | 20.43 | $12 \cdot 107$ | 24.02 | $25 \cdot 2215$ | 18.159 | 4•866 | $48 \cdot 57$ | 27 | 24 | - | $24 \cdot 58$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| JAN. ${ }^{1923 .}$ | 69:46 | $95 \cdot 17$ | 81200 | 11.76 | 162.5 | 24.78 | 17.32 | $4 \cdot 655$ | $43 \cdot 87$ | $5 \cdot 90$ | $16 \cdot 36$ | $27 \cdot 51$ |  |
| FEB. . | $76 \cdot 38$ | $97 \cdot 22$ | 130300 | 11.86 | 158.7 | 24.93 | 17.63 | 4.690 | $43 \cdot 21$ | $5 \cdot 88$ | 16.28 | 26.96 | $24 \cdot 73$ |
| MAR. ..... | 74.59 69.86 | $96 \cdot 94$ 93 | 99100 113700 | 11.89 11.88 | 158.2 | $25 \cdot 26$ 25.53 | 17.65 17.47 | 4.696 4.655 | 43.07 | 5.79 | 18.13 | 27.72 | 24.75 |
| APRIL ... | 69.86 69.73 | $93 \cdot 88$ $95 \cdot 57$ | 113700 213900 | 11.88 11.82 | $156 \cdot 0$ $155 \cdot 3$ | 25.53 25.65 | 17.47 17.36 | 4.655 4.625 | 42.94 $42 \cdot 40$ | 5.54 5.42 | $16 \cdot 15$ 16.12 | 28.07 28.33 | 25.14 25 |
| JUNE... | 73.20 | 100.71 | 504400 | 11.78 | $154 \cdot 3$ | 25.72 | 17.37 | 4.614 | 41.85 | $5 \cdot 46$ | ${ }_{16}^{16.13}$ | 28.33 27.57 | $25 \cdot 47$ $25 \cdot 55$ |
| JULY | 77.80 | 105.9 | 1854100 | 11.68 | 152.9 | $26 \cdot 12$ | 17.27 | $4 \cdot 583$ | 40.80 | $5 \cdot 46$ | 16.13 | 27.05 |  |
| AUG. | $80 \cdot 76$ | $106 \cdot 0$ | 19800000 | 11.59 | $155 \cdot 4$ | 25.25 | $17 \cdot 12$ | 4.561 | $39 \cdot 18$ | $5 \cdot 15$ | 16.03 | $27 \cdot 11$ | 25.75 |
| SEPT. | 77.81 | $102 \cdot 8$ | 481 Mn . | 11.55 | 151.8 | $25 \cdot 42$ | $17 \cdot 10$ | 4.542 | 39.58 | $5 \cdot 18$ | $16 \cdot 17$ | 27.53 | $25 \cdot 64$ |
| OCT. | 75.97 | $100 \cdot 2$ |  | 11.56 | $152 \cdot 3$ | $25 \cdot 32$ | 17.14 | 4.526 | $39 \cdot 11$ | 5.06 | 16.49 | 27.34 | $25 \cdot 88$ |
| DEC. | 82. | 100.5 | 18.9 ${ }^{2}$ | 11.46 | 149.1 | 24.98 | 16.59 16 | $4 \cdot 360$ | $38 \cdot 96$ 39.81 | $5 \cdot 18$ | 16.92 17.11 | 27.66 | 28.67 |
| 1924. |  |  | GoldMarks |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 27.95 | 25.79 |
| JAN. | 91.00 | 98.2 | $18 \cdot 7$ | 11.40 | $147 \cdot 0$ | 24.59 | $16^{2} 27$ | 4.261 | 41.47 | $6 \cdot 10$ | 17.22 | 28.15 | 25-25 |
| FEB. | 97.47 | 99.2 | $19 \cdot 1$ | 11.51 | 148.4 | 24.79 | 16.44 | 4.308 | $42 \cdot 63$ | 6.68 | 16.91 | 28.08 | $25 \cdot 30$ |
| MAR. ${ }^{\text {APRIL }}$ | $93 \cdot 49$ 71.03 | $100 \cdot 3$ 97.7 | 19.2 19.4 | 11.58 11.69 | 147.8 146.9 | 24.83 24.61 | $16 \cdot 33$ 16.48 | 4.293 4.348 | $42 \cdot 87$ 41.28 | 6.42 $6-22$ | 16.71 16.78 | $28 \cdot 31$ $28 \cdot 36$ | 23-98 |
| MAY | $75 \cdot 87$ | 98.2 | 18.6 | 11.65 | 148.4 | $24 \cdot 60$ | 16.46 | 4.359 | $41 \cdot 10$ | 6.09 | 16.87 | 28.60 | 22.60 22.14 |
| JUNE | $82 \cdot 33$ | 99.6 | $18 \cdot 1$ | 11.54 | $147 \cdot 1$ | $24 \cdot 46$ | 16.28 | 4.321 | 41.07 | $5 \cdot 99$ | 16.99 | 28.91 | 22.88 |
| JULY | $85 \cdot 35$ | 101.4 | $18 \cdot 3$ | 11.51 | 147.9 | 24.04 | 16.42 | 4.368 | $40 \cdot 77$ | $5 \cdot 48$ | $17 \cdot 19$ | 28.80 | $22 \cdot 76$ |
| AUG. | $82 \cdot 28$ | 101.2 | $18 \cdot 9$ | 11.59 | 151.0 | 23.91 | $16 \cdot 90$ | $4 \cdot 501$ | 40.94 | $5 \cdot 31$ | 17.24 | 28.57 | 22.03 |
| SEPT. | 84.06 | 101.8 | $18 \cdot 7$ | 11.80 | 149.0 | $23 \cdot 64$ | $16 \cdot 77$ | 4.458 | 43.05 | 5.45 | 17.54 | 28.84 | 21.87 |
| OCT. | 85.77 | $103 \cdot 1$ | 18.8 | 11.47 | 150.6 | $23 \cdot 39$ | 16.86 | 4.487 | $44 \cdot 77$ | 6.02 | 18.07 | 29-27 | 20.78 |
| NOV. | 87.29 | 106.2 | $19 \cdot 3$ | 11.51 | $154 \cdot 1$ | $24 \cdot 14$ | $17 \cdot 17$ | 4.606 | $44 \cdot 57$ | 6.00 | 17.96 | 28.75 | 20-10 |
| DEC.... | 86.92 | $109 \cdot 1$ | 19.7 | 11.61 | $155 \cdot 3$ | $24 \cdot 22$ | $17 \cdot 41$ | 4.694 | $45^{-20}$ | $5 \cdot 91$ | 18.07 | 28.41 | 19.68 |
| JAN. | 88.54 | 114.7 | 20.07 | 11.83 | 159.3 | $24 \cdot 70$ | 17.74 | 4.780 | $45 \cdot 79$ | 5.91 | 17.97 | 28.03 | 19.33 |
| FEB. | $90 \cdot 34$ | 116.1 | $20 \cdot 05$ | 11.88 | 161.2 | 24.78 | 17.71 | 4.772 | $45 \cdot 45$ | $5 \cdot 68$ | 18.00 | 27.99 | 19.66 |
| MAR. | ${ }^{92} \cdot 18$ | 117.3 | 20.06 | 11.97 | 161.0 | 24.79 | 17.72 | 4.777 | $45 \cdot 13$ | $5 \cdot 56$ | 17.96 | 27.45 | 20.61 |
| APRIL ... | $92 \cdot 37$ $94 \cdot 11$ | 116.9 119.4 | 20.14 20.39 | 12.00 | $161 \cdot 7$ | 24.80 | 17.78 | 4.796 | $43 \cdot 50$ | 5.33 | 17.88 | 27.17 | 20-95 |
| JUNE | 102.11 | 127.0 | $20 \cdot 41$ | $12 \cdot 11$ | $164 \cdot 0$ | 25.09 2504 | 18.16 | 4.851 | 44.66 45.13 | 5.13 5 | 17.95 18.05 | $27 \cdot 14$ $27 \cdot 81$ | $20 \cdot 73$ $20 \cdot 16$ |
| JULY | 103.48 | 132.7 | 20.42 | $12 \cdot 12$ | $164 \cdot 0$ | 25.03 | 18.09 | 4.860 | $45 \cdot 33$ | $5 \cdot 62$ |  |  |  |
| AUG. | 103.54 | $132 \cdot 7$ | $20 \cdot 40$ | 12.06 | 163.8 | 25.03 | 18.08 | $4 \cdot 857$ | $45 \cdot 29$ | 6.03 | $18 \cdot 14$ | 28.44 | 20.27 |
| SEPT. | 102.86 | 119.2 | $20 \cdot 36$ | 12.05 | 163.7 | 25.10 | 18.06 | 4.847 | $45 \cdot 43$ | 6.71 | $18 \cdot 19$ | $29 \cdot 38$ | 20-21 |
| OCT. | 109-16 | $121 \cdot 4$ | 20.34 | 12.04 | 163.4 | 25.12 | 18.07 | $4 \cdot 843$ | $46 \cdot 31$ | 7.44 | 18-19 | 29.47 | 20-32 |
| DEC. | 122.2 129.6 | ${ }_{121} 12 \cdot 1$ | 20.35 20.36 | 12.05 12.07 | $163 \cdot 5$ 163.7 | 25.14 | $18 \cdot 11$ | 4.846 | 46.78 | 7.28 | $18 \cdot 19$ | $28 \cdot 70$ | 20.97 |
| 1926 |  |  | 20.36 |  | 1637 | $25 \cdot 13$ | $18 \cdot 10$ | 4.850 | $46^{\prime} 62$ | 7.05 | 18-20 | $28 \cdot 69$ | 21-40: |
| JAN. | 128.7 | $120 \cdot 3$ | 20.40 | 12.09 | 163.9 | 25.05 | $18 \cdot 13$ | $4 \cdot 858$ | 46.54 | $7 \cdot 36$ | 18.20 | 28.75 | 21.80 |
| FEB. | $132 \cdot 4$ | $120 \cdot 8$ | $20 \cdot 43$ | 12.14 | $164 \cdot 2$ | 25.25 | $18 \cdot 16$ | 4.864 | 46.03 | $7 \cdot 32$ | $18 \cdot 19$ | 28.63 | $22 \cdot 42$ |
| APRIL | $143 \cdot 4$ | 120.9 | 20.41 | 12.13 | $164 \cdot 0$ | $25 \cdot 25$ | $18 \cdot 12$ | 4.861 | 44.64 | 7.16 | 18.08 | 27.85 | $22 \cdot 41$ |
| MAY | $154 \cdot 3$ | 126.2 | 20.42 20.42 | 12.12 | $164 \cdot 1$ $164 \cdot 1$ | $25 \cdot 19$ $25 \cdot 12$ | $18 \cdot 15$ 18.16 | 4.862 4.862 | 44.84 | 6.94 | 17.88 | 28.94 | 23.04 |
| JUNE | 165.0 | $132 \cdot 4$ | 20.44 | $12 \cdot 11$ | 164-2 | $25 \cdot 13$ | 1816 | 4.862 4.866 | $45 \cdot 27$ | 7.78 | 17.93 17.91 | 27.35 27.42 | $23-20$ 23.14 |
| JULY. | 197.7 | $145 \cdot 0$ | 20.43 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AUG. | $171 \cdot 4$ | 147.5 | 20.40 | 12.11 | 164.0 | $25 \cdot 14$ | 18.15 | 4-858 | $45 \cdot 42$ | $7 \cdot 59$ | 17.96 | 26.45 | ${ }_{2} 23.63$ |
| SEPT | $169 \cdot 9$ | $132 \cdot 5$ | $20 \cdot 38$ | 12.112 | 163.8 | $25 \cdot 120$ | $18 \cdot 15$ | 4.855 | $45^{6} 6$ | $7 \cdot 51$ | 17.98 | 26.05 | 23-93 |
| OCT. | $165 \cdot 2$ | 118.3 | $20 \cdot 379$ | $12 \cdot 124$ | 163.7 | $25 \cdot 120$ | $18 \cdot 147$ | $4 \cdot 850$ | $45 \cdot 90$ | 6.92 | 17.89 | 23.83 | 24.04 |
|  | 141.8 | $115 \cdot 1$ | $20 \cdot 415$ | 12.125 | 163.7 | $25 \cdot 141$ | $18 \cdot 170$ | 4-849 | $45 \cdot 74$ | 6.40 | 17.84 | $23 \cdot 56$ | 24.30 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { DEC. } \\ & 1927 . \end{aligned}$ | $122 \cdot 9$ | $109 \cdot 4$ | $20 \cdot 387$ | 12:130 | 163.8 | $25 \cdot 106$ | 18.155 | 4.851 | $46 \cdot 16$ | $5 \cdot 87$ | $17 \cdot 85$ | $23 \cdot 46$ | 24.23 |
| JAN. . | 122.57 | 111.6 | 20.454 | $12 \cdot 135$ | $163 \cdot 8$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FEB. | $123 \cdot 63$ | $112 \cdot 3$ | $20 \cdot 466$ | $12 \cdot 123$ | $163 \cdot 7$ | $25 \cdot 229$ | 18.174 | $4 \cdot 850$ | $46 \cdot 93$ | $5 \cdot 87$ | 17.97 | $24 \cdot 79$ | 24-20 |
| Week ending |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar. $12 . .$. | 124.02 124.03 | $110 \cdot 7$ | 20.469 | $12 \cdot 120$ | $163 \cdot 8$ | 25.227 | $18 \cdot 162$ | 4.8516 | 47-40 | 5.87 | 17.92 | 24-30 | 24.28 |
| , 19 | 124:00 | $106 \cdot 4$ | 20.459 | 12.127 | 极 | 25 | 18159 |  | 57.52 |  | 17.96 | 24.06 | 24-30 |
| , $26 . .$. | 124.01 | $106 \cdot 2$ | $20 \cdot 468$ | 12.134 | $164 \cdot 0$ | 25.249 | 18.131 | 4.8564 | 47.54 | 5 | 17.97 | 23.91 | 24.33 |
| April 2 .... | 124.08 | $104 \cdot 9$ | 20.481 | 12.140 | $164 \cdot 0$ | 25.248 | 18.129 | 4.8570 | 47.53 | 588 5.86 | 17.94 | 24-91 | 24.27 |
| " 9 | $123 \cdot 98$ | $101 \cdot 1$ | 20.491 | 12.139 | 164.0 | 25.253 | 18.131 | 4.8570 | 47.55 | $5 \cdot 81$ | 17.91 | 24.62 | $24 \cdot 18$ |
| , 16 | 123.99 | 99.0 | $20 \cdot 490$ | 12.141 | 164.0 | $25 \cdot 248$ | 18.127 | 4.8563 | $47 \cdot 55$ | 5.85 | 17.86 | 24.40 | $24 \cdot 16$ |

# LONDON \& CAMBRIDGE ECONOMIC SERVICE 

 ISSUED IN CO-OPERATION WITH THE HARVARD UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC RESEARCH
# SUPPLEMENT TO MONTHLY BULLETIN 

SPECIAL QUARTERLY ISSUE<br>VOL. V.<br>No. IV.<br>MAY 7th, 1927

Strictly Private.
Copyright.
Not for Publication.
PUBLISHED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF LONDON \& CAMBRIDGE ECONOMIC SERVICE, CARE OF THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AT HOUGHTON ST., ALDWYCH, LONDON, W.C.z.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Sir W. H. Beveridge, K.C.B. (Chairman) - London School of Economics.
Profrssor A. L. Bowley, Sc.D., F.B.A. . . . London School of Economics.
Mr. J. M. Keynes, C.B. . . . . . . . . Economics Department of University of Cambridge
Mr. D. H. Robertson ............................... Department of University of Cambridge.
Mr. C. Tennyson, C.M.G. . ........ Federation of British Industries,
Sir Charles Addis, K.C.m.G. (Hon. Treasurer)

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE FOR 1927.
Sir W. H. Beveridge, K.C.B. . . . . . . . London School of Economics.
Professor A. L. Bowley (Editor) . . . . . . London School of Economics.
Mr. J. M. Keynes, C.B. . . . . . . . . Economics Department of University of Cambridge
Mn. F. Lavington . . . . . . . . . . . Economics Department of University of Cambridge.
Mr. H. Dalton . . . . . . ...... London School of Economics.
Mr. T. Gregory . . . . . . ...... London School of Economics.
Sir Charles Addis, K.C.M.G.
G. L. Sahwartz (Secretary).

Annual Subscription for the Full Service, $£ 6$.

For particulars, apply to the Secretary, London \&o Cambridge Economic Service, Houghton Street, Aldwych, W.C.2. Telephone: Holborn 5671-5673.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

United Kingdom ..... PAGE
Figures published since April 22nd ..... I 33France .I 33
Germany ..... I4 I
Italy ..... I47
Russia ..... I 52
New Zealand. Half-Yearly Report ..... I 55

UNITED KINGDOM.<br>Additional Figures published since April 22nd, 1927.

## Stocks and Shares.



## Yield on ,, ,, ... 128\%

## New Capital Issues.

For Great Britain ...
Total ... ... ...

End Mar
192\% 227\% $78 \%$

Short Money Index Day to Day Rate Three Months Rate Bank Rate

End April 198\% 219\% $79 \%$ 126\%
April. April.
$£ 13,100,000$ £22,300,000

## Money. <br> Money.

## Prices.

Silver (bar)-cash per oz. 25.9 d . Week ending Apr. 30th
"Times" Index (Wholesale). Food $143 \% \quad 144 \%$ Mar. 31st. Apr. 30th Materials $138 \% \quad 137 \%$
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Materials } & 138 \% & 137 \% & \text {,", } \\ \text { Total } & 140 \% & 139 \% & ,\end{array}$

```
                            90% Week ending Apr. 30th
3.42%
3.70%
4\frac{1}{2}% on April 21st.

\section*{Railways.}

Weight carried -
February, 1927.
General Merchandise

Goods Receipts

\section*{Exchanges.}
\begin{tabular}{lccc}
\begin{tabular}{l} 
Week ending Paris
\end{tabular} & Milan & Berlin & Amsterdam \\
Apr. 23rd ... 123.98 & 94.7 & 20.491 & 12.140 \\
Apr. 30th ... 123.97 & 90.1 & 20.491 & 12.139 \\
Prague & Berne & Stockholm & New York \\
Apr. 23rd ... 164.0 & 25.249 & 18.127 & 4.8563 \\
Apr. 30th ... 164.0 & 25.254 & 18.153 & 4.8572 \\
\multicolumn{5}{c}{ B.Aires RiodeJ. Bombay H. Kong } & Kobe \\
Apr. 23rd... 47.56 & 5.84 & 17.87 & 24.54 \\
Apr. 30th... 47.56 & 5.84 & 17.86 & 24.41 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Unemployment}

Numbers on the Live Register, together with Part-time Workers not actually employed on the dates mentioned.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{Males.} & Gt. Britain \\
\hline 1927 & Jan. & 3rd & ... & ... & .. & 1,195,900 \\
\hline , , & Apr. & 4th & ... & ... & ... & 901,200 \\
\hline " & & 11th & ... & ... & \(\ldots\) & 888,900 \\
\hline & & 18th & ... & \(\ldots\) & ... & 912,000 \\
\hline & & 25th & ... & ... & ... & 873,600 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{FRANCE.}

Information communicated by M. LUCIEN MARCH, Directeur Honoraire de la Statistique Générale de la France.

April 25 th, 1927.

DURING the last quarter of 1926 we passed through a serious business crisis due to the rapid rise in the value of the currency in the second half of the year. During the first quarter of the new year this crisis was overcome, as was foreseen, by monetary stability. And
the country's financial position has been improved to an unexpected extent. In January we remarked upon the increased revenue in 1926, as against 1925; the 1926 receipts also exceeded the budget estimates, which had allowed for increased taxes. Also the sums realised in the first quarter of 1927 have exceeded those of 1926.

\section*{France]}

Since December the exchanges have varied very little. Their stability has been assured by the purchases of foreign currencies effected by the Bank of France, of which it has at present considerable reserves. These supplies have made it possible to repay to the Bank of England the debt of \(£ 33 \mathrm{Mn}\). and to repatriate the deposit of \(\ell_{1} 8 \mathrm{Mn}\). in gold guaranteeing the debt. That part of the bank's balance recorded as existing abroad will thereby be further reduced and the liquid balance increased.

From November to April 14th, the State debt to the Bank of France diminished by 8 milliard francs, thanks to sums deposited on current account at the Treasury and to increased taxes. The increase in the debt as shown by the Bank of France return for April 21st, will probably prove temporary. It seems to be due to current account movements, which may be connected with the transactions with England. But this reduction in the State debt has not led to an equal reduction in notes in circulation, since these have been utilised in the purchase of foreign currencies referred to above.

Thus stabilisation in fact, which some envisaged with the help of foreign capital, has been effected with the aid of national capital which the suppression of shortterm State Bonds has deprived of its usual outlet.

The crisis affected most those industries which, like the textile industry, the leather industry, etc., manufacture goods for home consumption. These have again begun to work more actively, though the rate of production at the beginning of last year has not yet been reached. Those industries which were not so seriously affected by the crisis, since they were well supplied with long-dated orders, as in the metal trade, were obliged to slacken somewhat when the orders were fulfilled. But new orders indicate that the slack period may be of short duration. Generally speaking, unemployment was on the down grade during the
first quarter, and foreign trade was satisfactory.

On the other hand, money rates are falling rapidly. The Bank of France discount rate was reduced from 6.5 per cent. in December to 5 per cent. in April. A definite fall in general charges on trade and industry results. Then wage reductions led to reduced costs of production, so that in the coming months, trade and industry should remain active even if the exchange rates are not absolutely steady. The fall in interest rates may also have the effect of reducing foreign speculation, which largely contributes towards the rise in French shares.

The following table shows the various movements during the past year.


The exchanges have fallen 9 per cent., the State debt to the Bank of France 23 per cent. (excluding guarantees given for advances to foreign governments). But the note circulation is unchanged, for the reason already stated.

Is the recent slight rise in wholesale prices while foreign prices tend rather to fall, to be attributed to persistent inflation? It is possible, though the bulk of the notes devoted to the purchase of foreign currency is chiefly employed for Stock Exchange transactions.


In fact, on the Bourse the volume of business seems to be again nearly as important as in the first quarter of 1926. But the Paris Bank clearings were lower than last year and have diminished during the quarter ; the same is true of current account business in the Parisian branches of the Bank of France. In fact, as already pointed out, many orders for the purchase of shares come from abroad and do not involve any movement of internal capital. This time the growth in the volume of business was accompanied by an appreciable rise in quotations. Compared with the first quarter of 1926 , there was an 8 per cent. rise in 3 per cent. Rentes and one of 22 per cent in railway shares. The movement continued in April, and the rise in fixed interest shares other than Rentes, in spite of the increase in the tax on coupons, was as much as 35 per cent.

For variable dividend shares the rise
was still greater, as is shown in the following table :-
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\% of Pre-War. (1904-1913).} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Fixed Interest.} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{Variable Dividend.} \\
\hline & \begin{tabular}{l}
\[
3 \%
\] \\
Rentes
\end{tabular} & Railways. & Total. & D'posit Banks. & Trade Banks & Metals. \\
\hline March, 1926 & 51.0 & \(52 \cdot 5\) & 242 & 168 & 142 & 101 \\
\hline July, 1926 & \(47 \cdot 3\) & \(47 \cdot 8\) & 317 & 218 & 218 & 122 \\
\hline December, 1926... & \(52 \cdot 3\) & 57.5 & 260 & 195 & 165 & 115 \\
\hline March, 1927 ... & 56.4 & \(64 \cdot 5\) & 312 & 233 & 197 & 131 \\
\hline April 15th, 1927... & \(60 \cdot 9\) & \(72 \cdot\) & & 287 & 236 & 153 \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { \% Increase, Mar. } \\
& 1926 \text {, to April, } \\
& 1927 \text {... ... }
\end{aligned}
\] & +19 & +35 & +29 & \(+70\) & +66 & +51 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The July, i926, prices were slightly exceeded. In a year the index of prices of all variable dividend shares increased 29 per cent. From March, 1926, to April, 1927, the rise reached 70 per cent. for deposit banks, 66 per cent. for trade banks and 71 per cent. for metal companies. From the table on \(p\). 136 it is clear


TRADE，OUTPUT，TRANSPORT \＆EMPLOYMENT．
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{ImPORTS} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{Exports．} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{output．} & \multicolumn{3}{|r|}{shipping．} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Railway} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{EMP＇t．} \\
\hline &  & 8i &  &  & Official & Prices． &  & 券
品 &  & \begin{tabular}{l}
ight \\
of \\
Ex． \\
ports
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Coal } \\
\text { (excl. } \\
\text { (ex ar). }
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Pig } \\
\text { Iron. }
\end{gathered}
\] & &  &  &  &  &  &  &  \\
\hline Pre－TVar & 541 & 105 & 333 & 103 & 474 & 65 & 135 & 274 & 2：89 & 1.24 & 3346 & 540 & 374 & \(2 \cdot 24\) & 1.71 & 9.02 & 34 & & & \\
\hline 1921 & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & Total & & & & \\
\hline list Qr．At & 1788 & \({ }^{396}\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 897 \\
& 816
\end{aligned}
\] & \begin{tabular}{l}
487 \\
440 \\
\hline 27
\end{tabular} & 1823
1777 & 175 & 4315 & 1217 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 3.04 \\
& 2 \cdot 32
\end{aligned}
\] & 1.20
1.24
1 & 2248
2241
231 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 295 \\
& 287
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 261 \\
& 249
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 2.00 \\
& 196
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1.53 \\
& 1.73
\end{aligned}
\] & 4.14
4.77 & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 34 \cdot 4 \\
& 35 \cdot 2
\end{aligned}
\] & 39
60 & \begin{tabular}{l}
25 \\
36 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \\
\hline  & ［ \(\begin{array}{r}1808 \\ 2572 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & \begin{tabular}{l}
560 \\
679 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & \(\begin{array}{r}921 \\ 1498 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & \(\begin{array}{r}327 \\ 395 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 1687
1896 & 127 & 443
503 & 1117 & 2.91
4.39 & 1.13
1.76 & 2372
2553 & 285
284 & 238 & 2.48
2.68 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1.97 \\
& 1.97 \\
& 1.97
\end{aligned}
\] & 4.83
5.74 & 118 & 37.0
43.1 & 105 & 56
59
59 \\
\hline \({ }_{1 s t}^{1922}\) Qr．Av & 1756 & 400 & 101 & 346 & 179 & 136 & 454 & 120 & \(3 \cdot 9\) & 1.55 & & & & 2.48 & & & 108 & & & \\
\hline d，，， & 1802 & 475 & 1020 & 306 & \(1915+\) & \(134+\) & \(479+\) & 1301 & \(4 \cdot 17\) & 1.71 & 248 & 414 & 349 & 3.04 & \(2 \cdot 30\) & 7.81 & 115 & 42：3 & 207 & 113 \\
\hline d，，， & 1950 & 487 & 1128 & 334 & 1617 & 144 & 420 & 1052 & 4.29 & \(2 \cdot 12\) & 2577 & 446 & 391 & 3.13 & \(2 \cdot 43\) & 8.07 & 128 & \(44 \cdot 5\) & 251 & 160 \\
\hline ，\({ }^{\text {\％}}\)＂ & 2460 & 572 & 1524 & 364 & 2141 & 213 & 739 & 1188 & \(4 \cdot 68\) & \(2 \cdot 16\) & 2749 & 510 & 418 & 3.16 & \(2 \cdot 39\) & 8.50 & 129 & \(48 \cdot 8\) & 229 & 135 \\
\hline 1 st Qr．Av & 2325 & 541 & 1442 & 341 & 2166 & 224 & 631 & 1311 & 4：03 & 2.07 & 2804 & 369 & 338 & 2：98 & \(2 \cdot 17\) & 7.23 & 118 & 49.7 & 218 & 126 \\
\hline 2nd，，， & 2572 & 583 & 1631 & 357 & \({ }^{2577+}\) & \({ }^{261+}\) & \(790+\) & \({ }^{15251}\) & 4.54 & 1.73 & 3082 & 391 & 390 & \(3 \cdot 68\) & 2.71 & 9.01 & 125 & 49.7 & 238 & 197 \\
\hline Srd， \(\begin{aligned} & \text { 3rd，} \\ & \text { 4th ，，}\end{aligned}\) & 32021 & \({ }_{748}^{618}\) & \({ }_{2295}^{1644}\) & 359 & \({ }_{2956}^{2467}\) & 317 & \({ }_{932}\) & \({ }_{1}^{1502}\) & 4.84 & 2：38 & 3245
3440 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 468 \\
& 538
\end{aligned}
\] & 498 & 3．92 & 2．75 & 8.85
8.80 & \({ }_{134}^{136}\) & 49：3 & \({ }_{267}^{332}\) & 217
162 \\
\hline 1924 & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline JAN． & \({ }^{2888}\) & 555 & 1999
2629 & 462 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 2700 \\
& 3918
\end{aligned}
\] & 380 & 698
1129 & \({ }_{2403}^{1702}\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 3.93 \\
& 4.39
\end{aligned}
\] & \({ }_{2}^{1.77}\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 380 \\
& 3568 \\
& 358
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 586 \\
& 590
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 541 \\
& 555
\end{aligned}
\] & 2：93 & 2.24
2.05 & 7． & 118
126 & \(50 \cdot 3\)
53 & 221 & 116
139 \\
\hline MAR & 3622 & 760 & 2395 & 467 & 4355 & 416 & 1197 & 2742 & \(4 \cdot 82\) & 2：48 & 990 & 640 & 573 & 3－43 & 2：47 & & 144 & 54.8 & 260 & 164 \\
\hline MAY & & 761 & 2004 & 412 & 3360 & 269 & \({ }_{847}\) & 2244 & 5.49 & \({ }_{2} 217\) & 3616 & 658 & 598 & 仡 & 3．09 & 9 & 152 & 51 & 303 & 198 \\
\hline JUNE & 3179 & 776 & 2000 & 403 & 2922 & 279 & 715 & 1928 & 4.58 & \(2 \cdot 47\) & 3424 & 659 & 555 & \(3 \cdot 64\) & 2．98 & & 158 & 51.6 & 325 & 198 \\
\hline JULY & 3100 & 833 & 1874 & 393 & 3014 & 273 & 706 & 2035 & \(5 \cdot 41\) & 2．32 & 3708 & 636 & 565 & 3.85 & \(2 \cdot 95\) & & 160 & \(50 \cdot 8\) & 342 & 215 \\
\hline SEPT & 3157 & 824 & 19 & 306 & & 304 & 672 & 21 & 4．46 & 2 & & 64 & 588 & 5 & 3． & ） 9 & 169 & & & \\
\hline OCT． & 33 & 804 & 21 & 414 & 3532 & 352 & 777 & 2403 & 4.66 & 2．68 & 4017 & 660 & 609 & \(3 \cdot 95\) & \(2 \cdot 95\) & & 164 & 56 & 285 & 183 \\
\hline Noy & & 770 & & 435 & 3433 & 383 & 895 & & 4 & \(2 \cdot 95\) & 3599 & 634 & 558 & 3． 55 & 2 & \(9 \cdot 62\) & 157 & 5 & & 146 \\
\hline DEC & 4118 & 759 & 2811 & 548 & 4042 & 426 & 1102 & 2514 & \(4 \cdot 73\) & \(2 \cdot 51\) & 3770 & 665 & 605 & 3－41 & \(2 \cdot 5\) & & 154 & \(55 \cdot 9\) & 232 & 137 \\
\hline JAN & 317 & 541 & 223 & 395 & 356 & 322 & 930 & 2311 & 3.52 & 2：33 & 40 & 669 & 608 & 24 & 2.59 & & 153 & 53.4 & 200 & 11 \\
\hline MAR & 3307 & 605 & 2235 & 446 & 3762 & \({ }^{285}\) & 1084 & 2413 & 3.95 & 2．71 & 40 & 689 & 607 & 3.44 & \(2 \cdot 76\) & & 162 & \(54 \cdot 8\) & 175 & 115 \\
\hline APRIL & 305 & 611 & 2000 & 440 & 3558 & 287 & 966 & 2305 & 3：66 & \(2 \cdot 30\) & 3835 & 686 & 587 & 3．77 & 3.02 & & 166 & 51.5 & 212 & 133 \\
\hline MAY & & 561 & & 431 & 3640 & 239 & 956 & 2445 & 3.8 & \(2 \cdot 43\) & 3754 & 706 & 596 & 3．94 & \(3 \cdot 40\) & \({ }^{9 \cdot 6}\) & 159 & & 2 & \({ }^{138}\) \\
\hline JUNE & 2991 & 642 & 1932 & 417 & 3506 & 253 & 933 & 2320 & \(3 \cdot 73\) & \(2 \cdot 58\) & 3799 & 703 & 600 & 3•89 & \(3 \cdot 27\) & ） & 168 & & 282 & 159 \\
\hline JULY & 303 & 659 & 1964 & 411 & 348 & 281 & 936 & 2267 & 3.71 & \(2 \cdot 44\) & 3851 & 724 & & 3．93 & 3.62 & & 173 & 49.9 & 274 & 163 \\
\hline AUG． & 4317 & \({ }^{1749} 5\) & 2121 & 397 & 3850 & 320 & 1116 & 2132 & 3．81 & \({ }_{2}^{2.29}\) & 3791 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 713 \\
& 717
\end{aligned}
\] & 617 & 4.47 & 3.39 & \({ }^{9.8}\) & 192 & 55.6 & 336 & \({ }_{222}^{183}\) \\
\hline OCT． & 4476 & 902 & 3076 & 498 & 4375 & 362 & 1150 & 2863 & \(4 \cdot 64\) & \(2 \cdot 45\) & 4186 & 739 & 668 & 4－11 & 3.41 & & 187 & 582 & 289 & 196 \\
\hline NOV & & 801 & & & & 376 & & 2812 & & & & & 647 & 3 & 2.81 & \(\}^{9}\) & 188 & 55.7 & 226 & 133 \\
\hline & & & & 560 & & 423 & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline JAN． & 44 & 794 & 32 & 483 & 3868 & 341 & 1099 & & & & & 763 & 661 & 3．34 & & 8.4 & 178 & 53．0 & 221 & 119 \\
\hline MAR & 5 & 917 & 3450 & 728 & 4961 & 423 & \({ }_{1383}^{1306}\) & \({ }^{2754}\) & 4.95 & 2.92 & 4472 & 772 & 726 & 3．67 & 3．06 & & 197 & 57 & 256 & 155 \\
\hline APRI & 50 & 866 & 34 & 690 & 4354 & 362 & 1193 & 2799 & \(4 \cdot 18\) & 2.59 & 4116 & 768 & 683 & 3.82 & 3.23 & & 199 & & 299 & 180 \\
\hline MAY． & \({ }_{5181}^{4391}\) & \({ }_{9} 820\) & 2960 & 611 & 4461 & 334 & 1255 & 2872 & 3．61 & \(2 \cdot 63\) & 3886 & 783 & 667 & \[
\frac{3.76}{3.73}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
3.19 \\
3.36
\end{array}
\] & 10 & \({ }_{221}^{209}\) & 55.8 & 327 & 183
201 \\
\hline JUNE & 5181 & 903 & 3592 & 686 & 4672 & 391 & 1305 & 2976 & \(3 \cdot 89\) & 2.75 & 4345 & 778 & 694 & & & & 221 & & 327 & \\
\hline JULY & 50 & & 3365 & & & & & & & & & & & & 3.18 & & 235 & 52：8 & 377 & 225 \\
\hline AUG． & 5235 & 1240 & \({ }_{2313}\) & 682 & 5543 & 388 & 1509 & 3646 & 3．88 & \({ }^{2 \cdot 86}\) & 4280 & 814 & 704 & \({ }^{3} 764\) & 3.39 & & \({ }_{269}\) & 54．5 & 335 & 226 \\
\hline OCT． & 5106 & 951 & 3592 & 563 & 6104 & 517 & 1941 & 3646 & 3.49 & \(2 \cdot 69\) & 447 & 816 & 742 & 4.05 & \(3 \cdot 46\) & & 20 & 5 & 243 & 147 \\
\hline & & & 3324 & & & 486 & 1476 & & 3.44 & & & & 714 & & 3.13
3.18 & \({ }^{1}\) & 252 & \(5{ }^{51.1}\) & 109 & 97
54 \\
\hline & 5123 & 1128 & 3455 & 540 & 5395 & 571 & 1465 & 3359 & 4.04 & \(2 \cdot 8\) & 455 & & 741 & & & & & & & \\
\hline JA & 4789 & 1128 & 2561 & 390 & 4709 & 430 & 1392 & 2887 & 4.06 & 2.79 & 4531 & 805 & 673 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 3.76 \\
& 3.29
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 2: 94 \\
& 2.63
\end{aligned}
\] & & \[
\begin{array}{|l}
198 \\
216
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 48 \cdot 6 \\
& 53
\end{aligned}
\] & 63
24 & \begin{tabular}{l}
31 \\
13 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \\
\hline MAR & 4414 & 1273 & 2661 & 480 & 4694 & 403 & 1469 & 2822 & \({ }_{4} \cdot 36\) & － & & \({ }_{801} 716\) & \({ }^{628}\) & & & & 222 & 53－4 & 25 & 14 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
＊From January，1922，Import figures are based upon declared values．Export figures are based upon 1919 official prices until May， 1922 ，then
1921 official prices．Since July，1922，an estimate has been made in all cases allowing for increased prices．
Average of two months．
Includes grain received earlier in the year
}

TRANSPORT
Shipping．－Tonnage of ships of all nationalities entered and cleared（with cargoes）during the month
Trucks．－Daily average number loaded on all the principal railways（including State railways but not including those in Alsace－Lorraine EMPLOYMENT．

Number of applicants obtaining work through the public labour exchanges during the month，as a percentage of those still not placed，

\section*{France]}
that at the beginning of April the rise was accelerated.

The Bank of France reports show an important increase in the balance of current deposits. Between March, 1926, and March, 1927, this increased 45 per cent. However, it fell after the beginning of the quarter as larger sums were utilised in industry or speculation. On the contrary, advances continue to decrease in spite of the fall in rates. In fact money is abundant, as is indicated by the fall in Contango rate and in the Bank rate from \(6 \frac{1}{2}\) per cent. in December to be lowered again to \(5 \frac{1}{2}\) and then 5 on April 14 th.

At the beginning of the quarter new capital issues were not very important, but were much more so in March when they far exceeded the figure of a year earlier.

The exchanges showed a rising tendency in the first quarter of this year, though remaining below the level of a year ago, but it is well known that this is not the free play of speculation.

External trade cannot then suffer any appreciable effect on account of the exchanges. During the first quarter of 1927 imports were more important than in 1926, and it has been the same with exports, though the exchange premium has been much reduced.

WEIGHT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS. First Quarters. Mn. tonnes.


It is seen at once that the increases are in industrial raw materials inwards and in manufactures outwards. Values are here of less interest than weight, on account of the changes in price which it is not easy to separate, at least in the case of exports. We merely remark that according to the official estimates the
balance of trade was an excess of exports in the first quarter of 1927, while there was an excess of imports in that of 1926 .

In the fir'st of the following tables is shown a number of articles of which there is an excess of imports, the second shows those with an excess of exports. They are given in thousand quintals and not in francs, to avoid the influence of price changes :-

PRINCIPAL FOODS AND MATERIALS SHOWING EXCESS OF IMPORTS.


PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURES, ETC., SHOWING EXCESS OF EXPORTS.


It will be noted that imports of cereals and of coal were much greater this year than last. Exports of minerals were also much more important, while those of chemicals and metal products had also increased.

The following table shows imports and exports from and to the principal countries :-
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Imports \\
Mn. Franes.
\end{tabular}} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Exports Mn. Francs.} \\
\hline 3 months & 1926 & 1927 & 1926 & 1927 \\
\hline Great Britain ... & 1917 & 1496 & 2403 & 2700 \\
\hline Germany & 958 & 1205 & 699 & 1339 \\
\hline Belgium, Luxemburg & 967 & 921 & 2237 & 1965 \\
\hline Switzerland ... & 248 & 170 & 849 & 792 \\
\hline Italy ... ... & 571 & 347 & 731 & 574 \\
\hline Spain ... ... & 253 & 282 & 384 & 300 \\
\hline United States... & 2082 & 2168 & 879 & 991 \\
\hline Brazil ... & 458 & 287 & 145 & 178 \\
\hline Argentina ... & 479 & 427 & 346 & 103 \\
\hline Other foreign countries & 5439 & 4718 & 2581 & 3088 \\
\hline Total & 13372 & 12021 & 11354 & 12030 \\
\hline Algeria, Colonies, Protectorates... & 1451 & 1252 & 1884 & 1969 \\
\hline Total & 14823 & 13273 & 13238 & 13999 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

During the first three months of the present year imports from Great Britain were less and exports thereto greater than last year; with Germany there was a growth of imports and exports, with

Belgium a slight reduction in exports, with the U.S.A. a moderate increase of trade.

Shipping presents no significant change from one year to the other. Coal freights were much lower in April, when they had returned to the level of March, 1926.

As seen above, wholesale prices rose during the past quarter, but without approaching the prices current a year before. The advance in the general index arises from textile materials and meat. Textiles rose II per cent. since December, and caused the index for materials, which diminished greatly in January, to return in March to the level of December, but it did not rise further an account of the fall in coal and pig-iron prices, which balanced the rise in textiles. The wholesale food index, which had greatly diminished in December, rose again in January, February and March, but did not regain the November level. This movement was due to meat prices, while other products such as sugar and coffee fell slightly.

The following table shows two years' WHOLESALE PRICES

Average \(1901-10=100\).
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} & \multirow{3}{*}{No. of items} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
1925 \\
\text { Quarters }
\end{gathered}
\]}} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
1926 \\
\text { Quarters }
\end{gathered}
\]}} & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 1927 \\
& \text { 1st. }
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\% Change} \\
\hline & & & & & & & & & & & \[
1 \mathrm{st} \mathrm{Qr} .
\] & 3rd Qr. \\
\hline & & 1st. & 2nd. & 3 rd . & 4th. & 1st. & 2nd. & 3 rd . & 4th. & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 3 \text { d Or., } \\
& 1926 .
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
1 \leqslant t \text { Qr.,. } \\
\text { 1927., }
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline \multicolumn{13}{|l|}{Food-} \\
\hline Vegetable Food & 8 & 579 & 607 & 603 & 622 & 652 & 789 & 944 & 842 & 765 & + 63 & - 19 \\
\hline Animal Food ... & 8 & 531 & 542 & 584 & 596 & 631 & 643 & 675 & 690 & 696 & + 27 & + 3 \\
\hline Sugar, Coffee, Cocoa & 4 & 466 & 472 & 523 & 534 & 594 & 694 & 865 & 751 & 726 & \begin{tabular}{l} 
+ \\
+ \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & -16 \\
\hline Total Food ... & 20 & 537 & 554 & 579 & 594 & 632 & 712 & 821 & 763 & 730 & +53 & -11 \\
\hline Materials - - - - - - - - - - - - & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Minerals and Metals & 1 & 556 & 564
493 & 619 & 725 & 768 & 834 & 1037 & 852 & 741 & \begin{tabular}{l} 
+ \\
+ \\
+ \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & -28 \\
\hline Iron Bars ... & 1 & 393 & 417 & 417 & 440 & 494 & 545 & 652 & 618 & 492 & + 66 & -25 \\
\hline Copper ... & 1 & 359 & 364 & 412 & 494 & 528 & 605 & 720 & 527 & 455 & + 100 & - 37 \\
\hline Lead ... & 1 & 931 & 898 & 1058 & 1233 & 1234 & 1267 & 1654 & 1138 & 962 & + 78 & -42 \\
\hline Coal ... & 1 & 468 & 468 & 468 & 470 & 520 & 561 & 661 & 730 & 729 & + 41 & + 9 \\
\hline Textiles ... & & & & & & 1084 & 1150 & 1252 & 891 & 821 & + 40 & -34 \\
\hline Cotton ... & 1 & 858 & 895 & 932 & 918 & 950 & 1048 & 1239 & 693 & 679 & + 44 & - 45 \\
\hline Wool & 1 & 1028 & 909 & 903 & 1048 & 1029 & 1205 & 1445 & 1170 & 1032 & + 40 & - 28 \\
\hline Silk... & 1 & 569 & 600 & 724 & 841 & 890 & 958 & 1110 & 907 & 770 & + 95 & -31 \\
\hline Hides, Skins, Tallow & & & 431 & 467 & 510 & 546 & 597 & 703 & 576 & 487 & & -31 \\
\hline Oils .... ... ... & 2 & 997 & 1016 & 1123 & 1188 & 1119 & 1150 & 1330 & 978 & 865 & + 25 & - 35 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Alcohol
Petroleum} & 1 & 462 & 409 & 408 & 409 & 487 & 510 & 595 & 680 & 680 & + 29
\(+\quad 8\) & +14 \\
\hline & 1 & 507 & 514 & 518 & 549 & 646 & 810 & 954 & 930 & 760 & + 88 & -20 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Soda Compounds} & 2 & 396 & 413 & 432 & 480 & 533 & 615 & 700 & 635 & 609 & + 77 & -13 \\
\hline & 1 & 967 & 1000 & 1027 & 1213 & 1367 & 1380 & 1387 & 1440 & 1260 & + 43 & - 9 \\
\hline Wood ... ... & 1 & 642 & 647 & 659 & 707 & 754 & 797 & 977 & 1001 & 912 & + 52 & - 7 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Rubber

Total Materials} & 1 & 97 & 156 & 261 & 342 & 248 & 210 & 214 & 175 & 127 & +120 & -41 \\
\hline & 25 & 641 & 650 & 695 & 780 & 813 & 870 & 1003 & 820 & 730 & + 56 & -27 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Total Food and Materials} & 45 & 595 & 607 & 643 & 697 & 732 & 800 & 922 & 795 & 730 & \(+55^{\circ}\) & -21 \\
\hline & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{France}

Generally speaking, those products which had risen least from the beginning of 1925 to the middle of 1926, such as animal food, alcohol, are those which have fallen less since or have even continued to rise. Foodstuffs rose nearly as much as materials, but fell considerably less.

The activity of internal trade has somewhat slackened. The portfolio of the Bank of France was smaller in March than a year before, and is inclined to fall. Bourse de Commerce business also declined during the quarter. In the provincial branches of the Bank of France current account business was more important than a year before, but maintains its level with difficulty.

After allowing for alterations in rates, railway traffic appears to have been less important than at the beginning and end of last year, judging from receipts. The same is true of the number of trucks loaded, which is less than a year ago, but shows some signs of recovering.

Iron ore output was considerably greater than last year. Coal output gives a slightly higher figure, coke shows
a more important advance. There was no appreciable change from one year to the other in the production of pig iron or steel, at least during the first two months, but the number of furnaces in blast, which had reached a record of 156 on January ist, 1927, fell to I46 on March ist.

The revenue from the tax or turnover does not point to any appreciable reduction in industrial or commercial activity from one year to the other. The use of postal cheques has decreased a little since November. There appears to be no modification worth mentioning in the apparent consumption of coal. petroleum, cotton, wool.

The placing of the unemployed is still difficult, but the number receiving assistance is decreasing. In many industries, notably coal mining, wages have been reduced by agreement between employers and employees. The slight but continuous fall in retail prices, which have fallen 3 per cent. since December, and in the Paris Cost of Living index, which has moved from 545 in the last quarter of 1926 to 524 in the first quarter of 1927, has facilitated these arrangements.

\section*{GERMANY.}

Information communicated by Dr. MORITZ ELSAS (Frankfurt), in consultation with
Professor LOTZ (Munich) and Professor von SCHULZE-GAEVERNITZ (Freiburg).

\section*{REVIEW OF FIRST QUARTER OF 1927.}

THE economic recovery continued in the first quarter of this year. The upward movement is gradual, as in the first phase of the revival, and not free from setbacks, but the essential feature is that confidence in the recovery of German industry is increasingly strengthened. Although the chief indices of economic activity-money rates, new capital issues, production, turnover and employment-show no considerable improvement compared with the last quarter of Ig26, nevertheless a comparison with the first quarter of Ig26 shows the extent of the recovery since then.

The new year opened with a sharp decline in interest rates. The Reichsbank recognised this by reducing its discount rate from 6 per cent. to 5 per cent. The private discount rate fell for a time to 4 per cent. At the same time there was a fall in the rates for real credits. The ease of the money market particularly favoured the flotation of bonds, which were issued on a considerable scale. The State also took advantage of the situation to go into the market for the first time since the stabilisation with the offer of a 500 Mn . mark 5 per cent. loan at 92. By the end of February, however, it was evident that the monetary ease and the heavy fall in interest rates was only temporary. The abundant supply of money was mainly the result of the large influx of foreign money, which by this time had ceased, since rates had fallen so low that the inducement to invest foreign capital in Germany had disappeared; at the same time, moreover, there was the attraction of loans at high rates in the countries with weak currencies. Bavaria, which was also placing a loan, recognised this fact and issued a 6 per cent. bond.

The check to the influx of foreign money was shown in the Reichsbank's returns. With a fairly steady note circulation the holding of foreign currency cover declined, although the large excess of imports in the first quarter also contributed to this movement. The Bank was heavily called upon for industrial credits, especially at the end of the quarter. The bill-holding reached a total of \(3,028 \mathrm{Mn}\). in January, 3,166 in February, and rose to \(3,830 \mathrm{Mn}\). in March. The bimonthly balance sheets of the large banks for February 28th also reflect the economic improvement. The creditors' item again increased, but there was also an increase in debits, especially for advances on merchandise, whilst the bill holdings and the cash reserves declined.

The Bourse began the year with a boisterous advance in nearly all categories, and the share index in February reached its highest level. Easy money made shares appear cheap. The Bourse opinion was that the conversion of company accounts to a gold basis had been carried out too drastically in many cases and that many companies had thereby considerably strengthened their hidden resources. It was also expected that the cartel and fusion movement, with the consequent speeding up of rationalisation, would increase profit-earning capacity. With the stiffening of money rates at the end of month, and the failure to ease after the turn of the month, there was a reaction and, with the foreign realisation of German securities, a general decline set in which produced heavy falls, especially in the leading commercial shares. The reaction from the extravagant movement of the earlier weeks was succeeded by firmness at the end of the quarter. The opinions expressed in the

Germany]
FINANCE, PRICES and WAGES.


\section*{NOTES AND SOURCES}

\section*{FINANCE}

\section*{Share Index}

Capital Issues
Reichsbank-Clearings.
Outside Deposits.
Note Circulation
New York Exchange,
Short Money Index.

Index Numbers for middle of month, Wirtschaft und Statistik
Wirtschaft und Statistik.
Wirtschaft und Statistik.
Second week of month. End of month.


NOTES AND SOURCES.

\section*{IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.}

Weight-
Values in Gold Marks-
COAL OUTPUT.
SHIPPING.
RAILWAY GOODS RECEIPTS-
UNEMPLOYMENT-

\section*{Wirtschaft und Statistik. State Statistical Bureau.}

Excluding Saar-Wirtschaft und Statistik,
Wirtschaftsdienst.
Wirtschaft und Statistik.
Nos, receiving relief on 1st of month-Reichsarbeitsblatt. Trade Union percentages fox and of month
but given as for following month to be comparable with previous column.

\section*{Germany]}
bank reports for March were divided. Some regarded quotations as extravagant in view of the low yield, others were inclined to be optimistic on the ground that in periods of revival yield was never a determining factor. The pre-war loans of the State did not share in the recent general recovery, but remained depressed.

The weakness of the Bourse in March was also due to the prospect of a restriction of bank loans on contango account in proportion as the proceeds of foreign loans were gradually applied to their real purpose, and the influx of further foreign credits was checked by the capital yield and transfer and taxes to which foreign loans are now subject. The Reichsbank also exercised pressure, with a view to the restriction of Bourse loans in the interests of general liquidity. Recently, however, the Reichsbank has come to the conclusion that a further influx of foreign loans is desirable, and it is probable that the renewed exemption from taxation of such foreign loans as serve productive purposes will be seriously considered.

Capital issues by companies in the first two months of 1927 showed a heavy decline. If amalgamations and other transactions involving no real addition to investment are excluded from the official figures, the new issues for companies are very much below the figures for previous months.

The increase in savings continues satisfactorily. Deposits increased by 290 Mn . marks in January and 192 in February.

Another sign of progress is that an end has been put to the drain on the State by subsidies to private undertakings. Applications on behalf of such concerns as Ufa, the largest German film corporation, are now refused. It is recognised that the State, that is to say the taxpayer, cannot possibly reimburse the losses of private industrial companies. On the other hand, the state guarantees
for trade with Russia have been increased, but this is because this trade has developed to a greater extent than was originally anticipated.

The general wholesale price level was quite stable in the first quarter of 1927 , a decline in food prices being set off by an equivalent rise in the prices of raw materials and manufactures. The prices of the so-called sensitive commodities have risen about 2 per cent. Prices of steel and scrap declined by about 5 per cent. in the first half of the quarter, but recovered nearly to the earlier level by the end of the quarter. It should be noted, however, that there is no longer a free market for scrap, since the consumers have come to an agreement which greatly circumscribes competition in the market. Iron and coal prices were unchanged in the first quarter, but the delivery periods for iron contracts were greatly extended. Potash prices were raised by the syndicate, and sales show a large increase compared with the preceding months and with the first quarter of 1926.

The cost of living rose slightly, even if rents, which were not raised during the quarter, are excluded from the calculation. The rise was chiefly due to higher bread and potato prices.

External trade in the first two months produced a large excess of imports. This is connected with the decline in coal exports and a heavy increase in imports of raw materials. The output of coal declined somewhat from the high level prevailing at the beginning of the year, but was still higher than the 1913 average. The production of coke reached its maximum in February, but by the end of March had fallen to the level reached at the beginning of the year, which, however, was above the 1913 average. The output of pig-iron continued at a high level and in March was 50 per cent. greater than in March, 1926. The output of steel continued on a high level. The daily average was 51,000 tons, compared with 32,000 before the war and 34,000 tons in 1926.

Potash sales were as follows:-
\begin{tabular}{lcc|r|r}
\multicolumn{3}{c}{00 M. tons } & 1926. & 1927. \\
January & \(\ldots\) & \(\ldots\) & 949 & 1904 \\
February & \(\ldots\) & \(\ldots\) & 1855 & 1828 \\
March ... & \(\ldots\) & \(\ldots\) & 1344 & 1649
\end{tabular}

The favourable development in building is shown by a comparison of the figures for building plans.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1926.} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1927.} \\
\hline & Houses. & Other Bldgs. & Houses. & \begin{tabular}{l}
Other \\
Bldgs.
\end{tabular} \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
January \\
February \\
March
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 2272 \\
& 3387 \\
& 2728
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 744 \\
& 701 \\
& 714
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 5264 \\
& 6151 \\
& 7644
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
766 \\
1317 \\
1442
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

In the finishing industries there are signs of a certain revival, especially in the machinery and automobile lines. Textiles also show an improvement attributable not so much to increased public buying as to the effect of firm cotton prices in inducing traders not to hold back orders any longer. The chemical and electrical industries are also doing better business.

Freight traffic on the railways showed a continued improvement throughout the quarter, although the record figures for December were only reached again by the end of March. The figures for the daily average of trucks loaded were as follows :-
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & & & eek & & 000 trucks \\
\hline \multirow[t]{5}{*}{January} & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\(\cdots\)} & 3 & - & & 120 \\
\hline & & 10 & - & 15 & 130 \\
\hline & & 17 & - & & 132 \\
\hline & & & - & & 132 \\
\hline & & 31 & - & & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{5}{*}{February} & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{...} & & - & & 133 \\
\hline & & 7 & - & 12 & 134 \\
\hline & & & - & & 136 \\
\hline & & 21 & - & 26 & 138 \\
\hline & & 28 & - & & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{March ...} & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\(\cdots\)} & & - & & 139 \\
\hline & & 7 & - & & 145 \\
\hline & & 14 & - & & 145 \\
\hline & & & - & & 146 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{April ...} & & & - & 2 & 145 \\
\hline & & & - & & 143 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The spring fairs at Leipzig and Frankfurt brought better results than those of last autumn.

The number of unemployed declined by 53,000 in the first two months, from 1,749,000 to \(1,696,000\). In March,
however, there was a much greater improvement, and the total was reduced by 565,000 to \(\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{I} 3 \mathrm{I}, 000\). On March 3Ist, 1926 , the figure was \(1,943,000\). It should be noted, however, that the right to benefit expires after 52 weeks, and that unemployed workers whose benefits have expired receive emergency assistance and are reckoned in a separate category. The number in this special class was 223,000 at the end of March, compared with 193,000 on January ist. At the end of February 97 per cent. of the mining industry was fully occupied, 84 per cent. of the metal industries and 59 per cent. in building.

Short time has been greatly reduced. The comparatively favourable but nevertheless still absolutely high total of unemployment is explained by the structural transformation of industry. With a considerably greater working population (4 million larger than the pre-war), the increasing application of rationalisation methods renders the demand for workers less in proportion than the extent of the business revival.

Wages rates have risen slightly this year. The hourly-rate rose to 95 pfennigs for skilled and 67 for unskilled; the average wage for the normal week amounted to 46.4 marks for skilled and \(34^{\circ} 5\) for unskilled. Real wages, however, remained at the former level.

\section*{RECENT MOVEMENTS. \\ \[
\text { April 28th, } 1927 .
\]}

In April the money market was easier. This was reflected principally in day to day rates, whilst monthly money remained dear at about \(7 \frac{1}{2}\) per cent. Private discounts fetched \(4 \frac{5}{8}\) per cent., trade bills went at \(4 \frac{3}{4}-4 \frac{7}{8}\) per cent. Contango money was tight, and this was attributed among other things to the repayment of New York loans due in April. In the second half of the month day to day money became dearer and at times touched 7 per cent.; but it

\section*{Germany]}
declined in the last week to 4 per cent. and below.

A better feeling prevailed on the Bourse and showed itself in nearly all categories. The largest increases were registered in coal and iron shares, and especially in the electrical and building groups.

Capital issues for March were a distinct improvement on the low figures for February. The demand for capital for new enterprises is still very small, and the increase is due to capital increases of existing companies.

The Reichsbank return for the middle of April showed no important change, but foreign balances declined by 640 Mn . marks and the foreign currency by another 30 Mn . With the reduction in the note circulation, however, the gold and foreign currency cover remains unchanged at 59 per cent.

Revenue for March was 542 Mn ., which was 33 Mn . less than in February. The revenue from the Bourse turnover tax has declined, but Customs were \(17 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{Mn}\). greater. The total revenue for the financial year ending April ist, 1927, was 7, 173 Mn . marks, which was 488 Mn . more than the estimates. In spite of the considerable reduction in taxation rates compared
with the previous year, the revenue was only 300 Mn . marks less.

The output of coal in April showed a decline, accounted for partly by holidays and partly by a reduction in the numbers employed. In addition a part of the output was put into stocks. There is no doubt that the recent difficulties in selling are principally due to the revival of the English coal industry, but there is a seasonal decline in the demand for domestic coal. On the other hand pig-iron and steel output in March showed a considerable increase, and the steel figure of 1,415,000 tons was a record, and was 15 per cent. greater than in February. The number of bankruptcies slightly increased in March and the number of supervisions was unchanged. The spring agricultural reports are comparatively good up to now. The March returns for foreign trade show an excess of imports (merchandise only) of 244 Mn . marks, a reduction of 94 Mn . in this balance compared with February. Imports of raw materials and semimanufactures increased by 9 Mn . and manufactures by 59 Mn .

The wage increases granted in many of the leading industries and the recent improvement in employment betoken a definite increase in the purchasing power of the masses which should contribute to the general revival.

\section*{ITALY.}

\section*{Information communicated by Professor C. OTTOLENGHI, of the Royal University of Turin.}

\section*{THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1927.}


THE first quarter, especially from the industrial point of view, was a period of difficulty, to a great extent due to decline in foreign orders, to the limitations of credit and the stagnation of internal trade, but I have my doubts whether it was due to a real crisis of over-production, as is commonly asserted, since such a crisis is usually preceded by a phase of such increasing output as to exceed the normal. This does not appear to have been the case, so it seems more likely that it represents a form of disturbance to which we have referred in previous reports and constitutes a true economic depression which, diminishing activity in all its manifestations, makes production appear disproportionate to consumption, whilst it causes diminution in the purchasing power of part of the population. The question deserves more thorough examination, but we can
only indicate here some features of the disturbance.

Exchanges. - Monetary depreciation is favourable to exports and thereby increases employment, but the situation being derived from and based upon artificial instability is itself unstable. It can continue if the same artificial conditions prevail in other countries, otherwise it is destined to give way. The following table giving the indices of the value of the dollar and sterling brings out the extent of the revaluation achieved.
\begin{tabular}{ll|l|l|l|l|l}
\hline & & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1926} & \multicolumn{2}{c}{1927} \\
& & \multirow{2}{*}{ Dollar } & Sterling & Dollar & Sterling \\
\hline & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Whilst the lire improved, the franc


Values of Industrial Shares Official Exchanges (Gazzetta ufficiale del Regno)
New Capital Investments
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & retal & & Nemp & \\
\hline & & & & & & RI & & & & & & & & Weight & ted In & & & & & Yos．at be & in ing \\
\hline & & nto &  & 高 & & 堦 &  &  & 鳪易 & & & &  & 感 & & & & & &  & 僆 \\
\hline 1911
Averge & & & 345 & 100 & 100 & 100 & 100 & 100 & 100 & 100 & 100 & 100 & 100 & 100 & 100 & 10 & & \(\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}10 \\ \text {（10id } \\ \text {（1913）}\end{gathered}\right.\) &  & & \\
\hline \({ }_{\text {1st }}^{\text {star．Ar．}}\) & 389 & \({ }_{40}^{41}\) & & \({ }_{1}^{1148} 8\) & 703
521 & \({ }_{457} 8\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 491 \\
& 435
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 689 \\
& 558 \\
& 558
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 374 \\
& 394 \\
& 394
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 919 \\
& 827
\end{aligned}
\] & \({ }_{645}^{855}\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 622 \\
& 525
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\left.\begin{array}{|c|}
\hline 496 \\
496
\end{array} \right\rvert\,
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
794 \\
569 \\
5.09
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
681 \\
\hline 588 \\
588
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 718 \\
& 569 \\
& 56
\end{aligned}
\] & \({ }_{689}^{781}\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 546 \\
& 5.59 \\
& 59
\end{aligned}
\] & & & \\
\hline ＂＂ & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 259 \\
& \hline 50 \\
& 450
\end{aligned}
\] & 23
57 & 347 & \({ }_{661}^{633}\) & 526
611 & \({ }_{551}^{580}\) & \({ }^{431}\) & \({ }_{9}^{759}\) & 448 & \({ }_{796}^{723}\) & \({ }_{798}^{645}\) & \({ }_{596}^{592}\) & \({ }_{491}^{472}\) & 575 & \({ }_{664}^{595}\) & \({ }^{584}\) & \({ }_{751}^{690}\) & \({ }_{583}^{526}\) & \({ }_{44}^{438}\) & 250 & 4．31 \\
\hline \(1{ }^{1}\) & &  & & & & 659 & 625 & 881 & 431 & 727 & 720 & 557 & 512 & \({ }_{5}^{625}\) & \({ }_{508}^{608}\) & 613 & \({ }^{037}\) & 560 & & 79 & \\
\hline & \[
{ }_{3959} 9
\] & \({ }_{4}^{41}\) &  & \({ }_{561}^{473}\) & \({ }_{494}^{492}\) & \({ }_{797}^{651}\) & \({ }_{758}^{65}\) & \({ }_{987}^{851}\) & \({ }_{4}^{413}\) & \({ }_{605}^{699}\) & \({ }_{773}^{718}\) & 542 & \({ }_{4} 512\) & \({ }_{662}^{585}\) & \({ }_{595}^{594}\) & \({ }_{618}^{591}\) & \({ }_{712}^{667}\) & \({ }_{531}^{528}\) & & （200 & 47 \\
\hline & 525 & 42 & 400 & 533 & 492 & 827 & 938 & 940 & 423 & 629 & 768 & 539 & 475 & 678 & 597 & 621 & 746 & 558 & & 60 & 329 \\
\hline \({ }_{\text {1stQra }}^{11823}\) & 470 & 45 & 394 & 570 & 470 & 832 & \({ }^{685}\) & 921 & 404 & 676 & 757 & 474 & \({ }_{4}^{467}\) & 647 & \({ }_{5}^{593}\) & \({ }_{6}^{610}\) & \({ }_{773}\) & 530
532 & & 84 & 666 \\
\hline & 453 & \begin{tabular}{l}
45 \\
51 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 4 & \({ }_{555}^{55}\) & 448 & \({ }_{8}^{786}\) & \({ }^{715}\) & 1032 & 年 480 & \({ }_{725}^{725}\) & 752
700
475 & \begin{tabular}{l}
474 \\
474 \\
474 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 483 & \({ }_{695}^{664}\) & 514
485
485 & \({ }_{550}^{502}\) & 719 & 314 & & － & 退 \\
\hline the & 495 & 69 & 466 & 517 & 451 & 1013 & 806 & 991 & 335 & 733 & 475 & 474 & 437 & 692 & 485 & 550 & 719 & & 482 & & \({ }^{01}\) \\
\hline \({ }_{\text {JAN }}^{1924}\) & 471 & 74 & 407 & 538 & 451 & 1000 & 847 & 962 & 365 & 738 & 455 & 500 & \({ }_{4}^{428}\) & 694 & \({ }_{5}^{490}\) & 554 & 19 & 527 & \({ }_{4}^{496}\) & 12 & \({ }_{280}^{258}\) \\
\hline & \({ }_{4}^{435}\) & \({ }_{6} 72\) & & 㐌591 & \({ }_{4}^{454}\) & 902 &  & 950 & 362
402
4 & \({ }_{787}^{787}\) & 458 &  & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 456 \\
& 446 \\
& 463
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 680 \\
& 6895 \\
& 674
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 506 \\
& 505 \\
& 505
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 5688 \\
& 575 \\
& 575
\end{aligned}
\] & 129 & \begin{tabular}{l}
523 \\
527 \\
52 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 188 & 144 & 59 \\
\hline APriL & 550 & \({ }_{68}^{63}\) & & & \({ }_{463}^{448}\) & 998 & \({ }_{934}^{906}\) & 794 & \({ }_{4}^{418}\) & \({ }_{787} 8\) & 468 & \({ }_{498}^{500}\) & 441 & \({ }^{674}\) & 50 & 567 & \({ }_{713} 71\) & 542 & & \begin{tabular}{|}
79 \\
78
\end{tabular} & \({ }^{56}\) \\
\hline JUNE \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & 550 & 68 & 445 & 513 & 467 & 902 & 934 & 750 & 405 & 775 & 442 & 498 & 437 & 657 & 507 & 554 & 713 & 542 & & 76 & 156 \\
\hline JuLy & \({ }_{5}^{621}\) & 71 & 521 & 525 & \({ }^{468}\) & \({ }_{929}^{929}\) & 934 & \({ }_{785}^{780}\) & \({ }_{4}^{405}\) & 782 & 383 & \({ }_{495}^{495}\) & \({ }_{4}^{463}\) & & \({ }_{485}^{485}\) & \({ }_{543}^{542}\) & \({ }_{715}^{721}\) & 534 & & & 130 \\
\hline \({ }_{\text {A }}^{\text {St }}\) & & 77 & 5 & \({ }_{515} 5\) & 469 & 848 & 965 & 2 & \({ }_{493}^{493}\) & \({ }_{800}^{787}\) & 353 & \({ }_{4}^{495}\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 4326 \\
& 546 \\
& 542
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
666 \\
6651 \\
655
\end{gathered}
\] & 年 509 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 5455 \\
& 5659 \\
& 505
\end{aligned}
\] & ， & \begin{tabular}{l}
536 \\
556 \\
566 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & & & \\
\hline OCT，
Nov． & 536 & \({ }_{56}^{60}\) & \({ }_{584}^{594}\) & 525 & 473 & 880 & \({ }_{10}^{1007}\) & 762 & 509 & 837
787
885 & \({ }^{460}\) & \({ }_{5}^{495}\) & \({ }_{5}^{542}\) & \({ }_{6}^{671} 6\) & 567 & 607 & \begin{tabular}{l}
782 \\
886 \\
806 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
588 \\
501 \\
601 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 544 & 51
56
56 & 135 \\
\hline DEC & \({ }_{686}\) & \({ }_{90}\) & 515 & 551 & 506 & 902 & 1094 & 762 & 625 & 825 & 503 & 551 & 573 & 698 & 621 & 645 & 806 & & 544 & 56 & 135 \\
\hline JA & 634 & 65 & & 576 & 524 & 935 & 1094 & 81 & 740 & 812 & 503 & 551 & & & 655 & & \({ }_{828}^{828}\) & & & & \\
\hline PEB
NAP & \({ }_{7}^{654}\) & \({ }_{73}^{62}\) & & 576 & 533 & & & \({ }_{7}^{789}\) & \({ }_{6}^{738}\) & \({ }_{825}^{775}\) & 507 & 580
580
56 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 538 \\
& 588 \\
& 588
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 722 \\
& 720 \\
& 720
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 688 \\
& 688 \\
& 6827
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 6.658 \\
& 655 \\
& 655
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 832 \\
& \hline 821 \\
& 3292
\end{aligned}
\] & 边 611 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 577 \\
& 5670 \\
& 570
\end{aligned}
\] &  & 5150 \\
\hline APRiL & 511 & \({ }_{68}^{74}\) & 551 & 572 & \({ }_{529}^{528}\) & 924 & & \(\xrightarrow{782}\) & 634 & \(\stackrel{850}{837}\) & \({ }_{\text {cos }}^{509}\) & \({ }^{551} 5\) & \({ }_{5}^{536}\) & \({ }_{715}^{720}\) &  & \({ }_{6}^{650}\) & \({ }^{\text {829 }}\) & coib 600 & & － \(\begin{array}{r}58 \\ 58 \\ 48\end{array}\) & 142 \\
\hline JUNE & 465 & \({ }_{78} 8\) & 506 & 614 & 528 & 1000 & 1062 & 906 & 627 & 865 & 500 & 551 & 534 & 753 & 627 & 667 & 860 & & & & 101 \\
\hline july & 477 & \({ }^{68}\) & & \({ }_{5}^{62}\) & 538 & 1038 & 1022 & & \({ }^{600}\) & 887 & 523 & 66 & & & & \({ }_{704}^{671}\) & \({ }_{921}^{891}\) & & & & \\
\hline \({ }_{\text {SEP }}^{\text {Ste }}\) & \({ }_{53}^{501}\) & \({ }_{7}^{61}\) & 568 &  &  &  &  & & \({ }_{6}^{673}\) & 825 & 666 &  &  & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 154 \\
& 732 \\
& \hline 720
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 689 \\
& \hline 674 \\
& 671
\end{aligned}
\] & 706
690 & \[
908
\] & \begin{tabular}{l}
642 \\
645 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 26 \\
& 30 \\
& 30
\end{aligned}
\] & \({ }_{83}^{72}\) \\
\hline OCT．
Nov．
Nov & 571 & \({ }_{80}^{81}\) & & 528 & \({ }_{559}^{569}\) & \({ }_{864}^{886}\) & 971 & \({ }_{912}^{975}\) & \({ }_{694}^{64}\) & \({ }_{857}^{882}\) & \({ }_{587}^{583}\) & \({ }_{6}^{608}\) & 556 & \({ }_{7} 709\) & 675 & \({ }_{683}^{689}\) & \({ }^{\text {897 }}\) & \({ }_{651}^{645}\) & & \begin{tabular}{|}
30 \\
36
\end{tabular} & \\
\hline \({ }^{\text {DEC }}\) & 567 & 88 & 513 & 538 & 556 & 855 & 944 & 919 & 707 & 850 & 600 & 608 & 524 & 706 & & & & & & & 12 \\
\hline JA & \({ }_{5}^{560}\) & \({ }^{78}\) & & \({ }_{556}^{55}\) & 555 & 826 & 972 & 912 & 724 & 880 & 600 & & & & & & \({ }_{887}^{892}\) & & & & \\
\hline \({ }_{\text {cke }}^{\text {PEB }}\) MAR & 767 & \({ }_{82}^{74}\) & & \({ }_{551}^{548}\) & \({ }_{543}^{554}\) & 76 & 922 & & 724 & 825 & 614 & \({ }_{608}^{608}\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 5428 \\
& \begin{array}{l}
548 \\
542
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
\] &  & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 681 \\
& \hline 693 \\
& \hline 705
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 0684 \\
& \hline 689 \\
& 687
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 873 \\
& 8727 \\
& 872
\end{aligned}
\] & \({ }_{6}^{636}\) & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 53 \\
& 42
\end{aligned}
\] & \({ }^{09}\) \\
\hline \({ }_{\text {a }}^{\text {APRIL }}\) NAY & ¢872 & \({ }_{73}^{75}\) & & 628 & \({ }_{530}^{525}\) & \({ }_{769}^{756}\) & \({ }_{797}^{866}\) & \({ }_{806}^{775}\) & \({ }_{7}^{742}\) & & \({ }_{734} 61\) & \({ }_{608}^{608}\) & & 664 & \({ }_{731}\) & & \({ }_{890} 88\) & & & 37
43 & \({ }_{98}^{98}\) \\
\hline JUNE & \({ }_{545}^{536}\) & 63 & & 671 & 536 & 750 & 825 & 881 & 822 & 762 & 737 & 608 & & 682 & & & & & & & \\
\hline ju & \({ }_{3}^{485}\) & 75 & \({ }_{586}^{585}\) & & 516 & \({ }_{715}^{815}\) & \({ }_{887}^{825}\) & \({ }_{931}^{931}\) & 778 & \({ }_{757}^{737}\) & 737 & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline SEPT & \({ }^{319}\) & \({ }_{73}^{70}\) & \({ }_{5}^{53}\) & coisk & 511 & \({ }^{652}\) & 919 & 19 & \({ }_{751}^{761}\) & \({ }_{750}^{725}\) & 702 & \({ }^{35}\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 5699 \\
& \begin{array}{l}
5699 \\
599
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
\] &  & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 700 \\
& 705 \\
& 705
\end{aligned}
\] & －692 69 &  & \({ }_{662}^{656}\) & \[
\begin{gathered}
626 \\
6859 \\
685
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 25 \\
& 38 \\
& 48
\end{aligned}
\] & \\
\hline NCT． & 361
400 & \({ }_{74}^{73}\) & & \({ }_{1095}^{1095}\) & \({ }_{472}^{472}\) & 505 & & \({ }_{8}^{887}\) & 695 & \({ }_{7}^{757}\) & － 880 & \({ }_{6}^{664}\) & & \begin{tabular}{l}
670 \\
678 \\
\hline 69
\end{tabular} & \({ }_{710}^{705}\) & 年 688 & \({ }_{\text {l }}^{894}\) & & & & 113
118 \\
\hline \({ }_{\text {DEC }} 1927\) & & & & 645 & 469 & 467 & & 712 & 696 & & 852 & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline & \({ }^{687}\) & & & & & 489 & & & 658 & 675 & 834 & 64 & \({ }_{569}^{569}\) & \({ }_{5}^{569}\) & 88 & \({ }_{649}^{645}\) & 329 & & & & \(\xrightarrow{181}\) \\
\hline  & & & & \begin{tabular}{|c}
537 \\
519
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 463 \\
& 4493 \\
& 449
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 489 \\
& 489 \\
& 489
\end{aligned}
\] & \({ }^{803}\) & \begin{tabular}{l}
743 \\
765 \\
\hline 65 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} &  & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 700 \\
& 725 \\
& 720
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 788 \\
& 7706 \\
& 806
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 664 \\
& 6664 \\
& 664
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 569 \\
& \hline \\
& 5691
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
545 \\
595 \\
508
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 688 \\
& 6651 \\
& 6.651
\end{aligned}
\] & 建659 & \({ }_{814}\) & 610 & \({ }_{623}\) & 126 & 250 \\
\hline & & & & 449 & & & & 675 & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Italy]}
remained during the same period at the same level, which in the circumstances could not fail to affect adversely Italian production. Thus the revaluation of the lira, though essential, could not but contribute towards the economic depression.

Industrial Shares.-In the first two months of 1927 there was a rise in securities, and as the lowest point had been reached in December it looked as if the horizon had cleared. But in March the fall was renewed, and was appreciable enough to bring the index back almost to the January level.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & & January & February & March \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1926 \ldots . . \\
& \text { 1927... }
\end{aligned}
\] & \(\ldots\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 314 \\
& 201
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 295 \\
& 218
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 288 \\
& 206
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

It cannot be ignored that a great diminution has occurred over the two periods, although dividends are not very different. The primary cause lies in the lack of liquid capital, and in the fact that money being somewhat dear foreign and domestic capitalists preferred to devote their resources to loans at a high rate of interest, instead of investing in industries for which the prospects were uncertain in view of the many difficulties with which industrialists are faced. One must not forget that a great mass of capital which could be invested in industry has been invested instead in house building in the expectation of high profits. This has involved the investment of many hundred millions and has naturally reduced the demand for industrials.

Wholesale Prices.-The first quarter of 1927 presents a very different situation from that in the corresponding period of
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & Wheat & Coal & Iron, ete. & RawWool & Cotton Yarn \\
\hline \[
1926
\] & & & & & \\
\hline January ... & 724 & 556 & 555 & 972 & 826 \\
\hline February ... & 720 & 548 & 554 & \[
940
\] & \[
783
\] \\
\hline \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { March } \\
1927
\end{gathered}
\] & 724 & 551 & \[
543
\] & \[
922
\] & \[
761
\] \\
\hline January ... & 658 & 569 & 463 & 872 & \[
489
\] \\
\hline February ... & \[
653
\] & 537 & \[
463
\] & \[
803
\] & \[
489
\] \\
\hline March ... & 602 & 519 & 449 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
1926. The following table gives the
indices for items of fundamental importance.

The table shows (a) the great fall in the level of prices in the two periods, especially in cotton; (b) whereas in the first months of 1926 prices of wheat, metals, and coal were relatively stationary, in the first months of 19.27 there was a continuous reduction, a reduction which in the wool and cotton industries began in the first quarter of 1926.

External Trade.-The value of imports in the first quarter was about \(6,100 \mathrm{Mn}\). lire: more than half a milliard below last year,,whilst exports diminished by less than ioo Mn. as seen below.

VALUE IN MN. LIRE.
\begin{tabular}{l|c|c|c|c}
\hline & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{ Imports. } & \multicolumn{2}{c}{ Exports. } \\
& 1926 & 1927 & 1926 & 1927 \\
January... & 1953 & 2046 & 1139 & 1177 \\
Pebruary.. & 2250 & 1970 & 1379 & 1340 \\
March ... & 2417 & \(2073^{*}\) & 1485 & \(1408^{*}\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
* Provisional.

The great fall in imports is mainly due to the great fall in prices of raw materials, partly to the fall in the exchanges, and also to reduced quantities imported. The fall in the value of exports was relatively slight, as may be checked by the growth in quantities of certain important items.

The details for the principal commodities are published for January and February. There were increased imports (in quantity and value) of corn and of coal, showing a rise from 506 Mn . to 741 , and from 301 Mn . to 468 respectively in spite of the fall in prices of the latter. This increase is a favourable sign since it shows that although an economic depression is attested by other signs, it is not grave. On the contrary, cotton imports show a fall, but it is interesting to note that whilst their value fell from 7 or to 396 Mn . through the great drop in prices the quantity fell only from 503 to 457 thousand quintals.

Among exports, the chief commodity --raw silk-was valued at 258 Mn .; but
though this shows a decrease in values as compared with 1926 (27I Mn.), in quantity, there was a rise; on the contrary, the other important export, cotton textiles, shows a fall in both value and quantity (the value fell to 211 Mn . compared with 313). Among minor exports that of automobiles was greater in quantity and value, the value in the first two months being III Mn. instead of 96 .

Increase in the quantity and value of some other agricultural products should be noted, especially of oranges and tangerines ( I 6 I Mn . lire instead of II3).

Other Indications.-The index of the circulation of the Bank of Italy fell from 863 to 852 and to 843 , whilst in the first quarter of 1926 it was 888,863 and 876. There are also the following clearly significant indications of the depressionnew capital invested fell to \(34,64,53\) Mn ., whilst last year it was at exceptionally high levels. The index of clearings was I358 and I359 in January-February, while last year it was 1960 and 1951. Unemployment, which was relatively slight, rose during the first quarter from 181 thousand to 225 and 250 , whilst last year the figures were 122,156 and 126 thousand.

\section*{RECENT MOVEMENTS.}

May 1st.
The month of April was characterised by two important economic move-ments-the appreciation of the lira and a further sharp decline in wholesale prices-and by a political event which is bound to have great economic and social influence: the proclamation of the "Charter of Labour."

Sterling and the dollar fell as compared with the lira almost continuously during April. At first the fall was comparatively slow ; on the first day of the month sterling stood at 103.91 and the dollar at \(21 \cdot 38\), and on the 13 th they were respectively 98.95 and 20.37. After that the fall was rapid and so great that by April 26th they stood at 86.30 and 17.75 .

That the economic conditions of the country, the financial position of the State, and the success of recent loans would make for an improvement in the value of the lira was evident and foreseen, but it is obvious that the rapid and great appreciation of the last few days with its inevitable complications for Italian industry, must have been the result of a speculative movement to procure a large stock of lire with the object of controlling and manipulating the exchanges. Subsequently there was a reaction, and the \(f\) was worth 91.88 on the 27 th, 90.85 on the 28 th, \(9 \mathrm{I}^{\circ} 23\) on the 29 th, and \(9 I^{\circ} 73\) on the 30th. The average value of sterling in April was \(97^{\circ} 02\) and of the dollar 19.99, whilst in the preceding month the figures were 107.82 and 22.21 . To find similar levels we must go back to August, 1922.

We believe that the Italian Government which favoured the appreciation of the lira has the power, through the stocks of foreign currency which it has evidently acquired, and also through appropriate financial and political measures, to defeat any speculation which aims at dominating the exchange market.

Shares.-The index of 20 selected industrials which stood at 206 in March, declined to 199 in April, owing to a general decline. It may be pointed out, however, that this fall was partly accounted for by quotations going to exdividend in several cases and by option arrangements in one case. It is true that in the last few years ex-dividend and option movements have scarcely affected prices, but at the moment they have assumed greater importance because the Bourse is not only inactive but weak and sensitive.

Wholesale prices fell considerably, especially in the case of commodities of symptomatic importance. The index for materials which was 545 at the end of March dropped to 508 (prov.) at the end of April. In particular the coal index fell from 519 to 449 (I77 lire) which is a level not recorded in any of the preceding

\section*{Italy]}
years. The same is true of the index for metal products which fell to 416 . The cotton yarn index declined to 472 (prov.), the lowest point since 192I, except last December ; raw wool to 794, and in the case of silk for which the index fell to 675 , we must go back to 1919 for a similar level.

The index for foodstuffs fell from 662 to 65 I ; the grain index declined from 602 to 554, the lowest point since October 1924.

The appreciation of the lira undoubtedly had an influence on this fall, but it is mainly due to the economic depression.

The political event of April was the proclamation of the so-called "Charter of

Labour" which lays down the rights and the duties of all the forces of production. It deals with the application of the principle of class collaboration (see Supplement, February 7th) and with the foundation of the Corporative State. This charter cannot fail to strengthen the moral and economic powers of labour and in this way it obviously increases the possibility of conflict. But while such conflicts were regarded in the former system as the normal feature in an atmosphere permeated with the conception of the inevitable class struggle, under the new system they will be exceptional events and in any case they will be mitigated by the acceptance of the principle of class collaboration.

\section*{RUSSIA.}

\section*{Information communicated by the Institute of Conjuncture, Moscow, under the direction of Professors N. KONDRATIEFF and M. V. IGNATIEFF.} ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF U.S.S.R. IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1927.

IN the last quarter of 1926 an improvement of the economic situation was observed, together with a seasonal increase of trade activity and a growth of production. At the same time we noted a financial tension of trade organisations.

The autumnal activity of the last quarter of the year ordinarily gives way to a certain dullness in winter. This circumstance took place this year.

Prices.-The general level of wholesale prices remained stable within the quarter under observation. On the retail market the price movement in private trade differed from that in State trade and co-operative ; the prices of the last two categories were falling (viz., in State trade for February and March they decreased by 3.8 per cent., in co-operative, by 3.5 per cent.), whereas the prices of private trade rose within the quarter I 13 per cent. As, however, the private trade retail turnover in general accounts for no more than 37 per cent., the index of the
whole of trade, representing the movement of prices on all trade categories, decreased by 2.3 per cent. within the last two months. The fall of prices in State and co-operative trade reflects the policy of lowering prices of industrial commodities carried out on a large scale, and it is the fall in industrial commodity prices which accounts for the fall of the index. The reduction of industrial commodity prices in the co-operatives in Moscow was 4 per cent. for the quarter; in the whole of the Union they decreased within the last two months by 3.9 per cent.

In private trade the reduction is somewhat less-i.e., oŋ per cent. for U.S.S.R. within the quarter. At the same time the prices of agricultural products were rising, though very slightly, but nevertheless continually, and caused the above mentioned rise of prices in private trade.

Currency, Credit and Banking.The amount of currency in circulation diminished within the first quarter of

FINANCE．PRICES．PRODUCTION \＆TRADE
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}
\text { State \& } 4 \text { Mos } \\
\text { cow Jt. S } \\
\text { Banks } \\
\hline
\end{gathered}\right.
\]}} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{WHOLESALE} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{RETAIL} & \multicolumn{7}{|c|}{OUTPUT OF STATE INDUSTRY} & \multirow[b]{4}{*}{} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Turnover of Produce Exchanges}} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \\
\hline & & & & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\text { әonpoxd } \cdot \rho 128 \mathrm{~V} \quad \partial
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{Agric．Produce} & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 区⿹\zh26灬 } \\
& \text { dy } \\
& \text { 0 }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\％
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{|c}
\hline \text { Coal } \\
\\
\\
0000 \\
\text { M.tons }
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Crude } \\
\text { Oil } \\
\\
0000 \\
\text { M.tons }
\end{gathered}
\]} & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{Pig iron
\[
\begin{gathered}
000 \\
\text { M.tons }
\end{gathered}
\]} & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{Cotton piece goods} & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Linen \\
Piece goods
\[
00
\]
\[
\mathrm{Km} .
\]
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{Wool Piece goods} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} & & & & \\
\hline & &  &  & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & Moscow & 哥
葆
范
品 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Rail ways \\
厤 A 5 白时号皃 넝 흉 Cars
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline & & \[
\begin{gathered}
\mathrm{Mn} . \\
\text { Rbs. } \\
\hline
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
\mathrm{Mn} . \\
\mathrm{Rbs} . \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Mn. } \\
& \text { Rbs. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Mn ． Rbs． & \\
\hline \[
\begin{gathered}
1913 \\
\text { Aversge. } \\
1921-22
\end{gathered}
\] & 1925 & － & － & 100 & 100 & 100 & 100 & 100 & 100 & 227 & 73 & 350 & K． & K & － & － & & Rbs． & Rbs． & Cars \\
\hline Average.
\[
1922
\] & － & － & － & － & － & － & － & － & － & 85 & 38 & 14 & 25 & 31 & 19 & 45 & & － & － & \\
\hline \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}
\text { 4th Qr.Av. } \\
1923
\end{gathered}\right.
\] & 125 & － & － & 131 & 90 & 108 & 156 & 94 & 122 & 91 & 42 & 20 & 46 & 66 & 20 & 73 & & 31 & 14 & 18 \\
\hline 1st Qr．Av． & 154 & 61 & 70 & 149 & 84 & 112 & 174 & 90 & 125 & 109 & 41 & 28 & 50 & 79 & 20 & 78 & & 83 & 32 & 17 \\
\hline 2ndQr．Ar． & 177 & 123 & 183 & 184 & 87 & 127 & 202 & 93 & 137 & 99 & 44 & 24 & 52 & 69 & 17 & 80 & & 88 & 42 & 17 \\
\hline JULY ．． & 222 & 146 & 290 & 246 & 102 & 158 & 252 & 135 & 184 & 93 & 45 & 25 & 41 & 49 & 12 & 68 & & 156 & 64 & 16 \\
\hline AUG． & 248 & 154 & 359 & 270 & 92 & 157 & 266 & 95 & 168 & 96 & 46 & 27 & 41 & 68 & 15 & 75 & & 113 & 64
70 & 17 \\
\hline SEPT． & 282 & 144 & 394 & 276 & 89 & 157 & 273 & 92 & 167 & 107 & 46 & 34 & 53 & 89 & 21 & 88 & & 98 & 65 & 19 \\
\hline OCT． & 327 & 145 & 426 & 243 & 92 & 149 & 259 & 104 & 169 & 137 & 46 & 43 & 64 & 108 & 23 & 96 & & 81 & 62 & \\
\hline NOV．． & 315 & 172 & 437 & 229 & 108 & 157 & 244 & 121 & 172 & 145 & 46 & 49 & 59 & 98 & 22 & 92 & & 96 & 60 & 20 \\
\hline DEC．． & 322 & 194 & 467 & 229 & 125 & 167 & 239 & 134 & 180 & 138 & 49 & 49 & 56 & 91 & 22 & 86 & & 128 & 74 & 18 \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1924 \\
& \text { JAN. }
\end{aligned}
\] & 326 & 231 & 510 & 227 & 153 & 187 & 253 & 159 & 201 & 139 & 49 & 50 & 59 & 98 & 25 & 88 & & 138 & 77 & 7 \\
\hline FEB．．． & 357 & 231 & 559 & 219 & 170 & 193 & 255 & 159 & 203 & 142 & 45 & 49 & 68 & 103 & 26 & 88
98 & & 178 & 91 & 17 \\
\hline MAR．． & 393 & 222 & 570 & 209 & 157 & 181 & 242 & 172 & 207 & 136 & 48 & 58 & 68 & 94 & 24 & 97 & & 120 & 84 & 20 \\
\hline APR． & 439 & 242 & 610 & 203 & 151 & 175 & 238 & 187 & 213 & 113 & 45 & 59 & & 98 & 25 & 98 & & 118 & 94 & 20 \\
\hline MAY & 470 & 290 & 667 & 201 & 137 & 166 & 243 & 173 & 206 & 116 & 47 & 57 & 77 & 94 & 26 & 102 & & 121 & 100 & 19 \\
\hline JUNE & 485 & 299 & 725 & 202 & 141 & 169 & 245 & 179 & 210 & 119 & 49 & 61 & 77 & 92 & 25 & 106 & & 107 & 193 & 19 \\
\hline JULY & 513 & 329 & 740 & 203 & 151 & 175 & 248 & 203 & 225 & 133 & 58 & 64 & 68 & 61 & 23 & 102 & 20 & 145 & 111 & 19 \\
\hline AUG． & 564 & 340 & 791 & 201 & 148 & 173 & 248 & 192 & 219 & 122 & 57 & 59 & 73 & 90 & 22 & 110 & 64 & 116 & 134 & 21 \\
\hline SEPT． & 627 & 392 & 860 & 199 & 136 & 164 & 243 & 172 & 206 & 138 & 54 & 63 & 100 & 113 & 30 & 132 & 60 & 205 & 167 & 24 \\
\hline OCT． & 679 & 403 & 919 & 198 & 135 & 164 & 244 & 167 & 203 & 158 & 58 & 74 & 113 & 126 & 39 & 149 & 59 & 246 & 206 & 24 \\
\hline NOV． & 722 & 402 & 964 & 195 & 145 & 168 & 240 & 174 & 205 & 132 & 56 & 76 & 101 & 112 & 35 & 136 & 63 & 188 & 192 & 22 \\
\hline DEC． & 743 & 430 & 1010 & 194 & 153 & 172 & 235 & 177 & 205 & 140 & 52 & 89 & 119 & 123 & 38 & 150 & 73 & 195 & 184 & 21 \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1925 \\
& \text { JAN. }
\end{aligned}
\] & 711 & 496 & 1042 & 193 & 164 & 178 & 232 & 185 & 208 & 138 & 52 & 92 & 122 & 125 & 40 & 152 & 57 & 228 & 163 & 20 \\
\hline FEB．－ & 730 & 547 & 1150 & 191 & 176 & 183 & 229 & 193 & 211 & 145 & 51 & 90 & 123 & 125 & 42 & 163 & 48 & 222 & 175 & 23 \\
\hline MAR． & 766 & 589 & 1196 & 191 & 198 & 195 & 227 & 208 & 217 & 147 & 57 & 109 & 126 & 129 & 42 & 172 & 51 & 225 & 201 & 24 \\
\hline APRII & 780 & 624 & 1257 & 191 & 203 & 197 & 225 & 217 & 221 & 107 & 58 & 107 & 131 & 117 & 40 & 168 & 35 & 225 & & \\
\hline MAY & 791 & 653 & 1347 & 190 & 193 & 191 & 222 & 217 & 219 & 104 & 62 & 124 & 129 & 113 & 43 & 174 & 30 & 200 & 208 & 22 \\
\hline JUNE & 846 & 645 & 1456 & 190 & 186 & 188 & 219 & 217 & 218 & 125 & 61 & 130 & 139 & 108 & 44 & 189 & 23 & 230 & 263 & 24 \\
\hline JULY & 915 & 675 & 1557 & 190 & 161 & 175 & 221 & 199 & 210 & 126 & 61 & 126 & 100 & 91 & 33 & 181 & 25 & 317 & 257 & 24 \\
\hline AUG． & 1016 & 711 & 1669 & 193 & 155 & 173 & 227 & 190 & 208 & 127 & 61 & 142 & 122 & 114 & 44 & 170 & 100 & 249 & 301 & 27 \\
\hline SEPT & 1143 & 833 & 1845 & 195 & 156 & 174 & 239 & 192 & 215 & 156 & 65 & 146 & 164 & 135 & 53 & 201 & 140 & 466 & 423 & 31 \\
\hline OCT． & 1247 & 840 & 1986 & 196 & 156 & 175 & 245 & 191 & 217 & 192 & 65 & 159 & 176 & 138 & 55 & 226 & 110 & 467 & 461 & 34 \\
\hline NOV． & 1287 & 808 & 2042 & 198 & 163 & 179 & 251 & 199 & 224 & 192 & 63 & 153 & 158 & 121 & 50 & 209 & 91 & 399 & 326 & 33 \\
\hline DEC． & 1269 & 799 & 2092 & 198 & 169 & 183 & 248 & 204 & 226 & 209 & 65 & 171 & 170 & 133 & 54 & 226 & 96 & 286 & 322 & 32 \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1926 \\
& \text { JAN. }
\end{aligned}
\] & 1241 & 832 & 2116 & 200 & 181 & 190 & 248 & 213 & 230 & 203 & 64 & 181 & 163 & 134 & 48 & 223 & 92 & 235 & 291 & 31 \\
\hline FEB． & 1246 & 824 & 2180 & 200 & 188 & 194 & 249 & 219 & 234 & 212 & 58 & 163 & 169 & 146 & 56 & 226 & 104 & 238 & 287 & 32 \\
\hline MAR． & 1204 & 813 & 2184 & 202 & 191 & 196 & 262 & 220 & 241 & 227 & 64 & 189 & 175 & 148 & 55 & 240 & 99 & 222 & 269 & 34 \\
\hline APRIL & 1223 & 813 & 2220 & 203 & 190 & 197 & 271 & 230 & 250 & 216 & 67 & 190 & 183 & 168 & 56 & 247 & 89 & 415 & 296 & 34 \\
\hline MAY．． & 1173 & 767 & 2175 & 204 & 176 & 189 & 268 & 218 & 243 & 180 & 73 & 199 & 139 & 128 & 50 & 216 & 60 & 161 & 221 & 28 \\
\hline JUNE & 1209 & 733 & 2208 & 204 & 164 & 183 & 266 & 209 & 236 & 196 & 74 & 197 & 178 & 145 & 57 & 236 & 46 & 217 & 208 & 31 \\
\hline JULY & 1234 & 771 & 2278 & 204 & 162 & 182 & 264 & 206 & 234 & 201 & 76 & 191 & 129 & 105 & 44 & 212 & 35 & 302 & 264 & 32 \\
\hline AUG．． & 1275 & 807 & 2391 & 204 & 159 & 180 & 263 & 201 & 231 & 194 & 78 & 198 & 171 & 150 & 53 & 238 & 91 & 330 & 260 & 34 \\
\hline SEPT．．． & 1343 & 823＊ & 2497＊ & 204 & 157 & 179 & 264 & 199 & 230 & 219 & 75 & 215 & 208 & 170 & 69 & 267 & 157 & 530 & 399 & 39 \\
\hline OCT． & 1417 & 865＊ & 2545＊ & 204 & 156 & 178 & 266 & 205 & 234 & 251 & 79 & 234 & 198 & 170 & 65 & 270 & 180 & 880 & 467 & 39 \\
\hline NOV．．．． & 1401 & 915＊ & 2436 ＊ & 204 & 155 & 178 & 268 & 205 & 235 & 268 & 82 & 234 & 205 & 174 & 71 & 277 & 171 & 401 & 402 & 38 \\
\hline DEC．．．． & 1413 & 971＊ & 2527＊ & 203 & 155 & 177 & 270 & 203 & 235 & 277 & 89 & 251 & 208 & 172 & 74 & 287 & 167 & 282 & 388 & 35 \\
\hline 1927 & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline JAN....... & 1357 & 958* & \(2526 *\) & 203 & 157 & 179 & & & & & 83* & \[
243 *
\] & 191＊ & 162＊ & 68＊ & \[
267 *
\] & 111 & 264 & － & \\
\hline FEB．．．．．． & 1356 & 969＊ & 2519＊ & 201 & 160 & 179 & \[
268
\] & 209 & 237 & \[
267 *
\] & \[
77 *
\] & \[
233^{*}
\] & \[
195^{*}
\] & 165＊ & \(71^{\text {＊}}\) & \[
272^{*}
\] & 101 & \[
199+
\] & － & 39 \\
\hline MAR．．．． & 1347 & 1012＊ & 2573＊ & 196 & 160 & 177 & 268 & 210 & 238 & 284＊＊ & 87＊ & 260＊ & 202＊ & 179＊ & 74＊ & 288＊ & 81 & 205 & － & 39 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{FIMANCE．}

Currency in Circulation．－
Deposits，Discounts，etc．－ PRICES

Wholesale－
Retail－
PRODUCTION．
State Industry－
Agricultural Purchases－

End of month．Includes（a）gross issue of State Bank notes less those held by Banking Cash Offices and Currency Department of the Treasury ；（b）currency notes and metallic small change in circulation． End of month．From Balance Sheets of the State Bank，of the Banks of Trade and Industry，of Foreign Trade，the All－Russian Co－operative，and the Moscow Municipa
End of month．General index calculated by Gosplan（State Planning Commission）．Geometric mean for 69 commodities in 62 towns of European Russia
End of month．General index calculated by the Institute of Conjuncture，Moscow．From April，1924， weighted geometric mean of prices of 35 commodities in 40 largest Russian towns；previously unweighted arithmetic mean of 15 prices．
An index of physical volume of production in State Industry（about 80 per cent．of the whole），being a weighted geometric average of the relative numbers relating to 52 industrial commodities．Basa－Average production 1923－4（Oct－Sept．）\(=100\) ．Issued by the Institute of Conjuncture．
Index of
Base \(1925-6=100\) ．

\section*{Russia]}

1927 by 4.7 per cent. (in the preceding quarter it rose 5.2 per cent, and in the first quarter of the past year it diminished by 5 . I per cent.) At the same time the foreign exchange and metallic funds in the State Bank increased by 24.5 mn . rbs. (or 9.5 per cent.) ; thus the ratio of the latter to the note circulation increased. The purchasing power of chervonetz is, on the whole, stable.

During the quarter under observation deposits and current accounts in the State and four Moscow Joint-Stock Banks experienced an increase of 4.2 per cent., as against the increase of 18.0 for the preceding quarter. Discounts and loans in the same banks rose I .8 per cent. The financial situation of the banks is considerably less strained than it was last year.

Trade and Industry.-The volume of cereal purchases experienced a reduction in the first quarter of 1927, as is ordinarily the case at this season of the year. It was 45 per cent. below that for the fourth quarter of 1926, but, however, slightly exceeded the volume of the first quarter of 1926 . The total of purchases effected by the State and co-operative organisations during the collecting campaign amounted to \(93,000,000\) quintals-i.e., 36 per cent. greater than last year. On the market for industrial commodities the considerable diminution of demand as well as of wholesaleand retail
turnover observed in January and the first half of February gave way to increased activity at first in the retail and then in the wholesale market. Besides seasonal factors (pre-holiday animation and purchases for the spring season), the reduction of industrial commodity prices was responsible for the increased activity in trade. However, the turnover of Produce Exchanges is less than that for the same quarter of last year.

Industrial production increased, according to the index of the physical volume, by 0.8 per cent. within the quarter under review and by 19.6 per cent. as compared with the same quarter of last year.

In separate branches of industrial production we observe an increase in pigiron, a decrease in cotton and linen piece goods, and a rise in woollen piece goods. The financial situation of industry remains stable and more favourable than it was last year.

General Conclusion.-Apart from the seasonal reduction in the purchases of agricultural products and the relaxation in trade turnover at the beginning of the quarter under observation, we can regard general economic conditions as fairly stable. The most favourable symptoms are the improved financial situation of industry and the credit institutions and the stable state of the currency.

\title{
NEW ZEALAND.
}

\author{
Information communicated by Professor A. TOCKER, Canterbury College, Christchurcb, N.Z.
}

\author{
I.-VARIATIONS IN BUSINESS ACTIVITY.
}

THE magnitude of external trade compared with total production in New Zealand causes major variations in business conditions to be transmitted from overseas, rather than generated within the Dominion itself. For the three years 1921-22 to 1923-24 official estimates of the annual value of production averaged \(\not \subset 98\) millions, exports averaged \(\ell_{47}\) millions, and the total external trade was \(£ 67\) per capita yearly. Variations in climatic and other conditions of production cause minor changes in the output of particular products and consequently in business activity, but these changes are usually localised and often compensatory. The greater variations are determined by changes in the balance of overseas trade and payments.

In the long run overseas payments to and from the country must balance. In the short run they do not balance, and a margin either way sets monetary forces moving to restore the balance. New Zealand's monetary system is regulated by an exchange standard based on London and operated through credit exchanges. New Zealanders make overseas payments by purchase of bank drafts, mainly on London, with cheques, which either decrease deposits or increase bank advances in the Dominion, and the banks meet the drafts from funds held in centres overseas. Similarly these banks receive payment in overseas centres, mainly London, for New Zealand's exports, and transfer the funds by crediting the amounts so received, less charges, to their customers' deposit accounts in the Dominion. Since all overseas payments are made by such transfers of bank credits, a balance of payments in favour of New Zealand increases the excess of bank
deposits over advances and securities held in the country; an unfavourable balance decreases that excess, and may even make it negative. When seasonal variations are removed, the amount of bank advances and securities remains at a relatively constant level, hence there is a margin of purchasing power, the excess of bank deposits over advances, etc., which varies directly with the balance of overseas payments, expanding when it is favourable, and contracting when it is unfavourable.

It is to these variations in the marginal purchasing power of the public that the variations in business activity which accompany the trade cycle are mainly due. The normal recession in business in New Zealand begins with a fall in the receipts from exports sold overseas. At the same time imports ordered in anticipation of stable or improving internal conditions continue to arrive and have to be paid for. Normal or increasing expenditure on imports, together with decreased receipts from exports, usually on account of falling export prices, reduces the margin of bank deposits over advances, and may cause advances to exceed deposits. 1 he public, with reduced purchasing power, limit their expenditure; importers feel the pressure of contracted sales; imports in turn are reduced, and the trade balance tends to be corrected. As recovery sets in it frequently happens that an upward turn of export prices enhances export values at the same time that the volume of imports are being reduced. This leads to a favourable balance of payments, an expansion of purchasing power, increased business activity, and to increasing imports, which again tend to correct the balance.

INDEX CHART.
(1920

\({ }^{1}\) Seasonal Varlations removed

Trade items constitute, on average, probably five-sixths of the total balance of payments, and are the most variable as a rule. The chief of the invisible items in the remaining one-sixth is made up of payments to New Zealand on account of public loans raised overseas, and payments from New Zealand on account of the service of existing public debt. These items have expanded steadily, but fairly regularly, during the past five years. In estimating the effects of changing trade items variations in invisible items must, of course, also be considered, but the present statistical returns regarding these items do not lend themselves to charting.
II. Recent Business Conditions.The curves charted show how the expansion of export values in IgIg increased the excess of bank deposits over advances and was followed by a great increase of imports, payment for which reduced this excess until it became negative. The depression of I92I-22 was followed by a slow recovery and, despite a slight recession in 1924, the trend of business activity was upward from a low level of depression in 1922 to a high level of prosperity in 1925.

Between 1922 and I925 export prices rose nearly 50 per cent, and the annual value of exports increased 33 per cent. Over the same period import prices fell I3 per cent., and the volume of imports expanded by more than 60 per cent. Consequently import values steadily followed export value upward, and though the velocity of monetary circulation within the country undoubtedly increased considerably, no significant expansion of the margin between bank deposits and advances occurred from 1923 onward. There was, therefore, little reserve purchasing power available in liquid form to meet a shock.

During I925 export prices fell heavily, and exports for the 1925-26 season brought \(£ I I, 000,000\), approximately 20 per cent. less than for the

1924-25 season. Imports continued to increase, and a favourable trade balance of \(\notin 6,500,000\) for the year ended June, I925, became an unfavourable balance of nearly \(\AA 6,000,000\) for the year ended June, 1926. The effect was seen in the banking figures, where payments lag behind trade records, and the December quarter's returns of 1926 compared with those of December, I925, show a reduction in the margin of deposits over advances of \(£ 6,000,000\).

These changes meant a diminution, both of purchasing power and of business confidence, and the year I926 has been one of some depression. At the time of writing the lowest point in the smoothed trend of purchasing power is perhaps not yet reached; but the first indications of recovery are seen in the decline which has begun in import values. As the decrease in local demand for goods is felt imports will tend to decline further. In a country so predominantly rural in its industries, too, the greater part of the annual exports are sent out during the late summer and autumn, from January to June. It is still possible, therefore, that some recovery from the comparatively low present level of export prices may aid in the restoration of the balance of payments and of normal business activity.

The temporary depression has, however, brought out more clearly certain economic maladjustments which are legacies of the post-war boom, and which have yet to be corrected. A marked disparity exists between the relative prosperity enjoyed by sheltered industries producing goods and services solely for the local market and the condition of unsheltered industries producing for export, chiefly farming. Farming in its various forms is the very basis of the economic life of New Zealand, but many farmers hold heavily mortgaged land bought at boom prices, and have to pay general costs of production which are disproportionately high compared with their returns for produce. For the last.

\section*{New Zealand]}
quarter of 1926 , index numbers of prices, based on 1909-13 average \(=100\), are as follows: All exports I 38 (dairy produce I29, meat I57, wool I34), four important groups of animal products 129 ; agricultural products are 171, milled agricultural products 194, both of these groups having some tariff protection; while textile manufactures are 206, wood products 203, coal 188 , and all wholesale prices I6i.

Similarly some manufacturers whose products compete with imported goods have felt the pressure of a steady fall of import prices, the index numbers for which were 259 in 1920, 167 in 1925, and are now I58. Fairly stable prices, and a lessening of the disparity between the farmers' costs and their returns, are necessary before normal and stable internal conditions are achieved.

EXTERNAL TRADE. £Mn.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{Year ended.} & Exports. & Imports. & Excess Exports. \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{1925} & March & \(54 \cdot 8\) & \(49 \cdot 8\) & \(+5.0\) \\
\hline & June... ... & 57.4 & \(50 \cdot 9\) & \(+6.5\) \\
\hline & September ... & \(55 \cdot 7\) & 50.6 & \(+5 \cdot 1\) \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1926} & December & \(55 \cdot 3\)
48.7 & 52.5 & +2.8 \\
\hline & June... & \(46 \cdot 3\) & 53.1 & -4.3
-5.8 \\
\hline & September .. & 48.4 & 51.6 & -3.2 \\
\hline & December .. & \(45 \cdot 3\) & \(49 \cdot 9\) & \(-46\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

BANK RETURNS. £Mn.
(Normal Seasonal Change Removed.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Quarterly \\
Average.
\end{tabular}} & Deposits. & Advances and Discounts. & Excess of Deposits. \\
\hline 1925 & March & \(49 \cdot 8\) & \(44 \cdot 4\) & \(5 \cdot 4\) \\
\hline & June .. ... & \(50 \cdot 5\) & \(44 \cdot 4\) & 6.1 \\
\hline & September... & 51.2 & \(44 \cdot 6\) & 6.8 \\
\hline & December ... & \(52 \cdot 7\) & \(45 \cdot 3\) & 6.9 \\
\hline 1926 & March . & \(51 \cdot 7\) & 46.6 & \(5 \cdot 3\) \\
\hline & June... ... & 51.2 & \(47 \cdot 6\) & 3.6 \\
\hline & September... & \(50 \cdot 9\) & 48.3 & 2.6 \\
\hline & December ... & \(50 \cdot 1\) & 49.2 & 0.9 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

PRICE INDEX NUMBERS
(Normal seasonal changes removed).
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline a & \begin{tabular}{l}
Exports as \\
Pexcentage of Imports.
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
Bank \\
Deposits as Percentage of Advances and Securities.
\end{tabular} & Velocity index. Free Deposits as Percentage of Fixed Deposits. & \(\underset{\text { Wholesale. }}{\substack{\text { All } \\ \text { Wher }}}\) & Exports. & Imports. & Cost of
Living, & Securities \({ }^{\text {a }}\) \\
\hline 1909 -13 & & & & 1 CO & 100 & 100 & - & - \\
\hline 1913 ... ... & & & & 105 & 108 & 108 & 100* & - \\
\hline 1919 ... & 174 & 126 & 171 & 186 & 185 & 211 & 157 & 232 \\
\hline 1920 ... & 75 & 142 & 212 & 218 & 182 & 259 & 178 & 248 \\
\hline 1921 ... & 95 & 99 & 189 & 202 & 169 & 227 & 177 & 173 \\
\hline 1922 ... & 122 & 89 & 150 & 174 & 127 & 191 & 160 & 171 \\
\hline 1923 ... .. & 106 & 100 & 147 & 167 & 155 & 172 & 158 & 192 \\
\hline 1924 ... & 108 & 100 & 142 & 174 & 177 & 169 & 160 & 195 \\
\hline 1925 MARCH & 110 & 101 & 137 & & & & & \\
\hline 1025 JUNE... & 113 & 102 & 136 & 170 & 189 & 167 & 162 & 199 \\
\hline SEPTEMBER & 110 & 104 & 136 & 170 & 189 & 167 & 162 & 199 \\
\hline DECEMBER & 105 & 104 & & & & & & \\
\hline 1926 MARCH & 92 & 101 & 131 & 167 & 156 & 163 & 162 & 206 \\
\hline 1926 JUNE... & 89 & 97 & 128 & 164 & 157 & 161 & 163 & :210 \\
\hline SEPTEMBER & 94 & 96 & 126 & 163 & 157 & 159 & 163 & 209 \\
\hline DECEMBER & 91 & 93 & 123 & 161 & 138 & 158 & 162 & 208 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Printed ho
Sn. Cluminis Payse, Lteb,
Portugal Streot, Kingaway, W.C.2.
?

\title{
LONDON \& CAMBRIDGE ECONOMIC SERVICE
} ISSUED IN CO-OPERATION WITH THE HARVARD UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC RESEARCH

\title{
MONTHLY BULLETIN
} SPECIAL QUARTERLY ISSUE VOLUME V . bulletin vii.

JULY 23rd, 1927

Strictly Private.
Copyright. Not for Publication.
PUBLISHED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF LONDON \& CAMBRIDGE ECONOMIC SERVICE, CARE OF THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AT HOUGHTON ST., ALDWYCH, LONDON, W.C. 2

\section*{EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.}
Sir W. H. Beveridge, K.C.B. (Chairman)
Professor A. L. Bowley, Sc.D., F.B.A. \(\ldots\) London School of Economics.
Mr. J. M. Keynes, C.B. \(\ldots \ldots\) London School of Economics.
Mr. D. H. Robertson
Mr. C. Tennyson, C.m.G.
Sir Charles Addis, K.C.M.G. (Hon. Treasurer)

\section*{EDITORIAL COMMITTEE FOR 1927.}
Sir W. H. Beveridge, K.C.B.
Professor A. L. Bowley (Editor)
Mr. J. M. Keynes, C.B.
Mr. F. Lavington
Mr. H. Dalton
Mr. I. Gregory \(-\ldots\) London School of Economics.

G. L. Schen School of Economics.

Annual Subscription for the Full Service, \(£ 6\).

For particulars, apply to the Secretary, London \(\mathcal{E}^{\circ}\) Cambridge Economic Service, Houghton Street, Aldwych, W.C.2. Telephone: Holborn 5671-5673.

\section*{LONDON \& CAMBRIDGE ECONOMIC SERVICE.}

\section*{TABLE OF CONTENTS.}
General Index Charts, U.K. and U.S.A
page
General Business Position, United Kingdom ..... 223
Harvard Cable
Extracts from Harvard Weekly Letter, July 2nd, 1927 ..... 224
Canada ..... 226
Recent Movements of Subsidiary Series ..... 227
Finance, Trade and Production in U.K. in 2nd Quarter of 1927 ..... 228
Quarterly Statistics.-Summary for 1925-2nd Qr., 1927 ..... 229
Exports of Manufactures (distribution by countries, of chief) ..... 230
IMPORTS (NET).-Declared values of Raw Materials and certain partly manufactured goods ( 15 groups). Quarterly, 1925-2nd Qr., 1927 ..... 231
Exports.-Declared values of Manufactures (19 groups). Quarterly, 1925-2nd Qr., 1927 ..... 232
The Physical Volume of Production ..... 232
Graph of Quarterly Index of Production ..... 233
Quarterly Index Numbers of Production ..... 234
Graphs and Tables of Subsidiary Series:
Foreign Exchanges ..... 235
Finance236-237
Prices and Wages ..... 238-239
Trade and Output. ..... 240 24.
Transport and Unemployment ..... 242-243

Subscribers are raminded that the Service is prepared to answer enquiries and to supply further statistics on special subjects. No charge is made unless considerable labour is entailed.

INDEX CHART, U.K.


HARVARD INDEX CHART, U.S.A.


\section*{THE GENERAL BUSINESS POSITION.}

\section*{UNITED KINGDOM.}
\[
21 \text { st July, } 1927 .
\]

THE figures for June represent a slight setback compared with May and confirm the suggestion made in the last number that the peak of activity had been passed. The falling off from the spurt made in the spring may be solely due to the seasonal factor, but the failure to extend progress beyond the point of recovery represented by the pre-strike situation is rather disappointing. The total of unemployment is now as large as at the end of April and the figure of one million seems to be the limit of improvement. The decline in activity is also reflected in bank clearings, iron and steel output and exports. The volume of exports in May, judged by the figures for quantities, was definitely greater than in May, 1925, but the same advantageous comparison cannot be made for June.

In many miscellaneous trades, however, particularly those working for the home market, progress continues to be made. In this connection the improved unemployment figures for engineering, shipbuilding and other industries are supported by the high level of consumption of iron and steel indicated by home production and large imports. In fact the general impression of relapse is almost entirely due to the difficulties of a few leading and
mainly exporting industries, particularly coal, cotton and wool, and to some extent, iron and steel. It seems clear that the position of these industries in face of foreign competition is not appreciably better than it was before the strike and the serious effect of this upon unemployment and the balance of trade continues.

The excess of imports of merchandise and bullion for the first half-year was \(£ 210 \mathrm{mn}\). and capital issues for abroad totalled \(£ 57 \cdot \mathrm{mn}\). The sum of these two items is almost identical with that for last year but is \(£ 22 \mathrm{mn}\). greater than in 1925 . An excess of imports plus foreign lending at the rate of more than \(£ 500 \mathrm{mn}\). per annum greatly exceeds any estimates of the invisible earnings of this country and in the circumstances the position of the exchanges and the failure to acquire gold are only to be expected. There would be reason for greater disquietude about the autumnal pressure if it were not for the feeling that the situation almost compels close co-operation between the central banks.

A further slackening of trade may be expected in the immediate future owing to seasonal influences and the prospects for the autumn are at the moment less favourable than they appeared a month ago.

\section*{UNITED STATES. HARVARD FORECAST. (By Cable.)}

July 15th, 1927.

BUSINESS active in June but somewhat less than earlier months of year. Operations of steel industry decreased more than seasonally, pig iron declined and general distribution of goods measured by car loadings fell below May. June volume of outside bank debits and sales
of mail order houses and department stores larger however than in any previous June. Actual value of contracts awarded rose to record monthly figure despite decrease in contracts for buildings proper. Expect seasonal dullness during summer, followed by usual autumn expansion.

\section*{UNITED STATES}

\section*{(Harvard Economic Service).}

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION Although commercial demand for accommodation decreased during June, as usual, and a small quantity of gold was imported, a slight advance took place in certain classes of money rates, for the most part near the end of the month. The money curve (C) of the monthly index chart again rose moderately, since the monthly average of our money index was slightly higher than in May, whereas our seasonal correction allows for a moderate decline. But actual rates remain at moderate levels, and the rise of our money curve does not reflect any radical change in the situation.

Money rates, however, have shown a slight upward movement during the past three months, when, according to pre-war experience, a decline usually takes place. For reasons set forth in a later section of this \(L\) etter, we believe that the chief cause for this advance is in the very large volume of security flotations. Some decrease in flotations has recently occurred, and the prospect is that by autumn the congestion will be relieved by the customary shrinkage of offerings in July and August. Moreover, the large volume of new issues is distinctly favorable to business. While a substantial proportion of flotations has been for refunding purposes, the new issues have provided funds for construction which will mean expenditure for materials and equipment and so will operate to sustain business activity.

Money Rates and Security Flotations: The Present Outlook. Money rates have been at moderate levels during the first half of 1927 , and the tone of the money market has remained easy; but the movement of rates in the past four months has not been in accordance with the pre-war seasonal experience. The typical movement of the monthly average of money rates then consisted of (I) a decline early in the year, (2) an advance
in March, and (3) a decline in April, May, and June. Such a movement occurred in 1926. This year rates declined much as usual until the middle of February; but the advance which took place between that date and the middle of March was very small, and subsequent fluctuations have been narrow. A slight temporary decline occurred after the middle of March and again at the middle of May, but the general tendency since March, contrary to the pre-war seasonal movement, has been slightly upward. Therefore, our money index (based on prime commercial paper and 90 -day and 4 -months time money) is now at 4.34 per cent., \(\frac{1}{8}\) of one per cent. higher than on March i6. No unusual demand for commercial credit has appeared in the past four months, and furthermore gold imports have continued to exceed exports-an influence tending toward ease.

The failure of interest rates to show a seasonal decline is clearly due to the increased demand for collateral loans. In some part these demands have resulted from stock market speculations, but to a great extent they have arisen from the very large volume of security flotations. Issues for January were extremely high and they were followed by an even higher figure for February, which was contrary to the experience of recent years. In March the issues declined, but nevertheless were nearly as high as the January figures for other years. These exceptional figures for the first quarter were followed by tremendous offerings in April and May, which carried the total for the five months to an unprecedented figure, and probably account for much of the recent increase of collateral loans and for the unseasonal strengthening of money rates. Figures for June offerings are not available, but they will probably fall below those of May. In July and August there will doubtless come a sharp drop, such as has
occurred in each of the past five years ; and this can probably be relied upon to overcome the present congestion in the bond market.

Meanwhile, the federal reserve banks have maintained their rediscount rates at 4 per cent.- sufficiently high, perhaps, to exert some influence in preventing a further decline of outside rates which had reached relatively low levels in February. Reserve banks' holdings of securities, however, have shown no systematic change (such as would exert a sustained influence on the money market), though they were affected by the usual government operations in March and June, and, in May, by transactions involving the purchase and sale of gold. Commenting on the openmarket operations of the reserve banks, the Federal Reserve Bulletin for June (p. 394) calls attention to the fact that the volume of reserve bank credit in use had remained continuously close to one billion dollars during the preceding four months. The Bulletin states also that " the continuance of this volume of indebtedness has assured the reserve banks of the current maintenance of contact with the market, and the 300 million dollars of securities held under the control of the reserve banks affords them a means, if at any time it should become desirable, of withdrawing funds from the market through the sale of all or a part of these securities, and thus to cause the member banks to apply for additional accommodation and to increase their dependence upon the Federal Reserve banks." This is significant as further recognition of the
importance of the open-market operations of reserve banks.

Around the middle of July commercial demand for funds usually begins to increase, as preparations are made for moving the crops and for autumn trade generally. Before that time some easing in money rates may occur, particularly if the volume of new security flotation decreases. Thereafter, we expect about the usual moderate advance in rates which takes place in the months July-October, since about the normal autumn expansion in business seems in prospect. The situation may, of course, be affected by action of the reserve banks or by other developments such as gold movements. These are uncertain factors; but it remains probable that the very large resources of our banking system will insure the continuance of easy money next autumn.

Conclusion: The Business Out-Lоoк.-The half-year closes with business active, but with commodity prices still unsettled, despite some evidence of stabilisation in May and June. Two months of seasonal quiet are now in prospect; but no unusual slackening in general business seems probable, although contraction in manufacturing operations has begun somewhat earlier than usual. But themoderate level at which manufacturing output has been maintained indicates a generally sound industrial situation, and active construction operations are assured for the summer by the current data for contracts awarded, as reported by the F. W. Dodge Corporation.

\section*{CANADA.}

Information communicated by Professor H. MICHELL, of McMaster University, Toronto.


July ist, 1927.
The index of general business conditions in Canada showed during June a continuation of the trends which were noticeable during the two preceding months. The average of stock exchange prices fell once more (by I per cent.). While milling stocks advanced sharply during the month, nearly all other classes of securities showed weakness. The decline from the peak reached in April, while still very moderate, is yet quite unmistakable, and there seems little doubt that the highest point has been definitely passed.

The index number of wholesale prices rose once more (nearly 2 per cent.). This rise was due entirely to continued strength in foodstuffs, especially potatoes; manufacturers' goods declined fractionally. It is still most doubtful if the present buoyancy in wholesale prices will continue, and signs of renewed weakness in wholesale prices in the United States would seem to indicate that we shall see a further decline in the near future. It may be remarked generally that there would seem to be no apparent reason why wholesale prices should not decline for some considerable time, and the conviction seems to be inevitable that we are definitely in an era of slowly falling prices.

The ratio of current loans to total assets of the chartered banks rose slightly during May, loans increasing by nearly \(\$ 300,000\) during that month, and total assets falling by a little less than \(\$ 600,000\). Although this movement is very slight, yet it is clearly indicative of a steady continuation of the upward trend of this highly significant index.

While it is abundantly evident that we are at the turning point of the present economic cycle, every indication points to continued good business for the next few months, and possibly to the end of the year.

There is a feeling of very general optimism throughout the Dominion, and undoubtedly business is much better than it has been for a good many years. Building is very brisk, large and expensive hotels, blocks of flats and office buildings are under way, in Toronto especially. Although this year's crop will certainly be smaller than last year's, yet at the higher prices now obtaining, it is evident that the West will benefit substantially.

In the meanitime, as has been remarked before, the position of the curves on the chart would seem to suggest that the present phase of the cycle is very quickly working itself out.

\title{
RECENT MOVEMENTS OF SUBSIDIARY SERIES. \\ UNITED KINGDOM.
}

IT is perhaps advisable to point out again that economic conditions at this time last year were affected by the aftermath of the general strike and the prolongation of the coal strike. If comparison is carried back to 1925 allowance should be made for the considerable fall in prices since then. The McKenna duties reimposed in the Budget of 1925 upon clocks, watches, musical instruments and motor cars, and the new duties (silk, etc.) came into operation on July ist of that year, and in the interval imports of these goods were abnormally heavy.

Finance.-During the period under review the Stock market has been quiet, but the tone, especially of industrials, was rather more cheerful towards the end. The majority of the shares included in the industrial index showed a slight decline and the coal, iron and steel group was noticeably weak. The weakness of oil and rubber shares continues to depress the speculative index. Fixed interest securities show a slight recovery from the set-back occasioned by the sudden change in the money market at the end of May.

Country clearings to a slight extent and provincial clearings to a more significant degree, reflect the decline in industrial and commercial activity.

The increase in the deposits of the clearing banks is seasonal but the total is much higher than in previous years and advances have grown correspondingly. Money rates are fractionally easier.

There have been no large withdrawals of gold from the Bank recently, but none of the new gold coming into the market has been acquired. The net movement since the beginning of the year compares very unfavourably with last year.

GOLD MOVEMENTS TO AND FROM THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
Net influx \((+)\) or efflux \((-) £ 000\).
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & 1925 & 1926 & 1927 \\
\hline January & & - 251 & - 16 \\
\hline February & & + 1387 & \(-1180\) \\
\hline March & & + 1058 & + 401 \\
\hline April & & - 259 & + 2211 \\
\hline May & +1347 & + 2646 & - 1545 \\
\hline June & +1044 & \(+1151\) & - 1140 \\
\hline July & +6358 & +1768 & + \(712^{*}\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Prices.-The price level here and in the U.S.A. continues to be fairly stable, but only because the rise in foodstuffs offsets the weakness of raw material prices. An increase in food prices was also responsible for a rise in the cost ot living index.

Trade and Output.-Imports in June continued at a high level, but exports declined compared with May rather more than is accounted for by the seasonal factor. The result was a large increase in the visible adverse balance to \(£ 32.5 \mathrm{Mn}\)., which is somewhat disappointing after the low figure for May, \(£_{1} 88 \mathrm{Mn}\).

In a comparison with previous years the value figures are affected by price changes, but the figures for quantities show that the June imports of raw materials compare very favourably with the corresponding month of recent years. This applies particularly to the textilescotton, wool, jute and flax-crude petroleum, iron ore and crude iron and steel. The quantity figures for exports indicate that the volume was as large as in June, 1925, and that although this represents a slight set-back compared with the May results, the recovery to the pre-strike position has been maintained. Coal exports were better than in June, 1925, but much lower than in the three previous years. Exports of iron and steel were a post-war record for that month and the
same is true of cotton yarn and woollen and worsted yarns. The quantities of cotton piece-goods, wool tops, jute yarn and piece-goods, and machinery were only slightly below the highest June figures recorded since 1921. Woollen tissues and linen piece-goods compare unfavourably with the years prior to 1925 and the progressive decline in exports of worsted tissues continues. The output of pig-iron and steel although continuing at a high level shows a decline. The number of furnaces in operation at the end of June was 175 compared with 184 in May and 189 in April.

Employment.-The unemployment table in the Bulletin has now been revised in order to include the figures for building and cotton and wool. The insurance figures for June 20th show that increased unemployment in coalmining has more than offset any slight declines in other industries. The check to the progress in economic activity is evident in the total and the details.

PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF NUMBERS INSURED.
(Persons on strike not included.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & 1924 & 1925 & 1926 & 1927 \\
\hline January & 11.9 & 11.5 & 11.0 & \(12 \cdot 1\) \\
\hline February & \(10 \cdot 7\) & 11.6 & 10.4 & \(10 \cdot 9\) \\
\hline March ... & \(9 \cdot 9\) & 11.4 & \(9 \cdot 8\) & 9.9 \\
\hline April ... & \(9 \cdot 7\) & 11.2 & \(9 \cdot 1\) & 9.4 \\
\hline May ... & 9.5 & 11.2 & \(14 \cdot 3\) & 8.8 \\
\hline June ... & 9.4 & 12.2 & 14.6 & \(8 \cdot 9\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The Live Register figures for later dates indicate no material change, but a persistent approximation to the total of one million which has now lasted three months.


\section*{FINANCE, TRADE, AND PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM IN THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1927.}

THE second quarter of 1927 was the first quarter since the general strike in which conditions could be regarded as comparatively normal. The first quarter of the year was characterised by the resumption of full activity after the end of the coal strike, by pressure to overtake arrears and by abnormal imports of commodities such as coal, iron and steel. The effect of accumulated orders was still evident at the beginning of the second quarter, but by the end of the period this stimulus had practically disappeared. A more accurate picture of the trend of affairs is obtained therefore if the results for thequarterare distinguished from those for the half year.

The financial statistics show that security prices which had moved upward in sympathy with the revival in industry in trade experienced a check in the second
quarter. Industrial securities maintained their highest recorded level, but there was a sharp decline in the speculative index. There was a very favourable development in monetary conditions at the beginning of the quarter. The net efflux of gold over the first quarter was quickly recovered in April, and on April 21st the Bank rate was reduced from 5 to \(4 \frac{1}{2}\) per cent., and money rates in the following weeks discounted a further reduction to 4 per cent. The situation was completely reversed by the large withdrawals of gold on French account in the third week of May, and the quarter ended with comparatively high money rates. The setback is reflected in the index for fixed interest securities. During the quarter the Bank lost \(£ 574,000\) of gold compared with a gain of \(\in 3,538,000\) in the second quarter of 1926 .

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY STATISTICS.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{TOTALS**} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{1925} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{1926} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1927} \\
\hline & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1 \mathrm{st} \\
& \mathrm{Qr} .
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 2nd } \\
& \text { Qr. }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 3rd } \\
& \text { Qr. }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 4th } \\
& \text { Qr. }
\end{aligned}
\] & \({ }_{\text {1st }}^{\text {Qr. }}\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 2nd } \\
& \text { Qr. }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 3rd } \\
& \mathrm{Qr} .
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 4th } \\
& \text { Qr. }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 1st } \\
& \text { Qr. }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 2ne } \\
& \text { Rr. }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
BANK CLEARINGS : \\
Town \\
Country \\
Provincial (5 Towns)
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{array}{r}
£ \mathrm{Mn} . \\
9367 \\
753 \\
420
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
£ \mathrm{Mn} . \\
8789 \\
733 \\
381
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
£^{2402} \mathbf{~ M n . ~} \\
720 \\
365
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
£ \mathrm{Mn} . \\
9243 \\
751 \\
390
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { £ Mn. } \\
8949 \\
741 \\
372
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
\text { £ Mn. } \\
8689 \\
683 \\
314
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
\text { £ Mn. } \\
8589 \\
668 \\
312
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
\text { £ Mn. } \\
9119 \\
726 \\
335
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
£ \mathrm{Mn} . \\
9246 \\
742 \\
355
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
\text { £ Mn. } \\
9331 \\
742 \\
337
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline BANKERS' ADVANCES : Average for Quarter... & 827 & 849 & 841 & 841 & 866 & 875 & 874 & 886 & 903 & 913 \\
\hline \multicolumn{11}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
NEW CAPITAL ISSUES in Gt. \\
Britain :
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline All
For Great Britain
al & 57.4
41.5 & 67.0
43.7 & \(20 \cdot 6\)
\(11 \cdot 3\) & \(74 \cdot 9\)
\(35 \cdot 6\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 78 \cdot 0 \\
& 44 \cdot 1
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 53 \cdot 6 \\
& 24 \cdot 3
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 44 \cdot 1 \\
& 25 \cdot 4
\end{aligned}
\] & 77.5
47.0 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 82 \cdot 9 \\
& 53 \cdot 5
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 76 \cdot 7 \\
& 49 \cdot 4
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline IMPORTS RETAINED: Food, Drink and Tobacco ... & 135 & 129 & 126 & 149 & 131 & 116 & 125 & 131 & 123 & 123 \\
\hline  & 13
43 & 12
19 & 11 & 13
41 & 13
24 & 111 & 12 & 14
24 & 15
21 & 13 \\
\hline Other ... .. & 60 & 52 & 53 & 55 & 57 & 51 & 67 & 68 & 65 & 49 \\
\hline Total .... ... \(\ldots\) & 116 & 83 & 75 & 109 & 94 & 78 & 89 & 106 & 101 & 78 \\
\hline Wholly Manufactured Goods Total Retained Imports \(\dagger\) & \[
\begin{array}{r}
59 \\
312
\end{array}
\] & 74
288 & 50
253 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
56 \\
316
\end{array}
\] & 57
284 & 56 & 61
277 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
66 \\
305
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
65 \\
290 \\
29
\end{array}
\] & 60
262 \\
\hline & & & & & 20 & 11 & & 10 & 20 & \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Materials \\
Manufactures-Cotton
\end{tabular} & 57 & 48 & 48 & 46 & 46 & 36 & 38 & 34 & 37 & 36 \\
\hline Other... ... & 109 & 99 & 102 & 108 & 106 & 85 & 97 & 94 & 97 & 101 \\
\hline Totel British Exports \(\dagger\) & 209 & 184 & 187 & 194 & 190 & 149 & 158 & 156 & 170 & 172 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
EXCESS OF IMPORTS : \\
Goods and Bullion
\end{tabular} & 99 & 107 & 69 & 110 & 97 & 108 & 125 & 146 & 118 & 92 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
TONNAGE OF SHIPS (with cargoes): \\
Entered from abroad ... \\
Cleared for abroad
\end{tabular}} & & & Tons & & & & & & 0000 & Tons \\
\hline & 1251 & 1397 & 1466 & 1436 & 1270 & 1363 & 1935 & 1854 & 1390 & 1533 \\
\hline & 1521 & 1545 & 1582 & 1592 & 1522 & 1089 & 1030 & 1054 & 1496 & 1606 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
PRODUCTION: \\
Coal (13 weeks) \\
Pig-iron (3 months) \\
Steel \\
Shipbuilding (commenced)
\end{tabular}} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{0000 Tons} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\({ }_{6901} 00000\) Tons} & & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
0000 \\
6831 \\
168 \\
251
\end{gathered}
\]} & Tons \\
\hline & 6773
172 & 5909 & 5629
139 & 147 & 160 & & 4 & 12 & & 205 \\
\hline & 194 & 183 & 171 & 191 & 213 & & 18 & 51 & & 248 \\
\hline & 202 & 190 & Tons & 161 & 193 & & \({ }_{68}\) & 152 & & -ns 437 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
* Except Bankers' Advances, for which mean weekly averages are given.
+ The Totals include imported manufactures, exported food and miscellaneous as well as the classes entered in the table, \(\ddagger\) April 3 rd- 30 th. || Nov. 20th-Jan. 1st. Estimated output. May 1st-Oct. 31 st, 18 Mn . tons.
5 Revised figures have been published for the whole year 1924 , but are not available for the quarters.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{INDEX NUMBERS. Percentage of pre-war level.} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Date in Quarter} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{1925} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{1926} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1927} \\
\hline & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 1st } \\
& \text { Qr. }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 2nd } \\
& \text { Qr. }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 3 \mathrm{rd} \\
& \mathrm{Qr} .
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 4th } \\
& \text { Qr. }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 1st } \\
& \text { Qr. }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 2nd } \\
& \text { Qr. }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 3rd } \\
& \text { Qr. }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 4th } \\
& \text { Qr. }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 1st } \\
& \text { Qr. }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 2n } \\
& \text { Qr. }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline RICES OF COM- & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline General-Board of Trade... & Last month & 166 & 157 & 155 & 152 & 144 & 146 & 151 & 146 & 141 & 142 \\
\hline Statist ... ... & Last day & 165 & 154 & 156 & 153 & 148 & 147 & 151 & 146 & 145 & 145 \\
\hline Materials-Board of Trade & Last month & 163 & 152 & 151 & 146 & 141 & 141 & 150 & 141 & 137 & 134 \\
\hline Statist ... ... & Last day & 159 & 151 & 154 & 151 & 147 & 142 & 147 & 141 & 142 & 140 \\
\hline Food-Board of Trade & Last month & 171 & 166 & 162 & 163 & 150 & 155 & 153 & 155 & 147 & 156 \\
\hline Statist & Last day & 173 & 159 & 159 & 156 & 151 & 155 & 156 & 154 & 150 & 152 \\
\hline Retail-Food & Last day & 170 & 167 & 172 & 171 & 159 & 161 & 163 & 167 & 155 & 159 \\
\hline Cost of Living & & 175 & 173 & 176 & 175 & 168 & 170 & 174 & 175 & 165 & 166 \\
\hline Wage Rates... & Fortnight after end & 181 & 180 & 180 & 180 & 180 & 180 & 180 & 181 & 181 & 1791 \\
\hline PRICES OF SECURITIES- & Fortnight & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline \(\begin{array}{lll}\text { Industrials } \\ \text { Speculative }\end{array} \quad \ldots . .\). & after end & 179
182 & 172
193 & 185
205 & 191 & 177
196 & 181 & \({ }_{226}^{190}\) & 2397 & 2194 & 206 \\
\hline Speculative \({ }^{\text {Sixed interest ... }}\) & " & 81.0 & 79.7 & 79\% & \(78 \cdot 6\) & 77.7 & \(79 \cdot 2\) & \(77 \cdot 1\) & 79.8 & \(78 \cdot 6\) & \(79 \cdot 0\) \\
\hline SHORT MONEY ... & , & 104 & 102 & 80 & 109 & 105 & 105 & 108 & 101 & 104 & 95 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES.}

Value of chief articles exported in the 2nd quarters of 1926 and 1927 to the principal countries concerned.


New capital issues showed the largest total for any second quarter since 1923, but the increase is for home issues and not for lending abroad.

Commodity prices which were still affected by abnormal conditions in the first quarter were practically stable during the second quarter. The recent index numbers suggest that we may have reached the end of the continuous downward trend since the beginning of 1925 , but this is not yet assured in the case of raw materials. The quarterly average of the cost of living index is the lowest of the series.

For the first six months the \(£ 2\) Io Mn. excess of imports over exports including gold was almost identical with the excess in 1925 and 1926 ( \(£ 206 \mathrm{Mn}\). and \(£^{206} \mathrm{Mn}\).).

All these figures were affected by abnormal elements. In the second quarter of 1925 there were heavy imports in anticipation of the McKenna and new duties, last year trade was dislocated by the strikes, and in the first quarter of this year there were abnormal imports of coal, iron and steel and the export trade had not fully recovered. An encouraging reduction in the adverse balance occurred during the second quarter (see Table p. 229) and the figure for the second half of the year should be much lower, with consequent relief to our international position and to the monetary situation.

The table of distribution of our manufactured exports given on p. 230 is of course vitiated for comparative purposes by the untoward events of May, 1926. The Bulletin for July 23rd, I926, gives the corresponding figures for the second quarter of 1925 when export values were about I4 per cent. higher.

Details of physical production during the quarter are given in the next article. The statistics for crude iron and steel and shipbuilding (p. 229) are a satisfactory continuance of the remarkable recovery achieved in the first quarter. In the case of iron and steel the table for home consumption below argues a very high level of activity in our engineering and other heavy industries.
CRUDE IRON AND STEEL AVAILABLE FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Quarter.} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{000 Tons} \\
\hline & & Pigiron. & Steel. \\
\hline 1923 & \(1 *\) & 1558 & 2282 \\
\hline " & \({ }_{3}{ }^{*}\) & 2087 & 2479 \\
\hline " & \({ }^{3 *}\) & 1697 & 2052 \\
\hline 1922 & \({ }_{1}\) * & 1683 & 2238
2507 \\
\hline & & 1798 & 2469 \\
\hline " & 3 & 1729 & 2118 \\
\hline 1925 & 4 & 1837 & 2204 \\
\hline & 1 & 1683 & 2125 \\
\hline ", & 3 & 1359 & 1984 \\
\hline 习习2 & 4 & 1383 & 2219 \\
\hline 1926 & \[
\frac{1}{2} \dagger
\] & 1537
648 & 1018 \\
\hline " & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 2 \dagger \\
& 3 \dagger
\end{aligned}
\] & 648
99 & 1018 \\
\hline ", & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 5 \dagger \\
& 4 \dagger
\end{aligned}
\] & 355 & 1055 \\
\hline 1927 & 1 & 1852 & 3069 \\
\hline ,, & 2 & 2161 & 2873 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
* Ruhr Occupation. † Coal stoppage.

TABLE A. NET IMPORTS OF RAW MATERIALS (EXCLUDING RUBBER) AND CERTAIN PARTLY MANUFACTURED GOODS. DECLARED VALUES. \& Mn.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & \[
\begin{gathered}
1913 . \\
\text { Quarterly } \\
\text { Average. }
\end{gathered}
\] & 1 & \(2_{2}^{192}\) & ers. & 4 & 1 & Quar \(\begin{array}{r}192 \\ 2\end{array}\) & 3 & 4 & 1 & \(\underbrace{\text { Quar }}_{2}\) & ers. & 4 & Qua & \begin{tabular}{l}
ters. \\
2
\end{tabular} \\
\hline Pig iron, etc. & 1.0 & 1.8 & \(2 \cdot 1\) & 1.7 & 1.8 & 1.7 & 16 & 1.6 & 1.5 & 1.6 & 1.4 & \(2 \cdot 2\) & 3.0 & 3.4 & \\
\hline Copper, tin, lead, zinc ... ... & 4.0 & \(5 \cdot 1\) & \(5 \cdot 0\) & 6.2 & \(5 \cdot 2\) & \(6 \cdot 1\) & \(5 \cdot 9\) & 6.0 & 6.7 & \(6 \cdot 3\) & 5.0 & \(5 \cdot 3\) & \(5 \cdot 8\) & 6.1 & \(5 \cdot 4\) \\
\hline Yarns ... ... & 1.5 & 1.7 & 1.7 & 1.7 & \(1 \cdot 9\) & 1.7 & 1.8 & 1.3 & \(1 \cdot 5\) & \(2 \cdot 0\) & 1.6 & 1.6
2.6 & 1.9
2.9 & 2.0
3.1 & \(1 \cdot 6\) \\
\hline Leather & \(2 \cdot 1\) & \(2 \cdot 2\) & \(2 \cdot 9\) & 3.2 & 3.4 & \(3 \cdot 1\) & \(2 \cdot 9\) & 2.6 & 3.2 & & & & & & \\
\hline Minerals (non-metals) & \(\cdot 7\) & \(1 \cdot 3\) & 1.4 & 1.4 & 1.2 & \(1 \cdot 3\) & 1.3 & 1.4 & 1.2 & 1.2 & \(1 \cdot 3 \dagger\) & \(1 \cdot 3 \dagger\) & 1.2† & \(1.4 \dagger\) & \(1.5 \dagger\) \\
\hline Iron Ore ... ... & 1.85 & \(2 \cdot 3\) & \(2 \cdot 4\) & \(2 \cdot 3\) & 1.6 & 1.5 & 1.4 & \(1 \cdot 1\) & 1.2 & 1.5 & -9 & - 2 & -1 & \(1 \cdot 2\) & 1.8 \\
\hline Other Metals ... ... ... & 3.0 & 3.6 & 3.8 & 3.8 & 3.7 & 4.0 & 4.0 & 4.2 & 4.0 & \(4 \cdot 1\) & 3.7 & 3.5
13.0 & 3.5
11.9 & 3.3
6.9 & 4.1 \\
\hline Wood... ... ... ... ... & 8.2 & 6.9 & \(9 \cdot 2\) & \(19 \cdot 7\) & 14.6 & 7.5 & 9.8 & 16.0 & 12.5 & 6.0
10.7 & \(\begin{array}{r}7.7 \\ \hline 1.0\end{array}\) & 13.0
11.9 & 11.9
9.3 & \(10 \cdot 9\) & 11.9 \\
\hline Oil Seeds, \&c. ... & 6.0 & 11.2 & 11.75 & 12.8 & 12.8 & \(14 \cdot 1\) & 12.6 & 13.3 & 12.0 & 10.7 & 11.0 & 11.9 & \(1 \cdot 3\) & \(2 \cdot 1\) & . 3 \\
\hline Hides ... \(\quad . .\). & 1.7 & \(1 \cdot 1\) & 2.5 & 3.2 & 1.4 & 2.5 & \(1 \cdot 6\) & 2.0 & 1.5 & 2.3 & 1.0 & 2.1 & 3.0 & 2.9 & \(3 \cdot 1\) \\
\hline Paper Materials ... & 1.4 & 1.8 & 2.7 & 3.7 & 3.3 & 2.2 & 2.7 & 3.0 & 3.1 & 2.5
.5 & 3.2
.5 & \(3 \cdot 1\) & -6 & . 5 & \\
\hline Silk Other . Textiles (except \(\ldots\) Cotton & 3 & 3 & & & 5 & 4 & 7 & \(\cdot 1\) & - 3 & 5 & & & & & \\
\hline Ond Wool) ... ... ... & \(3 \cdot 3\) & 3.6 & \(2 \cdot 4\) & 1.8 & \(5 \cdot 8\) & 6.8 & 1.9 & 1.1 & 6.0 & \(5 \cdot 8\) & \(2 \cdot 2\) & -8 & \(2 \cdot 8\) & 5.2
20.5 & 3.5
15.5 \\
\hline Cotton ... ... ... & \(15 \cdot 35\) & \(35 \cdot 8\) & \(14 \cdot 8\) & \(14 \cdot 35\) & \(45^{\circ} 0\) & \(43 \cdot 1\) & \(19 \cdot 4\) & 11.0 & \(40 \cdot 9\) & 24.2 & 16.1
13.0 & 11.0
4.6 & \(24 \cdot 4\)
5.3 & 20.5
16.8 & 15.5
8.7 \\
\hline Wool ... ... & 6.0 & 11.6 & \(15 \cdot 2\) & 7.8 & \(9 \cdot 1\) & 18.4 & 16.0 & 3.4 & 6.0 & 15.0 & \(13^{\circ} 0\) & & & & \\
\hline Total, both groups \& miscellaneous & 58.4 & 92.0 & 79.6 & 86.6 & 114.2 & 116.5 & \(85 \cdot 4\) & \(70 \cdot 5\) & \(104 \cdot 1\) & 89.2 & \[
\left\{\begin{array}{l}
74 \cdot 2^{*} \\
73 \cdot 2 \dagger
\end{array}\right.
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 85 \cdot 2^{*} \\
& 65 \cdot 8 \dagger
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
102 \cdot 1^{*} \\
79 \cdot 5 \dagger
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 95 \cdot 3^{*} \\
& 88 \cdot 9 \dagger
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 74 \cdot 4 * \\
& 74 \cdot 3 \dagger
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline I'otel, excl. cotton and wool & 37.05 & 44.6 & 49.6 & \(64 \cdot 5\) & \(60 \cdot 1\) & \(55^{\circ} 0\) & \(50 \cdot 0\) & 56.1 & \(57 \cdot 2\) & 50:0 & \[
\left\{\begin{array}{l}
45 \cdot 1^{*} \\
44 \cdot 1 \dagger
\end{array}\right.
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 69 \cdot 6^{*} \\
& 50 \cdot 2 \dagger
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 72 \cdot 4^{*} \\
& 49 \cdot 8+
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 58 \cdot 0^{*} \\
& 51^{*} 6 \dagger
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 50 \cdot 2^{*} \\
& 50 \cdot 1+
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

TABLE B.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & \[
\begin{gathered}
1913 \\
\text { Qrly. } \\
\text { Av. }
\end{gathered}
\] & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{\[
\begin{gathered}
1924 \\
{ }_{2}^{\text {Quarters }} \\
8
\end{gathered}
\]} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{\[
\]} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\[
{ }_{1}{ }_{1}^{1927}{ }_{2}
\]} \\
\hline Coke & \(\cdot 7\) & 2.0 & 1.2 & 1.6 & 1.4 & \(1 \cdot 1\) & 8 & 8 & 1.2 & 1.0 & - 3 & & & 8 & 8 \\
\hline Earthenware & 1.9 & 3.0 & 3.2 & \(3 \cdot 3\) & \(3 \cdot 3\) & 3.1 & \(3 \cdot 3\) & \(3 \cdot 2\) & 3.3 & \(3 \cdot 2\) & 3.0 & 2.7 & 3.0 & \(3 \cdot 3\) & 3.1 \\
\hline Iron \& Steel & 13.8 & 18.9 & \(20 \cdot 1\) & 17.8 & 17.7 & 17.5 & \(16 \cdot 6\) & 16.1 & 17.8 & 18.3 & 14.0 & \(11 \cdot 3\) & 11.5 & \(15 \cdot 5\) & \(18 \cdot 5\) \\
\hline Other Metals & 3.0 & 4.2 & 3.8 & \(3 \cdot 8\) & 3.7 & 3.8 & 4.1 & 4.4 & 4.6 & \(4 \cdot 9\) & 4.5 & 4.9 & \(5 \cdot 3\) & \(5 \cdot 1\) & 4.9 \\
\hline Cutlery \({ }^{\text {G }}\). \(\ldots\) & 1.8 & 1.8 & 2.1 & 2.2 & \(2 \cdot 3\) & 2.3 & \(2 \cdot 3\) & 2.3 & \(2 \cdot 3\) & \(2 \cdot 3\) & 2.0 & \(2 \cdot 3\) & \(2 \cdot 2\) & \(2 \cdot 1\) & 2.2 \\
\hline Electrical Goods... & \(1 \cdot 3\) & \(2 \cdot 3\) & \(2 \cdot 3\) & 2.5 & \(2 \cdot 9\) & 3.0 & \(3 \cdot 1\) & \(2 \cdot 8\) & 2.6 & \(2 \cdot 9\) & \(2 \cdot 3\) & 3.7 & 3.3 & 3.0 & 2.9 \\
\hline Machinery & 8.4 & \(10 \cdot 3\) & 11.0 & 11.3 & \(12 \cdot 1\) & 12.3 & 12.1 & 12.0 & 12.7 & 12.2 & 10.2 & \(11 \cdot 4\) & 11.8 & 11.8 & \(12 \cdot 1\) \\
\hline Wood & . 5 & -5 & 50.7 & -6 & - 7 & & -6 & & . 7 & 5 & 4 & . 6 & \({ }^{6}\) & \({ }^{5} 5\) & \(\cdot 6\) \\
\hline Cotton & 31.6 & \(48 \cdot 3\) & \(50 \cdot 7\) & \(50 \cdot 2\) & \(50 \cdot 1\) & 56.6 & \(48^{\circ} 4\) & 48.0 & \(46 \cdot 4\) & \(46 \cdot 5\) & \(35 \cdot 9\) & 38.0 & \(33 \cdot 9\) & 36.8 & \(36 \cdot 1\) \\
\hline Wool & 8.9
.5 & \(\begin{array}{r}16.6 \\ \hline 5\end{array}\) & \(15 \cdot 6\)
.5 & 18.9
.6 & 16.7
.5 & 17.8
.5 & \(\begin{array}{r}130 \\ \hline 4\end{array}\) & & 13.0
.5 & 14.6
.4 & 10.2 & 14.4 & \(12 \cdot 3\) & 14.2 & \(12 \cdot 1\) \\
\hline Other Textiles & 4.0 & \(6 \cdot 1\) & 6.8 & \(7 \cdot 1\) & 7.5 & 7.8 & \(6 \cdot 9\) & 6.5 & 6.8 & \(7 \cdot 1\) & 6.4 & 6.7 & 6.6 & 6.3 & 6.6 \\
\hline Apparel ... & \(5 \cdot 2\) & \(7 \cdot 1\) & \(6 \cdot 5\) & 8.6 & \(7 \cdot 8\) & 8.0 & 6.2 & 7.8 & 6.9 & \(7 \cdot 1\) & \(5 \cdot 6\) & \(7 \cdot 6\) & \(7 \cdot 0\) & 6.4 & \(5 \cdot 3\) \\
\hline Chemicals... & \(4 \cdot 9\) & 6.8 & \(6 \cdot 2\) & 6.1 & 6.4 & 6.5 & \(5 \cdot 9\) & \(5 \cdot 6\) & \(5 \cdot 6\) & 6.2 & \(5 \cdot 3\) & \(5 \cdot 3\) & \(4 \cdot 8\) & 5.5 & 6.1 \\
\hline Oils & \(1 \cdot 1\) & 1.9 & \(2 \cdot 6\) & 2.2 & 2.2 & 2.6 & \(2 \cdot 4\) & 2.4 & \(2 \cdot 9\) & 2.3 & \(2 \cdot 2\) & 2.7 & \(2 \cdot 3\) & \(2 \cdot 3\) & \(2 \cdot 2\) \\
\hline Leather & \(1 \cdot 3\) & \(1 \cdot 6\) & 1.8 & 1.6 & \(2 \cdot 1\) & 1.8 & 17 & 1.7 & 1.8 & 1.6 & 1.5 & 1.7 & \(1 \cdot 9\) & 1.7 & 1.8 \\
\hline Paper ... & \(\cdot 9\) & \(2 \cdot 2\) & \(2 \cdot 1\) & 2.4 & \(2 \cdot 5\) & 2.5 & \(2 \cdot 3\) & 2.4 & 2.7 & \(2 \cdot 6\) & 2.0 & \(2 \cdot 6\) & 2.5 & \(2 \cdot 4\) & \(2 \cdot 1\) \\
\hline Vehicles ... & 6.1 & 5.2 & 6.3 & 8.3 & 7.1 & 80 & \(7 \cdot 1\) & 7.2 & \(10 \cdot 5\) & \(9 \cdot 1\) & 7.0 & 7.7 & 6.8 & & 10.7 \\
\hline Rubber & 8 & 1.4 & 1.6 & 1.6 & 1.6 & 1.8 & 2.0 & \(1 \cdot 9\) & \(2 \cdot 0\) & 2.0 & 1.9 & 2.0 & 2.0 & \({ }^{8}\) & -8 \\
\hline Total, including Miscellaneous & 103.5 & 148.2 & 153.2 & 159.2 & 157.8 & 165.7 & 147.0 & \(149 \cdot 9\) & \(153 \cdot 7\) & \(152 \cdot 7\) & 122.8 & \(135 * 2\) & \(127 \cdot 6\) & \(134 \cdot 3\) & \(136 \cdot 7\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Goods exported to South Ireland not included in 1913.

\section*{THE PHYSICAL VOLUME OF PRODUCTION.}

THE Final Index for the second quarter of 1927 is \(95^{\circ} 7\), as compared with \(99^{\circ} 7\) for the previous quarter. Comparison with the second quarter of 1926 is of course vitiated by the General Strike, but for the second quarter of 1925 the final index was \(87^{\circ}\). Thus the index for the past quarter registers a considerable advance over two years ago, in spite of the decline in comparison with the quarter immediately preceding it. The recent fall presumably reflects the decline in activity after the discharge of orders delayed and deferred by the coal stoppage last year. On the other hand, since this quarterly index is so largely based on the import of raw materials, it tends to anticipate the volume of production rather than the reverse, and the actual recession of production during the past quarter was probably not quite so great as is indicated. It is possible therefore that so far as the index is concerned, the greater part of the spurt due to accumulated orders and the subsequent decline to normality has already been exerted, and that on this
score the index will not fall much lower. But of this there can be little certainty.

The output of coal shows a considerable decrease, though this is in part seasonal, and in part due to the fact that this year the Easter as well as the Whitsun holidays are included in this quarter. The output of iron and steel, and of ships shows a great increase, but if an adequate index for engineering were available, its inclusion would still tend to raise the index for this group. The consumption of cotton shows a sharp decline after the brief spurt in February and March. The apparent consumption of wheat has been very large, but the big decline in the cocoa index, following the previous quarter's abnormally high figure, nullifies the effect in the group index. All the chemical trades show a considerable decline. With the notable exceptions of iron and steel and shipbuilding, the tendency to decline is therefore more or less general, though nearly all industries show an improvement, great or small, over 1925.

\section*{QUARTERLY INDEX OF PRODUCTION.}


QUARTERLY INDEX NUMBERS OF PRODUCTION FOR EACH INDUSTRY AND FOR THE VARIOUS GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES, TOGETHER WITH THE FINAL INDEX.
Average \(1913=100\).
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Group :} & I. & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{II.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{III.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{IV.} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{V.} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{VI.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{VII.} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Industry :} & Coalmining. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Irn } \\
\text { and } \\
\text { Steel. }
\end{gathered}
\] & Shipbuilding & Railway Vehicles & \begin{tabular}{l}
Group \\
Index.
\end{tabular} & Copper. & Lead, Tin and Zinc. & \begin{tabular}{l}
Group \\
Index.
\end{tabular} & Cotton. & Silk. & Group Index. & Wheat and Flour. & Cocoa. & Tobacco & Groun Index. & Sulphuric Acid. (Imprts of Iron Pyrites) & Oil Seed crushing. & Super-phosphates. & \begin{tabular}{l}
Group \\
Index (including Alkali Index).
\end{tabular} & Paper. & Final Index. \\
\hline  & \begin{tabular}{l}
rage \\
terly ction, 13.
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{gathered}
000 \\
\text { tons } \\
71,853
\end{gathered}
\] & 000 tons 4,480 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 000 \\
& \text { tons } \\
& 2,002
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { tons } \\
22,495
\end{gathered}
\] & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { tons } \\
& 44,293
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { tons } \\
& 86,339
\end{aligned}
\] & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { bales } \\
& 1,054
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { cwts. } \\
& 7,703
\end{aligned}
\] & & \[
\begin{gathered}
000 \\
\text { cwts. } \\
30,330
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { cwts. } \\
135,807
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
000 \\
\text { lbs. } \\
26,796
\end{gathered}
\] & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { tons } \\
& 195,428
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { tons } \\
380,644
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { tons } \\
134,754
\end{gathered}
\] & & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { tons } \\
197,678
\end{gathered}
\] & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Weights.} & 120 & 300 & 185 & 36 & 153 & 29 & 11 & 12 & 450 & 18 & 94 & 180 & 51 & 58 & 70 & 204 & 139 & 192 & 22 & 34 & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Year. Qtrs.} & \(101 \cdot 3\) & \(100 \cdot 0\) & \(103 \cdot 1\) & 92.0 & \(100 \cdot 5\) & 104.7 & \(95 \cdot 4\) & 102.1 & 111.2 & \(94 \cdot 3\) & \(110 \cdot 6\) & \(94 \cdot 3\) & 110.1 & 94.1 & 97•0 & 126.6 & & 108.5 & & 82.0 & 10111 \\
\hline \multirow{3}{*}{1913} & 2 & 101.3 & \(100 \cdot 0\) & \(100 \cdot 0\) & 95.6 & 99.6 & 108.5 & \(99 \cdot 6\) & 106.0 & 89.8 & \(73 \cdot 9\) & 110.6
89 & 103.1 & \(110 \cdot 1\) & 101.1 & 102.2 & 126.6
89.9 & 95.8
111.0 & 108.5
76.0 & 105.9 & 82.0
107.2 & 1017
98.9 \\
\hline & 3 & 96.0 & \(100 \cdot 0\) & 99•3 & \(102 \cdot 7\) & -9 & \(97 \cdot 3\) & 98.1 & 97.5 & 79.9 & \(113 \cdot 3\) & 81.2 & \(105 \cdot 0\) & 101.7 & 104.7 & 102.6 & 91.2 & 94.4 & 112.0 & \(102 \cdot 2\) & 101.2 & 96.0 \\
\hline & 4 & 101.4 & & \(97 \cdot 7\) & 109.8 & \(99 \cdot 9\) & \(89 \cdot 4\) & & 94.2 & 119.3 & 118.5 & \(117 \cdot 1\) & 98.9 & \(98 \cdot 1\) & \(100 \cdot 0\) & 99.0 & 92.7 & 99.1 & 103.4 & 97.2 & 109.5 & 103.7 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1920} & 1. & 86.4 & 98.2 & 169.6 & 74.4 & 121.9 & \(69 \cdot 8\) & 96.7 & 77.2 & \(93 \cdot 6\) & 108.6 & 94.2 & 91.2 & \(2.27 \cdot 6\) & \(147 \cdot 9\) & 126.7 & \(61 \cdot 1\) & \(89 \cdot 5\) & \(71 \cdot 9\) & 104.2 & 88.8 & \(104 \cdot 9\) \\
\hline & 2 & \(80 \cdot 9\) & \(103 \cdot 1\) & 178.7 & \(96 \cdot 3\) & 129.5 & \(48 \cdot 3\) & \(77 \cdot 0\) & 56.2 & \(57 \cdot 5\) & 66.1 & \(57 \cdot 8\) & \(89 \cdot 1\) & \(201 \cdot 8\) & 136.8 & 118.5 & 91.0 & \(95 \cdot 1\) & 143.4 & 128.2 & \(129 \cdot 5\) & 101.2 \\
\hline & 3 & \(82 \cdot 5\) & \(92 \cdot 9\) & 186.4 & \(92 \cdot 1\) & \(126 \cdot 1\) & \(90 \cdot 9\) & 86.8 & \(89 \cdot 8\) & \(62 \cdot 3\) & \(65 \cdot 7\) & \(62 \cdot 5\) & 114.0 & 143.8 & \(147 \cdot 8\) & 12.0 & 83.0 & \(70 \cdot 4\) & 55.9 & \(105 \cdot 3\) & 129.8 & 102.4 \\
\hline & 4 & 67.8 & \(76 \cdot 2\) & 185.2 & 98.0 & 116.4 & \(71 \cdot 1\) & \(76 \cdot 6\) & \(72 \cdot 6\) & \(62 \cdot 3\) & \(81 \cdot 9\) & \(63 \cdot 1\) & \(79 \cdot 3\) & \(172 \cdot 8\) & \(146 \cdot 3\) & 109.2 & \(87 \cdot 6\) & 101.2 & \(115 \cdot 1\) & 121.4 & \(102 \cdot 7\) & 92.2 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1921} & 1 & \(75 \cdot 6\) & \(63 \cdot 1\) & 189.8 & \(89 \cdot 3\) & 109.9 & \(63 \cdot 9\) & 51.4 & 60.4 & 39.9 & 24.7 & 39.4 & 95.5 & \(162 \cdot 7\) & \(135 \cdot 7\) & \(115 \cdot 4\) & \(72 \cdot 1\) & \(75 \cdot 8\) & \(115 \cdot 7\) & 94.0 & 41.4 & 82.9 \\
\hline & 2 & \(0 \cdot 2\) & 3.4 & 164.4 & \(82 \cdot 0\) & 66.0 & \(65 \cdot 7\) & \(57 \cdot 7\) & \(63 \cdot 5\) & \(27 \cdot 6\) & \(12 \cdot 0\) & \(27 \cdot 0\) & 107.0 & \(171 \cdot 6\) & 131.6 & \(123 \cdot 3\) & \(12 \cdot 1\) & 84.6 & 42.1 & 40.9 & 31.2 & \(47 \cdot 6\) \\
\hline & 3 & 73.0 & \(27 \cdot 8\) & 140.0 & 78.2 & \(71 \cdot 1\) & \(52 \cdot 9\) & \(58 \cdot 8\) & \(54 \cdot 5\) & \(61 \cdot 2\) & \(19 \cdot 1\) & \(59 \cdot 6\) & 103.6 & 159.8 & \(158 \cdot 1\) & 124.5 & \(19 \cdot 9\) & 98.5 & \(49 \cdot 4\) & 71.1 & 82.7 & 77.2 \\
\hline & 4 & 80.0 & \(44 \cdot 9\) & \(95 \cdot 9\) & \(74 \cdot 8\) & \(50 \cdot 9\) & \(31 \cdot 1\) & \(76 \cdot 5\) & \(43 \cdot 6\) & \(69 \cdot 4\) & \(43 \cdot 8\) & 68.4 & 85.9 & 181.4 & 142.7 & 114.2 & \(43 \cdot 6\) & 88.8 & 67.5 & 99.4 & \(61 \cdot 1\) & 62.5 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1922} & 1 & \(86 \cdot 3\) & \(50 \cdot 8\) & \(81 \cdot 7\) & \(85 \cdot 1\) & \(64^{-1}\) & 28.2 & \(79 \cdot 7\) & \(42 \cdot 4\) & \(67 \cdot 2\) & 63.2 & 67.0 & 87.5 & \(202 \cdot 3\) & 122.2 & 114.7 & \(40 \cdot 7\) & & & & & \(76 \cdot 3\) \\
\hline & 2 & \(80 \cdot 1\)
88.1 & 54.4 & 71.9 & \(52 \cdot 5\) & \(60 \cdot 5\) & 35.0 & 71.2 & 44.9 & 74.0 & 52.5 & 73.2 & 100.4 & 161.0 & 145.8 & 120.2 & 60.4 & 87.3
94.2 & 66.0
76.0 & 92.6
100.2 & \begin{tabular}{l}
\(46 \cdot 1\) \\
\hline 8
\end{tabular} & \(\begin{array}{r}76 \cdot 9 \\ \hline 8\end{array}\) \\
\hline & 3 & 88.2 & \(62 \cdot 5\)
71.9 & 59.8 & \(50 \cdot 3\)
\(65 \cdot 9\) & \(60 \cdot 7\)
65.8 & \(52 \cdot 1\)
50.0 & 82.2 & 60.4 & 72.4 & \(80 \cdot 2\) & \(72 \cdot 7\) & \(120 \cdot 4\) & 179.4 & 141.6 & 135.0 & \(45 \cdot 3\) & 81.9 & \(70 \cdot 8\) & 96.1 & \(117 \cdot 1\) & \(85 \cdot 1\) \\
\hline & 4 & \(95 \cdot 7\) & \(71 \cdot 9\) & 56.0 & \(65 \cdot 9\) & \(65 \cdot 8\) & 50.0 & \(75 \cdot 5\) & \(57 \cdot 0\) & \(70 \cdot 5\) & 101.4 & \(70 \cdot 3\) & 73.7 & 201.8 & 139.0 & \(109 \cdot 4\) & 58.6 & \(85 \cdot 6\) & 62.6 & 102.2 & 95.8 & 83.2 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1923} & & 98.9 & 86.8 & 65.5 & & & & & & \(65 \cdot 8\) & \(71 \cdot 6\) & & 91.2 & & \(128 \cdot 3\) & & & & & & & \\
\hline & 2 & \(97 \cdot 1\) & 98.2 & 60.4 & 79.4 & 83.5 & \(73 \cdot 8\) & 91.3 & \(78 \cdot 6\) & \(54 \cdot 1\) & 36.9 & \(53 \cdot 4\) & 91.4 & 202.8 & 121.8 & 122.9 & 53.8
33.1 & 134.7
108.3 & \(81 \cdot 3\)
46.2 & 116.5
99.9 & 88.2
114.1 & 89.2
89.0 \\
\hline & 4 & 92.0 & 83.0
87.6 & 51.4
61.5 & 59.9
84.9 & \(70 \cdot 2\)
78.2 & 74.9 & 91.7 & 79.5 & \(52 \cdot 1\) & \(33 \cdot 1\) & 51.4 & \(100 \cdot 3\) & \(159 \cdot 1\) & \(134 \cdot 3\) & 117.5 & 46.5 & 76.0 & \(61 \cdot 3\) & 06.1 & 143.9 & \(84 \cdot 7\) \\
\hline & 4 & 99.7 & 87.6 & \(61 \cdot 5\) & 84.9 & 78.2 & \(87 \cdot 1\) & \(97 \cdot 7\) & \(90 \cdot 0\) & 78.6 & 53.4 & \(77 \cdot 6\) & \(97 \cdot 1\) & 182.2 & 136.8 & 120.1 & \(39 \cdot 3\) & 93.8 & 56.2 & \(95 \cdot 7\) & 109.0 & \(92 \cdot 1\) \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1924} & & 100.5 & & 68.6 & \(62 \cdot 9\) & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline & 2 & 93.1 & \(90 \cdot 4\) & 73.2 & \(49 \cdot 8\) & 81.5 & 84.0 & \(\begin{array}{r}89.0 \\ \hline 13.7\end{array}\) & \(85 \cdot 4\) & \(59 \cdot 1\) & 52.0
65.7 & 67.5
59.4 & \(89 \cdot 9\)
\(104 \cdot 8\) & 209.2 & \(130 \cdot 2\)
1.5
1.8 & 118.5
122.7 & 49.8
46.1 & \(125 \cdot 8\)
111.9 & 51.4
63.8 & \(103 \cdot 3\)
\(112 \cdot 8\) & \(66 \cdot 4\)
\(129 \cdot 6\) & 89.6
90.6 \\
\hline & 3 & 89.0 & 81.2 & \(70 \cdot 7\)
61.8 & 34.6 & \(74 \cdot 3\) & \(93 \cdot 2\) & 123.7
99 & \(101 \cdot 6\) & \(52 \cdot 1\) & \(77 \cdot 7\) & \(53 \cdot 1\) & \(117 \cdot 4\) & 169.4 & 138.7 & \(130 \cdot 9\) & 41.4 & \(100 \cdot 4\) & 63.8
6.7 & 112.8 & 129.6 & 90.6
89.6 \\
\hline & 4 & 92.2 & 81.6 & 61.8 & 29.2 & \(70 \cdot 9\) & 94.0 & 99.5 & 95.5 & \(82 \cdot 4\) & \(83 \cdot 2\) & \(82 \cdot 4\) & 108.7 & \(213 \cdot 9\) & \(140 \cdot 0\) & \(133 \cdot 5\) & 36.0 & \(119 \cdot 4\) & \(73 \cdot 2\) & 111.2 & 141.2 & 89.9 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1925} & & & & 54.5 & \(74 \cdot 1\) & \(72 \cdot 7\) & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline & 2 & \(82 \cdot 2\)
78.3 & 77.7
69.0 & 50.8
46.3 & \(66 \cdot 2\)
\(49 \cdot 4\) & 67.4 & 85.6 & \(110 \cdot 9\) & 92.5 & 78.8 & 78.2
\(105 \cdot 8\) & 89.0
79.8 & 93.8
93.9 & 209.8
216.3 & \(131 \cdot 1\)
143 & 121.7
125.4 & \(45 \cdot 4\)
26.7 & 135.2 & 68.4
47.6 & 117.2
99.3 & 95.5
122.9 & 91.6
87.0 \\
\hline & 3
4 & \(78 \cdot 3\)
88.4 & 69.0
75.5 & \(46 \cdot 3\)
39.4 & 49.4 & 59.6 & \(93 \cdot 8\) & 119.2 & 100.8 & 66.4 & 36.4 & 65.2 & 93.0 & 189.3 & 150.0 & 121.4 & 26.7
35.4 & \(104 \cdot 1\)
106.4 & \(47 \cdot 6\)
53.9 & \(99 \cdot 3\)
94.4 & 122.9 & 87.0
81.2 \\
\hline & 4 & 88.4 & 75.5 & \(39 \cdot 4\) & \(43 \cdot 5\) & \(60 \cdot 5\) & 84.4 & \(127 \cdot 2\) & 96.2 & \(88 \cdot 3\) & \(37 \cdot 9\) & 86.4 & \(95 \cdot 8\) & \(213 \cdot 9\) & \(147 \cdot 6\) & 127.0 & 33.4 & 106.7 & 77.4 & 98.0 & 137.5 & 81.8
88.8 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1926} & & & & \(38 \cdot 1\) & 83.3 & \(67 \cdot 2\) & & & & 88.2 & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline & 2 & \(27 \cdot 9\)
\(9.7 *\) & 31.2 & \(38 \cdot 1\)
\(33 \cdot 3\) & \(65 \cdot 8\) & 36.0 & \(85 \cdot 7\) & \(113 \cdot 3\) & 93.2 & 67.2 & 67.6 & 87.3 & 86.5
91.5 & 227.7
218.4 & 139.5
153.4 & \(122 \cdot 1\)
\(126 \cdot 3\) & \(42 \cdot 3\)
24 & 106*1 & 67.2
40.0 & 97.9
83.5 & 113:3 & 90.8
68.9 \\
\hline & 4 & 39.0* & \(28 \cdot 3\) & \(33 \cdot 3\)
\(33 \cdot 0\) & 41.5
36.5 & \(17 \cdot 6\)
\(30 \cdot 5\) & 106•3 & 112.5
123.8 & 108.0 & \(53 \cdot 4\) & 47.0 & 53.2 & 103.5 & \(167 \cdot 3\) & 142.7 & \(122 \cdot 6\) & 27.5 & 92.0 & 41.7 & 83.5
83 & \(142 \cdot 4\) & 62.9
50.3 \\
\hline & & & & 330 & 365 & 30.5 & 104.5 & 123.8 & 109*7 & \(70 \cdot 1\) & \(72 \cdot 9\) & \(70 \cdot 2\) & 88.4 & \(217 \cdot 5\) & 153.5 & 124.2 & \(25 \cdot 3\) & 68.3 & 68.0 & 93.9 & 127.9 & 64.1 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1927} & 1 & 95.7
87.6 & 93.5
101.2 & 59.8
69.0 & 29.6
68.7 & 78.1
87.5 & \(107 \cdot 1\) & 134.1 & 114.5 & 93.4 & \(66^{2}\) & \(92 \cdot 4\) & \(97 \cdot 2\) & 275.6 & \(145 \cdot 9\) & \(138 \cdot 4\) & \(37 \cdot 0\) & \(94 \cdot 7\) & 78.8 & & & \\
\hline & & & & 69 & 687 & 87.5 & 118.1 & 118.0 & 118.1 & 78.6 & \(46 \cdot 8\) & \(77 \cdot 4\) & \(109 \cdot 0\) & \(157 \cdot 4\) & \(149 \cdot 7\) & \(125 \cdot 7\) & 34.8 & 88.7 & 67.6 & \(101 \cdot 3\) & 138.6 & \(95 \cdot 7\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
* Partly estimated


All figures are calculated from the Times daily quotations.
* Quoted as Milan from m'd-January, 1924 : Kobe from December 7th, 1925


Scale applicable to all lines.

FINANCE.


STOCKS \& SHARES-
NEW CAPITAL ISSUES-
BANK CLEARINGS-

BANK OF ENGLAND-
PRINCIPAL BANKS-
TREASURY BILLS
( Wield as pare day of month to Dec., 1922, subsequently Index Nos. of Prices and Yield as percentage of 1913 aver
15 th of month.-PREPARED Brita (a) for Gt. Britain (b), total excluding Government loans, etc.-See Issues during month in Gt. Britain (a) BANK, LTD. Total of Town Clearings (i.e., excluding Metropolitan) of London Bankers Clearing House Total of 2 Stock Erchange Clearing House for 4 weeks ending approximately at end of month. Con as above. Clearings for Birmingham, Bristol, Liverpool,
Deposits, other than public, 11-17th of month. 1 ith-17th of month.
Bank Notes and Currency Ner accounts," etc. Averages for the month of 9 clearing banks (1.e. excluding Current, Deposit and other accounts," etc. Averages for
Total outstanding in middle of month (11th-17th). Aversge of Bank Rate, Bankers Deposit Eata,


Scale applicable to all lines.


PRICE OF SILVER-
BOARD OF TRADE INDEX
STATIST (SAUERBECK)
INDICES-
COST-OF-LIVING INDEX-

RETAIL FOOD PRICES-
WAGES INDEX-

Average (cash) price of bar silver for week ending 15 th of month.-ECONOMIST.
Geometric Mean of Wholesale Prices (averages for month) of 150 commodities as percentage of 1913 average. -BOARD OF TRADE JOURNAL.
Average wholesale prices of 19 foodstuffs and 26 raw materials on last day of month, as percentage of average or 1913.-STATIST.
Ministry of Labour's index showing movement in cost of maintaining unchanged the standard of living prevalent Ministry of Labour's index showing movar. For 1st of month, but placed against previous month-e.g., reading in Working-class househ against February-to facilitate comparison with "Statist" index.
As above, for food only.
Average of index-numbers (as percentage of July, 1914) of rates of wages for normal week of (a) bricklayers and Average of (b) engineering fitters and labourers, (c) compositors, (d) dock labourers, (e) railwaymen, (f) woollenworkers, ( g ) cotton-workers, ( h ) miners, and (i) agricultural labourers. In general includes changes reported up to end of month. From


Scale Applicable to all lines. From April, 1923, Import and Export Figures affected by changed status of S. Irelard.

TRADE AND OUTPUT
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{TOTAL IMPORTS (Values).} & \multicolumn{8}{|c|}{EXPORTS OF U.K. COODS (Values).} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{OUTPUT.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{|c}
\text { SHIPP } \\
B^{\prime} \text { LD } \\
\hline \text { Tonnage } \\
\text { Com- } \\
\text { Cenced } \\
\text { Tons } \\
000
\end{array}
\]} \\
\hline & Food. Drink and Tobacco. \(£ \mathrm{Mn}\). & Raw Materials. £Nn. & Manufactures. \(£ \mathrm{Nn}\). & \begin{tabular}{l}
Tot \\
(inclu \\
Miscella \\
\(£ \mathrm{Mn}\).
\end{tabular} & al ding ancous) & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Fc } \\
\text { Drin } \\
\text { Tol } \\
\text { fM }
\end{gathered}
\] & &  & &  & & \(\qquad\) (inclu Miscell £ Mn . & ding neous & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Coal. } \\
\text { Tons } \\
\text { Mn. }
\end{gathered}
\] & \begin{tabular}{l}
Pig Iron. \\
Tons 000
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
Steel. \\
Tons 000
\end{tabular} & \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
\[
1913
\] \\
Average.
\end{tabular} & 24.6 * & 22.5 * & 16.8 & \(64 \cdot 1\) & * & \(2 \cdot 8\) & \(*\) & 5.5 & * & 34.5 & * & \(43 \cdot 8\) & * & \(22 \cdot 1\) & 789 & 590 & \(467 \ddagger\) \\
\hline 1921 & & & & \(102 \cdot 6\) & 102:9 & & 4.0 & & & \(65 \cdot 0\) & \(63 \cdot 9\) & 75.9 & \[
75.6
\] & \(17 \cdot 4\) & 464 & 429 & \(393 \ddagger\) \\
\hline 1stQr.Av. & \(\begin{array}{ll}49 \cdot 3 & 58 \cdot 7 \\ 51.6 & 58.5\end{array}\) & \(\begin{array}{cc}26.7 & 24.0 \\ 17.2 & 18.7\end{array}\) & \(\begin{array}{cc}26 \cdot 3 & 25 \cdot 9 \\ 19 \cdot 1 & 19 \cdot 1\end{array}\) & 102.6
88.2 & 102.9 & \(2 \cdot 7\) & 3.2 & 1.8 & 1.9 & 41.5 & \(45 \cdot 7\) & \(47 \cdot 1\) & \[
49 \cdot 9
\] & \(16 \cdot 3\) & 23 & \[
24
\] & \(69 \pm\) \\
\hline 2nd ", & \(\begin{array}{ll}51.6 & 53.5 \\ 46.9 & 46.0\end{array}\) & \(\begin{array}{ll}17.2 & 18 . \\ 20.1 & 24.7\end{array}\) & \(\begin{array}{ll}18.0 & 18.2\end{array}\) & \(85 \cdot 3\) & \(89 \cdot 2\) & & \(2 \cdot 7\) & 5.6 & \(5 \cdot 5\) & 40.2 & 59.0 & \(49 \cdot 9\) & \(48 \cdot 3\) & \(16 \cdot 3\) & 81 & 300 & \(51 \ddagger\) \\
\hline 3rd ., ", & \(\begin{array}{ll}46^{\circ} 9 & 46.0 \\ 41.6 & 88.6\end{array}\) & \(\begin{array}{ll}26 \cdot 3 & \text { is.1 }\end{array}\) & \(\begin{array}{lll}18 \cdot 3 & 18 \cdot 5\end{array}\) & 86.4 & \(80 \cdot 4\) & \(3 \cdot 4\) & \(2 \cdot 9\) & \(7 \cdot 3\) & \(7 \cdot 0\) & 49.6 & \(49 \%\) & 61.5 & \(60 \cdot 6\) & \(17 \cdot 6\) & 238 & & \\
\hline \[
1923
\] & & & & & & & & & & & 49 & 62:0 & 9 & 19 & 304 & 408 & \(51 \ddagger\) \\
\hline \(1 \mathrm{stQr} . \mathrm{Av}\) & 37.298 .5 & 22.3 20. 3 & 18.2 17. 8 & \(77 \cdot 9\) & & & & 8.0 & 8.1 & \(43 \cdot 3\) & \(45 \cdot 6\) & 55.2 & 58.2 & \(18 \cdot 7\) & 360 & 408 & 39 \\
\hline 2nd ,", & 41.049 .5 & 24.026 & \(\begin{array}{ll}19.4 & 19.4 \\ 19.4 & 19.6\end{array}\) & 80.4 & \(85 \cdot 2\) & 3.0 & \(2 \cdot 7\) & \(9 \cdot 0\) & 8.9 & 48.0 & \(46^{\circ} 6\) & 61.0 & \(59 \cdot 1\) & \(19 \cdot 9\) & 382 & 482 & \(82 \pm\) \\
\hline 3rd ", " & \(\begin{array}{lll}37 \cdot 3 & 56.6\end{array}\) & 23.4 & \begin{tabular}{ll}
4 \\
7 & 19.6 \\
\hline 0.0
\end{tabular} & 80.4
91.8 & \(85^{\circ} 5\) & & 2.6 & 9.6 & \(9 \cdot 3\) & 48.0 & \(47 \cdot 8\) & \(61 \cdot 9\) & 61.0 & \(21 \cdot 1\) & 459 & 543 & \(231 \ddagger\) \\
\hline \[
\begin{gathered}
4 \text { th }, " \\
1923
\end{gathered}
\] & \(42 \cdot 1 \quad 39 \cdot 1\) & 28.295 .8 & & 918 & 85 & & & \(10 \cdot 2\) & \(10 \cdot 5\) & 47•8 & & 61.8 & 61.8 & 22.0 & 542 & 672 & \(355 \ddagger\) \\
\hline 1stQr.Av. & \(41.8 \quad 44.5\) & 28.225 .8 & \(20.8 \quad 20 \cdot 4\) & 91.2 & \(\frac{91 \cdot 2}{91 \cdot 8}\) & & & 12.4 & \(12 \cdot 7\) & 48.7 & \(51 \cdot 3\) & \(65 \cdot 8\) & \(69 \cdot 8\) & 22.5 & 634 & 740 & \(241 \ddagger\) \\
\hline 2nd ", " & \(43 \cdot 144^{7} 7\) & \(\begin{array}{ll}23.4 & 25.9 \\ 20.3 & 0.5\end{array}\) & \(\begin{array}{ll}21.4 & 21.4 \\ 21.0 & 21.2\end{array}\) & \(82 \cdot 9\) & 87.6 & 3.5 & \(3 \cdot 1\) & \(10 \cdot 3\) & 10.2 & 46.3 & \(45 \cdot 0\) & \(61 \cdot 1\) & 59.3 & \(20 \cdot 8\) & 552 & 595 & \(112 \pm\) \\
\hline 3rd ,"," & \(\begin{array}{lll}39.1 & 38.5\end{array}\) & \(\begin{array}{ll}22 \cdot 3 & 27 \cdot 5 \\ 34 \cdot 3 & 50 \cdot 1\end{array}\) & 21.5 22.8 & 103.6 & 96.4 & & \(3 \cdot 9\) & \(10 \cdot 8\) & \(10 \cdot 4\) & 50.4 & 50:2 & \(67 \cdot 1\) & \(65 \cdot 8\) & \(22 \cdot 7\) & 554 & 658 & \(\ddagger\) \\
\hline 4th ,, ", & \(46.2 \quad 43^{\circ} 0\) & \(34 \cdot 3\) 50.1 & 225 225 & 1036 & 264 & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline 1924
JAN. & \(40 \cdot 7 \quad 41.4\) & 39.292 .0 & \(21.0 \quad 21.2\) & 101 & \(95 \cdot 0\) & 4.5 & \(5 \cdot 4\) & \(9 \cdot 5\) & 9.6
\(10 \cdot 0\) & \(48 \cdot 8\)
52.7 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 46.8 \\
& 52.4
\end{aligned}
\] & 64.2
68.0 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 63 \cdot 2 \\
& 68 \cdot 7
\end{aligned}
\] & \(21 \cdot 6\)
\(23 \cdot 1\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 575 \\
& 592
\end{aligned}
\] & 611
734 & \} 22.8 \\
\hline FEB. & \(42 \cdot 3 \quad 47 \cdot 8\) & \(\begin{array}{llll}32 \cdot 5 & 29.7\end{array}\) & 21.0 & 96.7 & & & & \(9 \cdot 3\) & 9.4 & 46.7 & 44.9 & \(61 \cdot 1\) & \(60 \cdot 1\) & \(23 \cdot 1\) & 604 & 765 & \\
\hline MAR. & 47.548 .4 & \(\begin{array}{lll}32 \cdot 1 & 31 \cdot 7\end{array}\) & \(\begin{array}{ll}23.7 & 21.5 \\ 20.3 & 29.0\end{array}\) & \(103 \cdot 7\) & 10 & 4.1 & 4.9 & 9.5 & \(10 \cdot 2\) & \(48 \cdot 3\) & 51.4 & \(62 \cdot 9\) & 67.5 & \(22.5{ }^{\circ}\) & 577 & 712 & \\
\hline APRII & \(\begin{array}{ll}40.0 & 48 \cdot 1 \\ 50.3 & 5 \cdot 3\end{array}\) & \(\begin{array}{ll}23.5 & 28.9 \\ 38.9 & 41.4\end{array}\) & \(\begin{array}{ll}22.3 & 22.0 \\ 30 \cdot 3 & 29.9\end{array}\) & 122.0 & 126.5 & 4.2 & \(4 \cdot 8\) & \(9 \cdot 7\) & \(9 \cdot 3\) & \(55 \cdot 4\) & \(56 \cdot 8\) & \(70 \cdot 3\) & 71.9
66.4 & 21.6
20.5 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 588 \\
& 567
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 727 \\
& 652
\end{aligned}
\] & \\
\hline MAY & \(\begin{array}{ll}52.3 & 54.3 \\ 40.5 & 4.2\end{array}\) & \(\begin{array}{ll}38.9 & 41.4 \\ 25.8 & 29.9\end{array}\) & \(\begin{array}{ll}30 \cdot 3 & 29.9 \\ 21.8 & 22.4\end{array}\) & 188.6 & - 94.0 & 3.8 & \(4 \cdot 3\) & 7.8 & \(8 \cdot 2\) & \(49 \cdot 5\) & & \(62 \cdot 0\) & \(66^{\circ} 4\) & & 567 & 652 & \\
\hline JUNE & 40.541 .2 & \(25 \cdot 8 \quad 29 \cdot 9\) & \(\begin{array}{ll}21.8 & 22.4 \\ 28.2 & \text { o8.0 }\end{array}\) & 886
108.1 & 94
\(112 \cdot 3\) & 4.6 & & \(8 \cdot 3\) & O & 57.2 & \(54 \cdot 9\) & \(71 \cdot 3\) & 68.4 & 19.4 & 556 & 07 & \\
\hline ULY & \(47.546 \cdot 8\) & 31.786 .6 & \(\begin{array}{ll}28.2 & 28 \cdot 2 \\ 26.2 & 26.6\end{array}\) & \(108 \cdot 1\)
\(102 \cdot 2\) & \(112 \cdot 3\)
\(109 \cdot 3\) & 4.4
4 & 4.0 & \(7 \cdot 8\) & 7.9 & 53.1 & 51.0 & \(66 \cdot 3\) & 68.9 & \(20.6{ }^{\circ}\) & 32 & 516 & \(\} 253\) \\
\hline AUG. & \(46.9 \quad 46 \cdot 3\) & \(\begin{array}{ll}28.6 & 35.9 \\ 27.3 & 36.9\end{array}\) & \(\begin{array}{ll}26.2 & 26.6 \\ 27.0 & 27 \cdot 3\end{array}\) & 100.9 & \(107 \cdot 6\) & \(5 \cdot 1\) & \(4 \cdot 3\) & 8.2 & \(8 \cdot 1\) & 48.9 & 48.3 & \(63 \cdot 3\) & 61.8 & \(20 \cdot 4\) & 531 & \[
597
\] & \\
\hline PT & \(\begin{array}{ll}45 \cdot 9 & 44.7 \\ 56.7 & 51.7\end{array}\) & 37.2
36.5 & \(26^{-0} 25^{\circ} 5\) & \(120 \cdot 5\) & 114.3 & 5.9 & \(4 \cdot 6\) & \(8 \cdot 7\) & 8.0 & 52.8 & \(50 \cdot 0\) & 68.2 & \(6 \% \cdot 0\) & 21.0 & 545 & 657 & \\
\hline V. & 56.7
56 & \(\begin{array}{llll}36.2 & 31.0\end{array}\) & \(25^{2} 226.0\) & 118.7 & \(110 \cdot 2\) & 6.4 & \(4 \cdot 9\) & 8 & & & & \(69 \cdot 3\) & \(71 \cdot 2\) & 20.6 * & 524 & 527 & \\
\hline DEC. & \(\begin{array}{llll}56 & 3 & 58.3\end{array}\) & \(\begin{array}{llll}47.5 & 38.8\end{array}\) & \(27 \cdot 1 \quad 27 \cdot 9\) & 131.6 & . 6 & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline 1925 & & & & 128.9 & 120:8 & \(4 \cdot 6\) & 5.5 & \(8 \cdot 3\) & 4 & & 52.7 & 69•1 & 67.8 & 21.5 & 519 & 543
652 & \} 202 \\
\hline JA & \(\begin{array}{ll}51.0 & 52.0 \\ 45.2 & 53.2\end{array}\) & \begin{tabular}{l}
50.9 \\
38.5 \\
\hline 1.5 \\
36.6
\end{tabular} & 25.7 \(26 \cdot 6\) & \(110 \cdot 2\) & \(117 \cdot 0\) & \(4 \cdot 8\) & 6.2 & 8.2 & 8.5 & \(55 \cdot 3\) & \(57 \cdot 3\) & 69 & 78 & 21.4
21.0 & 549 & 652 & \\
\hline MAR & 45.4
47
48.3 & 36.6 S6.1 & \(\begin{array}{lll}28 \cdot 4 & 25 \cdot 9\end{array}\) & 112.9 & \(110 \cdot 8\) & \(4 \cdot 8\) & \(5 \cdot 5\) & \(7 \cdot 8\) & \(7 \cdot 8\) & & & & & \(20.0^{\circ}\) & 532 & 598 & \\
\hline APRII & \(48.250 \cdot 7\) & 33.73643 & \(28.0 \quad 27.6\) & \(110 \cdot 4\) & 118.1 & 4.0 & \(4 \cdot 9\) & \(7 \cdot 5\) & \(7 \cdot 1\) & \(51 \cdot 1\) & \(52 \cdot 3\) & \(64 \cdot 2\) & \(65 \cdot 6\) & 19.6 & 519 & 610 & \(\} 190\) \\
\hline MAY & 42.6 44.2 & \(\begin{array}{lllll}31.3 & 33.4\end{array}\) & 29.829 .4 & \(104 \cdot 3\) & 1076 & & & 75 & 6.3 & 47.7 & \(51 \cdot 1\) & \(58 \cdot 9\) & \(68 \cdot 1\) & \(18 \cdot 1\) & 476 & 560 & \\
\hline JUNE & \(45 \cdot 4 \quad 46^{\circ} 1\) & \(28.8 \quad 35.3\) & \(36.2 \quad 57 \cdot 2\) & 111.0 & 1712 & & & & . & & & & \(62 \cdot 3\) & 18.8 & 445 & 520 & \\
\hline ULY & \(46 \cdot 3 \quad 45 \cdot 6\) & 27.6 31.9 & 24.3 24.3 & 98.7 & 102.3 & 4.6
4.5 & 4.3 & & \[
5 \cdot 6
\] & 49.5 & \[
47 \cdot 5
\] & 61.0 & \(58 \cdot 7\) & \(17 \cdot 3^{\circ}\) & 402 & 466 & ¢ 261 \\
\hline AUG. & \(41 \cdot 3 \quad 40 \cdot 7\) & \(27 \cdot 7184.9\) & \(\begin{array}{ll}22 \cdot 3 & 22 \cdot 7\end{array}\) & 91.7 & \(98 \cdot 7\) & 4.5
4.5 & 3.8 & 6.0 & \(5 \cdot 9\) & 48.8 & \(48 \cdot 2\) & \(60 \cdot 7\) & \(69 \cdot 3\) & \(17 \cdot 2\) & 419 & 587 & \\
\hline SEPT & 46.445 .2 & \(\begin{array}{ll}28.3 & 36.1\end{array}\) & \(\begin{array}{ll}22.7 & 22.9 \\ 25.1 & 26.6\end{array}\) & 108.8 & 104 & 5.3 & 4.2 & 6.9 & 6.3 & 53.8 & 50.9 & \(67 \cdot 1\) & \(62 \cdot 5\) & \(19 \cdot 1\) & 428 & 586 & \\
\hline OCT. & \(49 \cdot 5 \quad 45 \cdot 3\) & 33.738 .1 & 25.1 24.6 & 108.8 & 108.4 & 5-1 & 4.9 & 6.6 & 6.5 & \(48 \cdot 1\) & \(48 \cdot 5\) & \(61^{\circ}\) & \(60 \cdot 1\) & \(19 \cdot 7\) & 461 & 581 & \\
\hline NOV. & 51.047 .4 & \(\begin{array}{ll}39.1 & 35 \cdot 6\end{array}\) & \(\begin{array}{ll}24.1 & 24.8 \\ 26.9 & 87.7\end{array}\) & 1174.6 & 128.9 & 4.5 & 4.5 & & \(7 \cdot 4\) & 51.8 & 53.7 & \(65 \cdot 8\) & \(67 \cdot 7\) & \(20 \cdot 2^{*}\) & 455 & & \\
\hline DEC. & \(\begin{array}{lll}58.0 & 54.8\end{array}\) & \(49.0 \quad 40 \cdot 0\) & \(\begin{array}{ll}26 \cdot 9 & 27 \cdot 7\end{array}\) & \(134 \cdot 3\) & \(122 \cdot 9\) & 4.5 & 45 & & 74 & & & & & & & & \\
\hline 1926 & & & & \(117 \cdot 7\) & & \(4 \cdot 1\) & 4.9 & 6.4 & 6.4 & 48.4 & 46.4 & 60.4 & 59'2 & 21.4 & 482
502 & 600
704 & \(\} 193\) \\
\hline JAN. & \(\begin{array}{ll}52.4 & 53.4 \\ 40 \cdot 3 & 47 \cdot 4\end{array}\) & \(\begin{array}{ll}40 \cdot 9 & 38.3 \\ 32.2 & 30.6\end{array}\) & \(\begin{array}{ll}24.1 & 24.3 \\ 23.8 & 24.6\end{array}\) & 117.7
96.8 & \(103 \cdot 1\) & \(4 \cdot 3\) & 5.5 & 6.6 & 6.9 & 50.8 & 52.6 & \(62 \cdot 8\) & \(65 \cdot 2\) & \(21.4{ }^{\circ}\) & 514 & 690 & \\
\hline MAR. & 45.646 .5 & \(\begin{array}{ll}31.9 & 31.5\end{array}\) & 29.026 .5 & \(106 \cdot 9\) & \(104 \cdot 7\) & 4.2 & \(4 \cdot 9\) & \(7 \cdot 2\) & \(7 \cdot 3\) & 43.5 & & & \(56 . \%\) & \(21^{\circ} 0^{\circ}\) & 503 & 661 & \\
\hline APR. & 42.244 .4 & \(\begin{array}{llll}32.9 & 38.5\end{array}\) & \(27 \cdot 1 \quad 26.7\) & 102.5 & 105.0 & 3.9 & 47 & & 6.5
3.2 & 39.1 & \(40 \cdot 0\) & \(45 \cdot 8\) & \(47 \cdot 1\) & , & 80 & 45 & \(\} 168\) \\
\hline MAY & \(\begin{array}{lll}36.4 & 57 \cdot 7\end{array}\) & \(\begin{array}{lll}24.6 & 26.3\end{array}\) & 19.919 .6 & 81.2 & & & & 2. & 2.2 & 42.2 & \(45 \cdot 2\) & 50-1 & 53.7 & - & 9 & 30 & \\
\hline JUNE & \(\begin{array}{ll}43 \cdot 9 & 44^{\prime} 7\end{array}\) & \(27.6 \quad 31 \cdot 9\) & \(25.6 \quad 26 \cdot 3\) & 97.5 & & & & & & & & \(57 \cdot 3\) & \(55 \cdot 1\) & - & 16 & 29 & \\
\hline JULY & \(43.5 \quad 42 \cdot 9\) & \(\begin{array}{lll}30.8 & 34.9\end{array}\) & 25.6 & \(100 \cdot 3\) & \(103 \cdot 8\) & 4.6
4.0 & 4.3
\(5 \cdot 7\) & 1.9 & 2.3
1.9 & 42.7 & 41.0 & \(49 \cdot 8\) & \(47 \cdot 8\) & - & 12 & 50 & \\
\hline AUG. & \(43.0 \quad 42 \cdot 5\) & \(\begin{array}{lll}30.8 & 36.8\end{array}\) & \(\begin{array}{ll}27.0 & 27.4\end{array}\) & \(101 \cdot 1\) & \(107 \cdot 0\) & 4.0
4.3 & \(8 \cdot 7\) & 1.9 & 1.9 & 43.2 & \(42 \cdot 7\) & \(50 \cdot 7\) & \(49 \cdot 6\) & - & 12 & 87 & \\
\hline SEPT & \(\begin{array}{lll}44.9 & 48.7\end{array}\) & \(\begin{array}{lll}30.0 & 36.6 \\ 34.8 & 84.8\end{array}\) & \(\begin{array}{ll}26.3 & 26.5 \\ 29.0 & 28.3\end{array}\) & 101.7 & 107.3 & 4.5 & 3.6 & 2.6 & 2.6 & 44.9 & 42.5 & 53.2 & 49.9 & - & 12 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 87 \\
& 89
\end{aligned}
\] & 152 \\
\hline OCT. & \(46.942 \cdot 8\) & 34.8 34.3 & \(\begin{array}{ll}29.0 & 28.3 \\ 28.8 & 29.7\end{array}\) & \(111{ }^{\circ} \cdot 3\) & 106.8 & 4.9 & 3.8 & \(2 \cdot 7\) & \(2 \cdot 7\) & \(44^{-1}\) & 444 & \(53 \cdot 1\) & \(52 \cdot 3\) & & 8 & 306 & \\
\hline NOV. & \(45.442 \cdot 2\) & \(\begin{array}{ll}38.7 & 34.5 \\ 37.4 & 31.6\end{array}\) & \(\begin{array}{ll}28 \cdot 8 & 29 \cdot 7 \\ 28.9 & 29.7\end{array}\) & 113.3
113.3 & 105.7 & 4.5 & 4.5 & 4.2 & 42 & 38.6 & \(40 \cdot 0\) & \(49 \cdot 7\) & \(51 \cdot 1\) & \(17 \cdot 2\) & 89 & 30 & \\
\hline DEC. & \(46.4 \quad 43 \cdot 8\) & \(\begin{array}{ll}37 \cdot 4 & 31: 6\end{array}\) & \(28 \cdot 9 \quad 29 \cdot 7\) & \(113 \cdot 3\) & 105.7 & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline 1927 & & & & \(113 \cdot 6\) & & & & & 6.7 & 43.7 & \(41 \cdot 9\) & 55.4 & 54.5 & & 393
571 & 684
827 & \} 580 \\
\hline JAN. & 44.245 .0 & \(\begin{array}{ll}39.5 & 33 \cdot 1\end{array}\) & \(\begin{array}{ll}29 \cdot 6 & 29 \cdot 9 \\ 25.6 & 26 \cdot 4\end{array}\) & 113.6
93.9 & \(100 \cdot 2\) & 3.8 & 4.9 & 6.2 & 6.5 & 41.6 & \(43 \cdot 1\) & \(52 \cdot 9\) & 55.8 & 21.4 & 607 & 836 & \\
\hline B. & 38.2
47.0 & 29.5
35.2 & \(\begin{array}{lll}25.6 & 20.4 \\ 30.9 & 28.1\end{array}\) & 113.5 & \(111 \cdot 1\) & 4.3 & \(5 \cdot 0\) & 7 & \(7 \cdot 3\) & 49.1 & \(47 \cdot 2\) & 62.1 & & \(20.6{ }^{\circ}\) & 635 & 870 & \\
\hline APR. & 41.348 .5 & \(\begin{array}{ll}30.7 & 81.3\end{array}\) & 28.428 .0 & \(100 \cdot 8\) & 103:2 & \(3 \cdot 6\) & 44 & \% & & & 44.2 & 63 & 64.7 & \(20 \cdot 4\) & 650 & 811 & ¢ \\
\hline MAY & \(41.9 \quad 48.5\) & 28.250 .0 & \(\begin{array}{lll}25 \cdot 9 & 25 \cdot 5\end{array}\) & 96.4 & \(99 \cdot 4\) & 4. & \(4 \cdot 9\) & 7 & & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 516 \\
& 48 \cdot 2
\end{aligned}
\] & 56.0 & \(60 \cdot 1\) & \(20.0{ }^{\circ}\) & 607 & 715 & \\
\hline JUNE & ... \(46.9 \quad 47 \cdot 6\) & \(27.0 \quad 31.2\) & \(25.1 \quad 25 \cdot 8\) & & 1049 & & \(4 \cdot 1\) & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

IMPORTS \& EXPORTS-
Declared values of imports (c.i.f.) into U.K., and exp ivigation. end of month.-BOARD OF TRADE JOURNAL. FREDERATION OF Total for 4 weeks ending approximately at end of month.-BOARD issued by the NATIONAL FEDERATHON Output for standard four-week mont
PIG IRON, STEEL INGOTS \& CASTINGSIRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURERS. (excluding warships) commenced during the quarter.-LLOYD'S REGISTER OF HIPBUILDING一

\(\star\) NORMAL SEASONAL CHANGE REMOVED.


TRANSPORT
SHIPPING-ENTERED AND CLEARED
SHIPPING FREIGHTS-
RAILWAY TRAFFICWEIGHT

RECEIPTS
UNEMPLOYMENT
INSURED PERSONS-

Tonnage of British and Foreign vessels entering and leaving British ports with cargoes during month-BOARD OF TRADE MONTHLY ACCOUNTS OF TRADE \& NAVIGATION.
Chamber of Shipping index numbors as published by "The Statist."-PREPARED BY DR. ISSERLIS.
Tonnage of goods carrled on the Railways of Great Britain during the month, excluding free-hauled (Controlled railways before August, 1921.)
Monthly Receipts for goods traffic, excluding cost of collection and delivery,-MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT,

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} \\
\hline & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} \\
\hline & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} \\
\hline & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} \\
\hline & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} \\
\hline & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{4}{*}{}} \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} \\
\hline & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} \\
\hline & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\title{
LONDON \& CAMBRIDGE ECONOMIC SERVICE
} ISSUED IN CO-OPERATION WITH THE HARVARD UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC RESEARCH

\title{
SUPPLEMENT TO MONTHLY BULLETIN
}

\author{
SPECIAL QUARTERLY
} VOLUME V. No. VII.

ISSUE
AUGUST 8th, 1927

\section*{EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.}

> Sir W. H. Beveridge, K.C.B. (Chairman) - . London School of Economics. Professor A. L. Bowley, Sc.D., F.B.A.
> Mr. J. M. Keynes, C.B.
> Mr. D. H. Roberton School of Economics.
> Mr. C. Tennyson, C.m.G.
> Sir Chirles Addis, K.C.M.G. (Hon. Treasurer)

\section*{EDITORIAL COMMITTEE FOR 1927.}
Sir W. H. Beveridge, K.C.B. \(\ldots \ldots\) London School of Economics,
Professor A. L. Bowley (Editor)
Mr. J. M. Keynes, C.B.
Mr. F. Lavington
Mr. H. Dalton \(\ldots \ldots\) London School of Economics.
Mr. T. Gregory \(\ldots \ldots\) Economics Department of University of Cambridge.
G. L. Schwartz (Secretary).

Annual Subscription for the Full Service, \(£ 6\).

For particulars, apply to the Secretary, London © Cambridge Econemic Service, Houghton Street, Aldwych, W.C.2. Telephone: Holborn 5671-5673.

\section*{TABLE OF CONTENTS.}
PAGE
United Kingdom . . . . . 245
Figures published since July 22nd
France .
245
Germany . . . . . . . . . 253
Italy . . . . . . . . . . 259
Russia . . . . . . . . . . 264

\section*{UNITED KINGDOM. \\ Additional Figures published since July 22nd, 1927.}

Stocks and Shares.


Prices.
Silver (bar)-cash per oz. \(26^{\circ}\) Od. Week ending July 30 th.
"Times" Index (Wholesale). Food 149\% 145\% June 30th. July 30th. Materials \(139 \% \quad 141 \%\) Total 142\% 142\%

\section*{Railways.}

Weight carried-
General Merchandise
Fuel
Other Miner.... \(16,660,000\)
Goods Peceipts
Goods Receipts
\(\begin{array}{cc}\text { End June. } & \text { End July. } \\ 200 \% & 200 \% \\ 207 \% & 204 \% \\ 79 \% & 79 \% \\ 127 \% & 127 \%\end{array}\)

July.
\(16,300,000\)
£34,900,000
96\% Week ending July 30th.
3.69\%
\(4 \cdot 33 \%\)
\(4 \frac{1}{2} \%\) on April 21st.

Exchanges.


\section*{Unemployment.}

Numbers on the Live Register, together with Part-time
Workers not actually employed on the dates mentioned.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{Males.} & & Gt. Britain. \\
\hline 1927 & Jan. & 3 rd & \(\ldots\) & \(\ldots\) & ... & 1,195,900 \\
\hline ,, & July & 4th & \(\ldots\) & \(\ldots\) & ... & 875,000 \\
\hline & ,, & 11th & ... & ... & ... & 861,200 \\
\hline & , & 18th & \(\ldots\) & \(\ldots\) & ... & 868,700 \\
\hline & & 25th & ... & ... & ... & 849,100 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Males
\[
\ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad 1,195,900
\]

May, 1927.
Tons 5,610,000
16,660,000
\(6,400,000\)
\(£ 9,540,000\)

\section*{FRANCE.}

Information communicated by M. LUCIEN MARCH, Directeur Honoraire de la Statistique Générale de la France.
\[
\text { July } 25,1927 .
\]

SINCE the end of last year, monetary stability has been assured, thanks firstly to confidence in financial rehabilitation, which brought about the return of capital from abroad and the influx of other foreign capital in the form of foreign currency, and secondly to the purchase of this foreign currency by the Bank of France.

During the early months of the year the bank placed this currency at the disposal of the public as required, at a fixed price only slightly above purchase price. There resulted a great opportunity for speculators who could sell these currencies against francs in view of a rise and yet cover themselves against a fall. Thus exchange operations between London and Paris gave rise to increasing backward-

\section*{France]}
ation, a sign of active speculation in futures. As a result the bank suspended its original measure in order to avoid too great an accumulation of foreign currency. The effect of the step was only temporary, the expansion in the stock of currency soon recurring. However, in July there was a perceptible slackening as shown by the following table of Bank of France accounts.

Fund, which issues state bonds to capitalists seeking temporary productive investment. Remembering that the Bank of France gives no interest to depositors, the Treasury under 2 per cent. on large sight deposits, and that interest on two year treasury bonds has been reduced from 6 to \(4 \frac{1}{2}\) per cent., the present weakness of sight or short term interest rates is obvious, while long term securities, State

EXTRACTS FROM BANK OF FRANCE RETURNS.
000 Mn . Francs.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Date. & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Gold and Silver: (gold value) \\
Liquid \\
Not Liquid
\end{tabular}} & Advances to State & Portfolio. & Misc.Assets, foreign curvency etc. & Notes in Circulation & Current Account Balances & Change Misscell & Accounts Current \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Dec. 30th 1926 \\
Jan. 27th 1927 \\
Mar. 3id 1927 \\
Mar. 31st 1927 \\
Apr. 28th 1927 \\
May 27th 1927 \\
July 21st 1927
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 4 \cdot 49 \\
& 4 \cdot 49 \\
& 4 \cdot 49 \\
& 4 \cdot 49 *
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 5.97 \\
& 5.89 \\
& 5.89 \\
& 5.89
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1 \cdot 40 \\
& 1 \cdot 40 \\
& 1 \cdot 40 \\
& 1 \cdot 40
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 36 \cdot 2 \\
& 32 \cdot 75 \\
& 29 \cdot 70 \\
& 28 \cdot 35 \\
& 29 \cdot 50 \\
& 26.80 \\
& 27 \cdot 05 \\
& 26 \cdot 45
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 4.44 \\
& 3 \cdot 59 \\
& 3 \cdot 67 \\
& 3 \cdot 40 \\
& 3 \cdot 02 \\
& 2 \cdot 19 \\
& 2 \cdot 49 \\
& 1 \cdot 33
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
5 \cdot 01 \\
7.23 \\
8.89 \\
11.10 \\
12.53 \\
19.02 \\
22.32 \\
24.18
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 52 \cdot 91 \\
& 52 \cdot 17 \\
& 5246 \\
& 52 \cdot 84 \\
& 52 \cdot 21 \\
& 52 \cdot 33 \\
& 52 \cdot 79 \\
& 53 \cdot 13
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
5.89 \\
597 \\
3.38 \\
3.84 \\
6.99 \\
10.26 \\
12.38 \\
14.82
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& -2.21 \\
& -1.66 \\
& -2.22 \\
& -1.42 \\
& -6.49 \\
& -3.30 \\
& -1.86
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& -72 \\
& -2 \cdot 59 \\
& =.46 \\
& -3 \cdot 16 \\
& -3.27 \\
& -2.12 \\
& -2.44
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline \multicolumn{11}{|c|}{*Plus about 45 milliards of gold francs purchased.} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

During the first quarter of 1927 the item including foreign currency rose by 6 milliards, and by over II milliards in the second quarter; the balance of deposits on current account which fell in the first quarter rose \(8 \frac{1}{2}\) milliards in the second.

At the present time, available appreciated currency exceeds \(\$ 750 \mathrm{Mn}\). In the second quarter a large part of the bank notes remitted to holders of currency (or their committants) returned to the bank via current accounts. Another large part went into Treasury deposits, also on current account, and the Treasury has transferred them to the bank to reduce its debt; advances to the State have thus been reduced \(1 \frac{1}{2}\) milliard francs during the second quarter. The contraction in the portfolio of commercial bills, plus these increases in current accounts, together almost balance the increase in foreign currency, and the note issue has hardly changed.

The chief current account at the Bank of France is that of the Sinking
funds or good fixed interest shares command at least \(6 \frac{1}{2}\) per cent. The weakness of short term rates, especially contango rate, is attributable to the cessation of the issue of short term treasury bonds. To absorb part of this floating capital and also to reduce sight deposits at the Treasury the Government has issued a loan, at 460 francs for bonds redeemable in 50 years at 500 francs, and bearing interest at 30 francs per annum. Apart from the premium at redemption the investment yields a little over \(6 \frac{1}{2}\) per cent., whilst, as already stated, 2 per cent. or less is obtained on short money.

At the beginning of the second quarter of the year a loan had already been launched for the conversion of various types of short term debt maturing in the next few years. This loan resulted in the conversion of over 15 milliard francs (representing more than \(\frac{5}{6}\) of such securities) into 6 per cent. rentes redeemable in 50 years with a premium of 50 per cent. without the additional interest disturbing budgetary equilibrium.


It is probable that the present loan will produce equally advantageous results, so that these operations will have greatly strengthened the State's financial position. Further, revenue in 1926 exceeded budget estimates to a remarkable extent, which has made it possible to increase the remuneration of officials and pensions and to reduce the divergence between the previous scales and the cost of living.

The taxes imposed a year ago and the intervening rise in prices also broughtabout greatly increased receipts in the first half of 1927 as compared with the same period of 1926. Lastly, the sinking fund has accumulated nearly 3 milliards this year.

In view of these improvements in State finances, the industrial and commercial situation hardly appears in as favourable a light, but it may be affirmed that it is no brighter in other countries on account of the fall in prices.

Since April shares have declined on the stock exchange, following the decline in orders from abroad. This fall in orders
is chiefly due to difficulties in certain foreign centres, and at the end of the second quarter and the beginning of July political uncertainty was a hindrance to investment. Since then an era of tranquillity has opened, purchases have increased and prices of shares are rising appreciably; this movement has some appearance of continuing, although the holiday period has begun.

The Stock Exchange tax revenue indicates a reduction in business in the second quarter by nearly one-third from April to June. Similarly, Paris bank clearings and Bank of France current accounts (Paris) were falling until the end of the quarter. There has therefore been a decline in activity which is responsible for the contemporary fall in quotations, at any rate in the case of variable dividend securities. The recovery which occurred in July was greatest in banking shares and various internationals. Metals which had risen rapidly in the first quarter of the year


FINANCE.
Value of Stocks and Shares - Index numbers for end of month till February, 1923, subsequently for 15 th of month.
Clearing House Returns.-
Total clearings during the month at the Bankers' Clearing Houre of Paris,
Exchanges.
PRICES.
Wholesale. -
Retail.
Monthly average of daily rates in Paris. (In 1919, mean of monthly maximum and minimum.) Middle of month (last Friday until 1923) except Debits and Credits, which are based upon daily averages.

Index calculated by the Statis 'ique Générale de la France for 45 commodities at the end of the month. Index for Paris calculated (1) for 13 commodities by the Statistique Générale during the month, giving each commodity a weight corresconding to the consumpticn of a family of four persons; (2) for all expenses of a working-class home according to the Paris Commission on the Cost of Living.

* From January, 1922, Import figures are based upon declared values. Export figures are based upon 1919 official prices until May, 1922 , then 1921 official prices. Since July, 1922, an estimate has been made in all cases allowing for increased price Average of two months. \(\S\) Includes grain received earlier in the year.

\section*{TRAKSPORT}

\footnotetext{
Shipping. - Tonnage of ships of all nationalities entered and cleared (with cargoes) during the month.
}

EMPL Trucks-Daily average number loaded on all the principal railways (including State railways but not including those in Alsace-Lorraine

\section*{France」}
fell with the rest in the second and have have not yet begun to recover in earnest.

New capital issues have also been greater but are still largely composed of additions to the capital of existing companies.

Compared with last year, the volume of Stock Exchange business since January seems to have been nearly the same, while prices in general have been higher.

The chief movements in the Bank of France accounts have been discussed above. The continuous fall in advances should be observed; also the ratio of the volume of current account business to the balance fell abnormally during the first half year, since the bulk of the deposits are not private deposits. As seen above they include the deposits of the Sinking Fund which do not entail frequent movement of funds.

In spite of the stabilisation of the appreciated currencies since the beginning of the year foreign trade has hardly been affected.

The tonnage of ships entering and leaving port is rather greater than a year ago; coal freight rates are little changed. The weight of imported merchandise (special trade \(\dagger\) ) has been greater this year than last, and varied very little in the past two quarters. The weight of exports in the half year was greater than in I926, and the monthly movement has been satisfactory. The same is true of imported raw materials and exported manufactures only. Values stand in a different relation to last year, but that is due to fall in price and to the uncertainty in the valuations.

*Special Trade, i,e,, excluding re-exports.
\(\dagger\) i.e. excluding re-exports.

There has been an increase of over II per cent. in exports and imports. The poor harvest in 1926 necessitated an important increase in cereal imports this year. The trade in raw materials was more active this year than last. Imports of manufactures have decreased, exports increased, which shows that the productive activity of the country has not been checked.

Values, less reliable owing to rapid price changes, show a lower figure for imports, a higher figure for total exports, though manufactures alone have fallen.

VALUE OF IMPORTS* AND EXPORTS.*
First 6 months. Mn. francs.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{Imports.} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{Exports.} \\
\hline & 1926. & 1927. & 1926. & 1927. \\
\hline Food & 5219 & 7333 & 2200 & 2425 \\
\hline Materials... & 20355 & 16898 & 7576 & 8405 \\
\hline Manufactures & \[
3844
\] & 2887 & \[
16977
\] & 16122 \\
\hline Total & 29418 & 27118 & 26753 & 26952 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
*Special Trade, i.e., excluding re-exports.
VALUE PER TONNE IN FRANCS.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{Imports.} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{Exports.} \\
\hline Food ... & 2150 & 2110 & 3040 & 4050 \\
\hline Materials ... & 1030 & 800 & 580 & 550 \\
\hline Manufactures & 5150 & 4400 & 7640 & 6310 \\
\hline Total ... & 1250 & 1050 & 1670 & 1470 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

According to the official estimates, the value of imports had fallen from 29.4 milliards to \(27^{\circ} \mathrm{I}\), while that of exports had risen from 26.7 to 26.9 . On the other hand, according to the general index of wholesale prices, the fall in internal prices from one year to the other may be estimated at about 5 per cent., the fall in the dollar being much greater (about I3 per cent.).

The above results indicate that the fall in average import values seems to have slightly exceeded that in the exchange, whereas in exports it was slightly below. For manufactures the fall was rather greater in exports than in imports. The advance in exports therefore appears to have been achieved at the expense of
serious sacrifices. The increase in the total value of food exports corresponds to the increased price of such articles.
- During the first half of ig26 the excess of imports reached 2.7 milliard francs, according to the official estimates, and did not amount to more than 0.2 milliard in 1927. But as the first quarter of this year showed an excess of exports, the net result in the second quarter was unfavourable by nearly a milliard. (Compared with May, imports weakened and exports improved in June, so the balance may be reversed again soon.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
6 months. \\
IMPORTS.
\end{tabular} & & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 1926 \quad 1927 \\
& 000 \text { tonnes. }
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline Textile materials & ... & 565 & 525 \\
\hline Raw hides ... & ... & 49 & 24 \\
\hline Rubber .. & ... & 26 & 22 \\
\hline Petroleum ... & ... & 1102 & 999 \\
\hline Base metals (not iron) & ... & 1155 & 91
13,830 \\
\hline Coal ... ... ... & ... & 11,916 & \(\begin{array}{r}13,830 \\ \hline 889\end{array}\) \\
\hline Timber \({ }^{\text {Building materials ... }}\) & \(\ldots\) & 639
1265 & 889
1516 \\
\hline Building materials ... & ... & 1265
257 & 1516
178 \\
\hline Paper pulp
Oilseeds, etc. & \(\ldots\) & 537 & 178 \\
\hline Exports. & & & \\
\hline Pig iron, iron and steel & ... & 1858 & 2640 \\
\hline Raw hides ... & \(\ldots\) & 13 & 26 \\
\hline Wool ... . & ... & 25 & 32 \\
\hline Ores ... & \(\ldots\) & 5309 & 7346 \\
\hline Coal ... & & 2642 & 2270 \\
\hline Timber & & 1186 & 950 \\
\hline Building Material ... & ... & 842 & 932 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Imports of coal, wood, and building materials have increased, also exports of iron ore, pig iron, and steel.

Corn imports which were only IIo,000 tonnes in the first half of 1926, rose to I, 100,000 in 1927 after the short harvest, and this deficit accounts for the adverse trade balance, which would otherwise have been favourable.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline 6 months. & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\({ }^{1926} 000\) tonnes 1927}} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Imports} & \\
\hline Ammonium Sulphate ... & 114 & 79 \\
\hline Machinery \& metal goods ... & 114 & 82 \\
\hline Yarns \& tissues ... ... & 30
12 & 26 \\
\hline Paper, etc.... & 100 & 77 \\
\hline Exports & & \\
\hline Yarns \& Tissues ... & 80 & 106 \\
\hline Dressed skins ... . & 11 & 13 \\
\hline Paper ... ... ... .. & 30 & 32 \\
\hline Chemicals ... ... & 1277 & 1416 \\
\hline Machinery \& metal goods ... & 446 & 584 \\
\hline Motor cars, carriages ... & 62 & 65 \\
\hline Rubber goods ... & 15 & 20
16 \\
\hline Parcel Post ... ... & 20 & 16 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

In the above table all the imports have fallen while most of the exports have risen.

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Imports Mn. Franes.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Exports Mn. Francs.} \\
\hline 6 months & 1926 & 1927 & 1926 & 1927 \\
\hline Great Britain & 3528 & 3158 & 4847 & 5213 \\
\hline Germany & 2017 & 2229 & 1552 & 2883 \\
\hline Holland & 849 & 981 & 846 & 914 \\
\hline Belgium, Luxemburg & 2075 & 1916 & 4494 & 3749 \\
\hline Switzerland . & 491 & 388 & 1738 & 1540 \\
\hline Italy & 1185 & 719 & 1431 & 1100 \\
\hline Spain ... & 535 & 796 & 816 & 832 \\
\hline United States... & 3930 & 3681 & 1633 & 1701 \\
\hline Brazil ... & 816 & 517 & 271 & 283 \\
\hline Argentina & 975 & 1177 & 601 & 625 \\
\hline Other foreign countries & 9789 & 8568 & 4586 & 4191 \\
\hline Total & 26190 & 24130 & 22815 & 23031 \\
\hline Algeria, Colonies, Protectorates... & 3228 & 2999 & 3938 & 3921 \\
\hline Total & 30418 & 27118 & 26754 & 26952 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Imports from Great Britain have decreased, exports thereto and to Germany and certain other areas have increased. With Belgium and Italy both imports and exports have fallen, no doubtbecause of various difficulties in these countries attributable to different causes.

Wholesale prices have shown the same trend since March. At the beginning of the year the general index had increased; it afterwards fell, but the two components moved in opposite ways. While raw materials fell from March to May foodstuffs continued to rise, and only began to fall in May ; on the other hand from May to June the materials index rose, so that the fall in the general index in that period results from a still greater fall in the food index, a fall which is notsurprising at this time of year. The slight increase in the materials index in June was due to textiles.

As seen from the table on p. 252 the rise in prices was general until July, 1926; then from the third quarter of 1926 to the second quarter of 1927 most of the items fell, especially cotton, wool, silk, vegetable oils, rubber. Wholesale prices of coal and meat were nearly at the same level for these two quarters, but the former was rising until the end of the year and fell subsequently.


Internal trade is satisfactory in spite of difficulties created by increased taxes and reduced prices. In the provincial branches of the Bank of France current account business has been growing since the beginning of the year, when it already exceeded last year's figure.

The reduction in the portfolio of the Bank of France since the end of last year is due to the Bank's restriction of discount operations in order to meet purchases of foreign currencies without increasing the circulation. The turnover tax indicates greater activity than last year, after allowing for changed rates. The volume of postal cheque business has also increased. But railway receipts seem to be less than last year (allowing for changes) and the daily wagon loading is less. Receipts have been improving since the beginning of the year.

Coal and iron ore output were much greater in the first half of 1927 than 1926. Pig-iron and steel production has been maintained with difficulty and tends to fall. The number of furnaces in blast which rose to 156 on January ist, 1927, fell to 143 on June ist. The cotton position is less favourable than last year. Production is lower and stocks greater.

Also the activity of the woollen industry and the silk industry is not so great, judging by outward indications. The general index of production calculated by the Statistique générale de la France is also falling. Thus commerce just sustains its activity, while the manufacturing industries maintain their output with difficulty. Nevertheless, since the beginning of the year, unemployment has tended to improve, but arrivals of foreign workers have decreased.

The apparent consumption of coal is greater than in 1926, although insufficient to reduce stocks. That of petroleum has fallen, while there is little change in cotton and wool.

Retail prices have shown a slight downward tendency since the beginning of the year. The cost of living index which only ceased to rise in the last quarter of 1926 , fell in the first quarter of 1927 but remained stationary in the second.

Savings bank deposits have considerably increased since January, largely owing to the reduction in interest rates paid by the State and banks other than savings banks for sight deposits.

\section*{GERMANY.}

Information communicated by Dr. MORITZ ELSAS (Frankfurt), in consultation with Professor LOTZ (Munich) and Professor von SCHULZE-GAEVERNITZ (Freiburg)

REVIEW OF FIRST HALF-YEAR OF 1927.


THE first half of 1927 was characterised by a strong upward movement in the economic cycle which was clearly reflected in the development of production and of consumption. Nevertheless, there were already signs of strain in the second quarter which make it uncertain whether we can count upon uninterrupted progress in the second half of the year. The weakness of the position is primarily due to the fact that the improvement in the economic situation was largely brought about by the influx of borrowed money lent to German industry from abroad-most of it last year-and that a part of this money only represents short term loans. The shortage of capital in Germany, of which there would be much more acute signs if it were allowed full manifestion, coincides with an adverse trade balance (due chiefly to the very improvement itself) and also with heavy reparation payments. In these circumstances it is easily understood that anxiety about excessive indebtedness (without which, however, as things are, the im-
provement in industry would have been quite inconceivable) may easily lead to economic and political measures which, to say the least, could not be regarded as conducive to further improvement. Such restrictive measures are therefore opposed by those who prefer good business conditions, even at the cost of borrowing, to a state of depression with all the consequences of the resultant unemployment.

The year opened with extremely easy conditions in the money market which brought about a reduction of the Bank Rate from 6 to \(5 \%\) in January. But this abundance of money had already disappeared by April and in the second quarter there was an increasing hardening of the money market which finally compelled the raising of the Bank Rate to \(6 \%\), without, however, restoring the former ease. Long term loans especially monthly money and mortgage loans, although usually obtainable, were very scarce and dear in the second quarter.

The rapid change in the money market is most clearly reflected by the changes

Germany]
FINANCE, PRICES and WAGES.

| Including Redemption Loan and New 1927 Loan.
* Jan., \(1914=1\).
** New Index

NOTES AND SOURCES.

\footnotetext{
INANCE
Share Index
Capital Issues.
Reichsbank-Clearings
Outside Deposits
Note Circulation
Floating Debt.
New York Exchange
Short Money Index
Index Numbers for middle of month, Wirtschaft und Statistik
Wirtschaft und Statistik,
Wirtschaft und Statistik.
Second week of Statistik
Second week of month.
End of month.
1st of month. Wirtschaft und Statistik
Average of 3 months' rate, daily rate, deposit rate and Reichsbank rate, on first of month.
}


\section*{Germany]}
in the private discount rate which finished up in June only slightly below the official rate. It is not unlikely, therefore, that the Reichsbank rate may again be raised in the near future. The explanation of the comparatively rapid reversal of conditions in the money market is on the one side the difficulties placed in the way of foreign loans, and on the other side the increasing requirements occasioned by the favourable economic development. In addition, at the beginning of the year the prevailing ease led to incorrect judgments of monetary conditions and of the reaction between interest rates and the influx of capital. The fact, for example, that an internal loan of 500 Mn . was issued at a rate of only \(5 \%\) (at 92) shows that misconceptions had been made as to the extent of capital formation in Germany; on the other hand the increase in the Bank Rate in the second quarter did rot take place soon enough.

In May, disturbances in the foreign exchange market manifested themselves and the \(£\) and \(\$\) rose at times above the gold points. In the first half year the Reichsbank lost over a milliard marks of its foreign exchange holding. Of this amount, IIf Mn . was claimed by the Reparations Agent for the purpose of cash transfers, and the huge remainder is explained by the continued adverse trade balance, and also perhaps by investments in foreign bourses, especially in the countries with unstable currencies. The disturbances in the money and in the foreign exchange market show, firstly, that the provision of capital in Germany was insufficient to finance without friction a business revival; secondly, that the rate of interest was not high enough to attract sufficient foreign capital. The result was seen in the heavy presentation of bills at the Reichsbank with an average period of currency greater than last year and almost up to the pre-war average.

The note issue of the Reichsbank showed a decline. It is still above the legal requirement, but it does not exceed the cover required if the Renten-
bank notes still in circulation, which although not legally yet actually should be taken into consideration, are counted in with the Reichsbank notes. The national debt was increased during the first half-year by the internal loan and also by the conversion of the pre-war debt and the war loans into redeemable debt.

On the Bourse there was an almost uninterrupted upward movement in the first four months in the year. When in the middle of May the large banks abruptly announced the curtailment of carry-over money, there was a heavy fall in prices. Although the method of announcement intensified the break in prices the grounds for a set-back were already present, since the prices and the yield of shares were in very bad relation. The brusque application of this measure was all the more deplorable because the losses incurred have frightened the small capitalist from the market and with the prevailing shortage of capital it is of the greatest importance for industry that the circle of savers interested in the creation of capital should be as wide as possible.

By the middle of the year there was a certain recovery, but prices did not reach former levels. The public has been too much intimidated by the action of the banks, and in spite of many endeavours it could not be persuaded to recommit itself.

New capital issues and increases which were large in the first quarter, especially in January and March, declined again in the following months, and in view of the events on the Bourse and the hardening of the money market, the prospects for the future placing of new issues at home are, to say the least, poor. At the same time a reaction has occurred on the American capital market which will hamper the sale of foreign, and in particular of German, securities there.

Commodity prices showed no important change in the general level during the first half-year and had only a slight tendency upwards. A small decline in
foodstuffis was offset by a rise in the prices of materials and manufactures. With regard to industrial prices the rise was for consumption goods, whilst the prices of production goods remained constant. Although, contrary to expectation, the rationalisation of German industry has not led to a decline in the price of materials, because of the cartel price agreements, yet the upward swing of the business cycle has not resulted in any significant increase in prices, as was usually the case in former times. Most important of all, the increase in coal prices contemplated by the Syndicate has, so far, been prevented, since starting from this important raw material we should have had a chain of price increases. The cost of living rose during the first half-year, mainly through the increase in rents.

The revival in industry is demonstrated by the development of pig-iron output. In every month of this year the average of 1913 ( 910,000 tons) has been exceeded. Rationalisation shows to the greatest effect in the production of pigiron; the output per day has continually increased, whilst the number of workers has remained almost constant. Similar conditions prevail in steel production. The figures for the average daily output and the average monthly output per worker are as follows:

* To be confirmed next month.

The output of coal shows a slight decline since April, which is easily explained by the previous abnormal increase resulting from the English strike and by the seasonal decline in domestic consumption. Coal
stocks at the pit-head have increased since March. In the potash industry sales were considerable at the beginning of the year, with a sharp decline in April and May and a recovery in June. Nearly all other industries show good business, particularly chemicals, and exceptionally so for the electrical industry. The textile and automobile trades were also well employed in the first six months. The automobile industry seems better equipped now to meet competition from foreign factories. The revival has also extended to engineering and the waggon industry has again been better occupied as a result of new orders from the State railways.

The building trade shows record figures of plans for the erection of houses and buildings for other purposes. It should be noted that the building of houses nowadays is almost exclusively dependent upon public resources.

The agricultural situation has also improved. The harvest prospects are regarded as on the average good, especially if the present warm weather continues.

External trade for the first six months produced an adverse balance of \(2,097 \mathrm{Mn}\). Marks, and for merchandise alone (excluding bullion) I,965 Mn. Marks. Although the Economic Conference held at Geneva in May declared for the removal of international restrictions as the first condition of the revival of Europe, the effect on the actual economic policy of the leading states is unfortunately not yet to be seen.

Employment has progressively improved from month to month. In the middie of June the number of totally unemployed was only 598,000 , compared with \(1,827,000\) in January. The Trade Union unemployment figure on June ist was 7 per cent., and for short time 2.9 per cent., compared with \(18 \cdot 1\) per cent. and 18.2 per cent. a year before. It is particularly noticeable that the loss of working days through strikes has considerably decreased.

\section*{Germany]}

Wages have risen during the past halfyear. Compared with January, real wages have increased by 4 per cent. for skilled and 5 per cent. for unskilled workers. The welfare of the masses has thereby improved, and this is evidenced by the increase in the consumption of meat, which is almost up to the pre-war level.

\section*{RECENT MOVEMENTS.}

The money market showed a surprising failure to ease in the first weeks of July. Rates for daily and monthly money remained high, but on the other hand foreign exchange rates eased in connection with the loans from abroad concluded in the last few weeks. The Reichsbank return for July 7 th already showed signs of ease: the bill holding declined by 177 Mn . and the note circulation by 136 Mn . The note cover in gold alone increased to 49 per cent. and in gold and foreign currency to \(5^{1}\) per cent. By the middle of July it had increased to 54 per cent., and to 56 per cent. in the third week as a result of the decline in the note circulation.

In spite of dear money share prices again improved around the mid-month, although the public took little part in the movement. It would seem that the available supply of securities is comparatively well placed, so that it is not difficult to drive up prices. In view of the monetary
situation it must be doubted if the upward movement can last and it should always be reckoned that the efforts of the Reichsbank to procure greater liquidity of the banks leads to measures which must hamper business on the Bourse.

Wholesale prices showed a slight decline at the middle of July, due especially to foodstuffs, since prices of industrial materials and manufactures slightly hardened.

The favourable situation in the large industries continues. Coal and coke output again increased at the beginning of July. Pig-iron production in June showed a small decrease on May. Railway freight traffic is maintained at a high level. The Reichsbank Clearings for June and the postal cheque turnover reflect the revival in industry.

The unemployment figure for July ist showed a further decline. The number of totally unemployed (not reckoning, however, those on emergency relief), amounted to 541 ,000 (430,000 males and ini,ooo females). The figure for the middle of July showed a further reduction to 493,000 . The situation in the employment market must be regarded as very satisfactory. In many branches there is temporary shortage of skilled hands. Of course the seasonal factor is very favourable in July, since building and agriculture require a large amount of labour.

\section*{ITALY.}

Information communicated by Professor C. OTTOLENGHI, of the Royal University of Turin.
THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1927.


August ist, 1927.

THE action of the State and the financial organisations in respect of the revaluation of the lira and the decline in economic activity have been the predominating factors in the second quarter, paving the way for a downward movement in commodity prices and securities. Under these circumstances the condition of the Treasury accounts and those of the Bank of Italy assume greater importance. The returns for June 30th, I927, confirm the strength of the State finances. They closed with an active balance of 405 Mn ., subject to further revisions which may increase this figure. Effective receipts, ordinary and extraordinary, amounted to \(20,270 \mathrm{Mn}\). and payments to \(19,526 \mathrm{Mn}\)., giving a surplus of 733 Mn .

The Bank of Italy has increased its financial strength. Whilst on August 3Ist, I926, gold reserves were 1947 Mn., on June 3oth, I927, they were 2866 Mn ., an increase of 919 Mn . gold lire ; and as the circulation has continued decreasing, Bank of Italy notes have appreciated considerably in value.

One social and political move of the Government and its effect on the economic position should be mentionednamely, the legal decree of June I6th which aimed at establishing the principle that house-rent, which in some cases had risen enormously, ought to be fixed at four times the pre-war rate. This was an adjustment intended to benefit the poorer and middle classes, and contributed at the same time towards the revaluation of the lira.

Italy]



\footnotetext{
xx Three types selected from data supplied by the Milan Chamber of Commerce.
}

Exchanges.-The situation in the second quarter was rather interesting; the following table shows the great improvement in the lira from March to June.
\begin{tabular}{lccccccccc} 
\% of Par. & Feb. & & Mar. & & Apr. & & & May & \\
June \\
Dollar & ... & 444 & \(\ldots\) & 425 & \(\ldots\) & 383 & \(\ldots\) & 354 & \(\ldots\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

There was thus a great and rapid rise ; the sterling index was 343 in June 1927 and 523 in the corresponding month of 1926, which gives some idea of the change in the monetary situation and its repercussion over the whole economic field. This revaluation was determined by the Government, which by dissuasive action and technical measures has been able to procure capital resources, not only to defend the lira from immediate attacks but to ensure a secure hold for the future.

Then, as we shall see presently, speculation in June favoured revaluation to an excessive extent, and the Government took precautions to check a revaluation which, just because it was excessive, might have endangered the national economy.

Industrial Shares.-In contrast with the revaluation of the lira stands the depreciation of shares:
Monthly
Indices \(\left\{\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { 1st Qr. 1927 } & & \text { 2nd Qr. '27 } & & \text { 2nd Qr. '26 } \\ 204 & \ldots & 199 & \ldots & 275 \\ 218 & \ldots & 182 & \ldots & 249 \\ 206 & \ldots & 161 & \ldots & 238\end{array}\right.\)

Whilst in the first quarter the level was fairly steady, in the second there was a rapid continuous decrease, the June index being nearly 40 points below April and 77 below June 1926. And this decrease, though relating in fact to industrials, may be considered as an approximate measure of the fall in all classes of shares. What was the cause of this fall? In the same way as the prices of commodities fell with the rise in purchasing power of the lira, stock exchange prices fell also, but whilst commodity prices fell to \(4 \frac{1}{2}\) times the pre-war level, the index of industrials fell to a level only a little above the pre-war. This final disproportion is then not so much due to the revaluation as to the industrial crisis which is affecting the country and which appears to be
greater than in reality through a momentary lack of confidence of stock exchange operators.

Wholesale Prices.-A definite fall began in the first quarter, and we have previously noted the great change in the situation compared with the first quarter of 1926. In the second quarter the fall was much greater than in the first. The great differences in the second quarters of 1926 and I927 are seen below.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{1926.} & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{PRICE INDICES} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Cotton Yarn.} \\
\hline & Grain. & Coal. & Iron and metal products & Raw Wool & \\
\hline April .... & 742 & 525 & 525 & 866 & 756 \\
\hline May ... & 778 & 626 & 530 & 797 & 769 \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { June } . . . . \\
& 1927 .
\end{aligned}
\] & 822 & 671 & 536 & 825 & 750 \\
\hline April .... & 514 & 449 & 416 & 794 & \\
\hline May .. & 553 & 405 & 423 & 654 & 456 \\
\hline June ... & 449 & 377 & 406 & 473 & 429 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The table illustrates the disturbed situation of Italian industry; but with regard to raw materials, where large stocks bought at high prices prices do not exist, the new low prices should favour greater activity in the future by stimulating consumption previously checked by high prices. Coal prices were less than four times pre-war. Cotton yarn also touched a minimum-429 as against 750 last year. Also the price of wool is noteworthy, not so much for the actual level as for the great decrease in the second quarter, when the index fell from 794 to 473 in June, whilst in 1926 it was at 825 .

External Trade.- In the first quarter the value of imports was about 6, ioo Mn., more than half a milliard less than the year before, whilst exports were under ioo Mn. less. In the second quarter there was a much greater fall in both imports and exports.
\begin{tabular}{lccccccc} 
& \multicolumn{5}{c}{ Imports. } & \multicolumn{3}{c}{ Exports. } \\
Mn. lire & & & 1926 & 1927 & & 1926 & 1927 \\
April & \(\ldots\) & \(\ldots\) & 2459 & 1920 & \(\ldots\) & 1427 & 1336 \\
May \(\ldots\) & \(\ldots\) & \(\ldots\) & 2473 & 1828 & \(\ldots\) & 1326 & 1285 \\
June & \(\ldots\) & \(\ldots\) & 2689 & \(1985^{*}\) & \(\ldots\) & 1700 & \(1430^{*}\) \\
& & \multicolumn{5}{c}{ *Provisional. } & \\
&
\end{tabular}

During the first six months imports a mounted to \(11,902 \mathrm{Mn}\). lire, a decrease of \(2,324 \mathrm{Mn}\). as compared with 1926. In
the same period exports were worth 7,989 Mn., or 496 Mn . less than in I926. Even allowing for the fall in prices it would appear that external trade was less than in the early months of I926, in quantity as well as in value.

Although from the point of view of trade activity the above data are unfavourable, from the point of view of revaluation of the lira there has been the diminution in the adverse trade balance from \(5,75 \mathrm{I}\) to \(3,923 \mathrm{Mn}\). (half-years).

Let us consider the chief articles (details available for five months only). The determining factor in the reduction of imports was raw cotton ( 868 Mn . lire against I,532 Mn. in I926), though the fall was mainly due to fall in price, for the quantity was only 100,000 quintals less. The decline, although proportionately much less, shows in other imports. On the other hand, two particular imports increased--grain I,882 Mn. against I,675 in I926, in spite of the fall in price, which illustrates the continued need for external supplies, and coal \(1,063 \mathrm{Mn}\). instead of 853 Mn ., in spite of a great fall in prices in this case also, which demonstrates the compelling need of Italian industry.

The chief exports also fell: those of raw silk were worth 627 Mn . in the first five months of 1927, and S9I Mn. in I926, and cotton tissues 514 Mn . lire instead of 730. But oranges and tangerines were worth 349 Mn . instead of 292, motor cars 301 Mn . instead of 288 , and artificial silk 258 instead of 165.

Other Indications.-The Bank of Italy circulation was \(14,2 \mathrm{I} 4 \mathrm{Mn}\). at the end of January, and 13,892 at the end of June. New capital issues remain at their lowest levels; in the second quarter they amounted to \(46,4 \mathrm{I}, 52 \mathrm{Mn}\)., whilst in the
corresponding period of I926 they were 66, 47, and Igo Mn.

In the second quarter unemployment decreased, but was still at a level much higher than a year earlier (216,000 at the beginning of June, \(1927,98,000\) in I926).

The cost of living as estimated for Milan and Turin is following the movement of wholesale prices, but slowly and with a long lag.

\section*{JULY.}

In July the downward movement of the exchanges and securities was checked.

We pointed out last month that the fall in the exchanges was so rapid and so great that it could not fail to provoke a reaction, and through government action and inherent circumstances the dollar and sterling rates, which averaged 87.18 and 17.9 I lire in June, rose to 89 and 18.33 in July, the increase occurring early in the month, to be followed by stability. The index of industrial shares, which fell to a minimum in June, recovercd to 164 in July; though a small increase it was nevertheless important, since it was common to all the groups. The check to the revaluation of the lira had some influence on this and also the fall in interest rates. Stock Exchange activity was on a reduced scale, but the reports from several centres that the frequent and rather heavy selling has for the time being ceased, may indicate that the lowest level has been reached. Wholesale prices continue their fall, though in different proportions for food and materials. The materials index, which had fallen to 430 in June, could not logically continue its fall at its previous rate, and steadied at 425 , but the index for foods which was still at a high level (596) in June continued to fall to a greater extent, closing at 577.

\section*{RUSSIA.}

Information communicated by the Institute of Conjuncture, Moscow, under the direction of Professors N. KONDRATIEFF and M. V. IGNATIEFF. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF U.S.S.R. IN THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1927.

THE first quarter of 1927 was characterised by stability of money circulation and a favourable financial situation in industry and credit institutions along with a slackening of trade and a seasonal diminution of purchases of agricultural products. The second quarter of 1927 has witnessed some changes in almost all branches of business.

Prices.-The general level of industrial prices fell during the second quarter, wholesale and retail by 2.3 and 2.0 per cent. respectively. In the first quarter the wholesale index was stable and that of retail diminished by 2.4 per cent., thanks to measures designed to reduce the prices of industrial commodities. At the same time the prices of agricultural products rose, in particular the index of private retail prices rose \(6 \cdot 2\) per cent. (in the preceding quarter it increased by 3.4 per cent.).

Money Circulation, Credit and Banking.-The amount of money in circulation rose considerably, especially in May and June. The total amount issued in the second quarter was 128.6 Mn. Rbs.; thus the currency increased by io per cent., whereas during the first quarter the amount of paper money in circulation diminished by 5 per cent. However, the considerable emission of the second quarter did not affect the purchasing power of chervonetz, which rose \(2^{\circ}\) o per cent., according to the retail index and 2:3 per cent., according to the wholesale index. The loans and discounts of the State and four Moscow Joint-Stock Banks in the period under review rose \(13^{\circ}\) o per cent. (as against the rise of 2.0 per cent. for the preceding quarter), whereas deposits diminished by 3.0 per cent. (in the preceding quarter they rose \(4^{\circ} \mathrm{O}\) per cent).

Trade and Industry.-The general index of the volume of purchases of
agricultural products for the period under review showed the usual reduction at the end of the collecting campaign. The total figures for the collecting campaign of 1926-27 are as follows: cereals \(629 \%\) mn. poods, flax 6912.7 thous. poods and butter \(2129^{\circ} 5\) thous. poods. The favourable outlook for the harvest called forth an increased activity on village retail markets ; at the same time the reduction in the prices of industrial commodities stimulated the demand for the latter on local markets, which demand, however, was not fully met owing to a certain shortage of commodities. In accordance with the rise of consumers' demand, in the wholesale market of industrial commodities there was also considerable activity at the end of the quarter under consideration.

The foreign trade showed in the second quarter an unfavourable balance owing to the rise of imports \((+68\) per cent.) and the diminution of exports (-II per cent.), whereas in the first quarter we had a favourable balance of trade.

Industrial production diminished, according to the index of physical volume, by I. 6 per cent.

Among the separate branches of industry a considerable reduction occurred in coal output and woollen piece goods. At the same time a rise was observed in crude oil production, cotton piece goods and cement milling. The financial situation of industry remained stable.

General Conclusions.-To sum up, in the quarter under observation there was an increased activity of trade, a seasonal reduction of industrial production and an expansion of money circulation. The harvest of 1927 is quite satisfactory, being estimated somewhat below that of the past year, which was good. The harvest weather will determine the economic conditions of the next months.

FINANCE.
PRICES.
PRODUCTION \& TRADE

fimance.
Currency in Circulation.-
Deposits, Disccunts, etcPRICES

Wholesale-
Retail-

End of month. Includes (a) gross issue of State Bank notes less those held by Banking Cash Offices and Currency Department of the Treasury ; (b) currency notes and metallic emall change in circulation. End of month. From Balance Sheets of the State Bank, of the Banks of Trade and Industry, of Foreign Trade, the All-Russian Co-operative, and the Moscow Municipal. End of month. General index formerly calculated by Gosplan (State Planning Commission), now issued by the Central Statistical Administration. Geometric mean for 69 commodities in 62 towns of European Russia.
End of month. General index calculated by the Institute of Conjuncture, Moscow. From April, 1924, weighted geometric mean of prices of 35 commodities in 40 largest Russian towns ; previously unweighted arithmetic mean of 15 prices.
An index of physical volume of production in State Industry (about 80 per cent. of the whole), being a weighted geometric average of the relative numbers relating to 52 industrial commodities. Basa-Average production 1923-4 (Oct-Sept.) \(=100\). Issued by the Institute of Conjuncture. Index of volume of purchases of 7 staple Egricultural products (weighted geometric average). Base 1925-6 = 100

Printed by
ST. CLEMENTS PRESS, LTD.,
Portugal Street,
Kingsway,
W.C.2.


\title{
LONDON \&f CAMBRIDGE ECONOMIC SERVICE
} ISSUED IN CO-OPERATION WITH THE HARVARD UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC RESEARCH

MONTHLY BULLETIN

\author{
VOLUME V.
}
buLLeTIN VIII AUGUST 23rd, 1927

\section*{EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.}


\section*{EDITORIAL COMMITTEE FOR 1927.}

Sir W. H. Beveridge, K.C.B. . . . . . . London School of Economics.
Proressor A. L. Bowiey (Editor) … . . London School of Economics.
Mr. J. M. Keynes, C.B. - . . . . . . . Economics Department of University of Cambridge.
Mi. F. Lavington . . . . ........ Economics Department of University of Cambridge.

Mr. H. Dalton . . . . . . . . . . . London School of Economics.
Mr. T. Grecory . . . . . . . . . . . London School of Economics.
Sir Charles Addis, K.C.M.G.
G. L. Schwartz (Secretary).

Annual Subscription for the Full Service, \(£ 6\).

\footnotetext{
For particulars, apply to the Secretary, London EO Cambridge Economic Service, Houghton Strcet, Aldwych, W.C.2. I Tlièhoxd: Holborn 5671-5673
}

\section*{LONDON \& CAMBRIDGE ECONOMIC SERVICE.}

\section*{TABLE OF CONTENTs.}
PAGE
General index charts, U.K. and U.S.A. ..... 268
General business position, United Kingdom ..... 269
Harvard Cable
Harvard Weekly Letter, July 30th, 1927 ..... 270
Canada ..... 271
Recent movements of subsidiary series ..... 272
Net Imports of Raw Materials.-Re-valued at 1913 Prices. Quarterly, 1913 and 1924-2nd Quarter, 1927 ..... 274
Exports of Manufactures.-Re-valued at 1913 Prices. Quarterly, 1913 and 1924-2nd Quarter, 1927 ..... 274
Distribution of Exports ..... 275
Graphs and tables of subsidiary series :
Finance ..... 276-277
Prices and Wages
Trade and Output ..... 278-279
Transport, Unemployment
Foreign Exchanges ..... 280

Subscribers are reminded that the Service is prepared to answer enquiries and to supply Purther statistios on special subjects. No change is made unless considemable labour is entailed.

INDEX CHART, U.K.

\(\star\) Normal seasonal change removed.
HARVARD INDEX CHART, U.S.A.


\title{
THE GENERAL BUSINESS POSITION.
}

\section*{UNITED KINGDOM.}
\[
\text { 20th August, } 1927 .
\]

THE July figures, like those of June, reflect a seasonal slackening of activity aggravated by the exhaustion of accumulated orders in several of the staple industries. The situation in the coal and textile industries has become worse, and iron and steel production further declined, although the improvement in engineering continued. The unemployment figure, which should normally be steady at this time, showed an increase, mainly attributable, however, to coal mining. There was no improvement in foreign trade: the volume of exports was no greater than in the previous month, nor than in July, 1925, and as a result the adverse visible balance is still as heavy as in 1925 and 1926. There has, therefore, been no relief to the monetary situation from the movement of external trade, and there is very little prospect of such relief in the near future. The benefit of falling prices so far as they have continuously reduced the cost of our imports over the past two years is not likely to persist: on the contrary, we may have to finance dearer imports of some foodstuffs and raw materials in the autumn before any expansion in exports acts as an offset.

The danger of increased monetary pressure has been considerably diminished by the reduction of the Federal Reserve Bank rates in the U.S.A., although there has been a contrary movement in some of the European countries. The Bank's reserve of gold has increased by less than \(£ 1 \mathrm{Mn}\). since the beginning of the year and is still \(£ 2 \mathrm{Mn}\). less than at the corresponding period of 1926, but it is possible to regard some of the circumstances which have checked the influx of gold since the end of May as exceptional and temporary, and European competition for new gold coming on to the market may permit an acquisition by the Central Bank later on. At present, however, the Argentine is drawing substantial shipments of gold direct from South Africa.

The present position can be reviewed as an emergence from the effects of the strikes and the subsequent spurt. The percentage of unemployment in July \((9 \cdot 3)\) was lower than any previous figures for that month, and with the increase in the working population this represents a larger volume of employment at mid-year than at any time since 1920. The lack of more marked improvement in the last three months has been due, as before, to the staple export industries.

\section*{UNITĖD STATES. HARVARD FORECAST. (By Cable.)}

18th August, 1927.

BUSINESS outlook at opening of autumn season generally favourable, and the stimulus of lower interest rates will facilitate current production and marketing of goods, and encourage
security flotations and investment in plant and equipment. Little more than customary summer dullness in July production and trade. Wholesale prices have advanced and building contracts are above July of last year.

\section*{UNITED STATES}
(Harvard Economic Service).
FINANCIAL AND BUSINESS CONDITIONS. (Extract from letter of July 30, 1927.)

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.Following the unusual (though moderate) firmness of the money market in the preceding three months, a downward movement of rates occurred during July. The first significant development of the month was the reduction in bankers' acceptances. The asked rate on 9o-day acceptances has fallen from \(3 \frac{3}{\text { a }}\) to 3 per cent. and is now \(\frac{3}{4}\) of one per cent. below the New York rediscount rate. Not since the spring of 1926 has the spread exceeded \(\frac{1}{2}\) of one per cent., and on that occasion a reduction of the rediscount rate at New York followed immediately. Even more significant is the reduction of the rediscount rate at Kansas City to \(3 \frac{1}{2}\) per cent. on July 28. This is stated to be for the duration of the crop-moving season ; but it was preceded by such a decline of rates on bankers' acceptances as has heretofore preceded a reduction of the New York rate, and will probably be followed by reductions in other districts. Since financial pressure continues to be felt in London, reduction of the New York rediscount rate seems to be clearly indicated.

The ease in the money market appears to be due to a reversal of the condition which so largely contributed to unseasonal stiffening of rates in May and June. There has been a marked decrease in security flotations, which had attained record proportions in the spring, and a gradual liquidation of issues which hung over the bond market in June. Meanwhile, gold imports have continued in excess of exports, and the "all other" loans (largely commercial) of the reporting banks of the reserve system have continued to decline, the reduction since the high point early in May amounting to 109 million dollars, compared with 134 millions a year ago.

The Outlook for Money.-During the next three months the financing of
crop moving and the autumn trade usually gives rise to an increasing demand for money. About the usual autumn expansion in trade and industry now seems probable ; and, although crop prospects are not altogether satisfactory, one of the important cash crops, wheat, promises to be large.

Such an increase ordinarily produces an upward movement of money rates; but federal reserve policy now points in the other direction. There is also the possibility that the payments we receive for the heavy autumn shipments of wheat and cotton from this country may result in an increased inflow of gold, although the lower money rates in New York may divert balances to London and so tend to offset this influence.

Bond Prices and Security Flota-tions.-For a short time recently, flotations of bonds reached amounts too large to be readily absorbed ; the result was a reduction in the prices of seasoned bonds and an increase in rates for short-term loans. But the unbalanced situation has apparently undergone rapid correction and, since the volume of funds available for investment has remained large, bond prices have recently been rising. Naturally they will be helped by a reduction of rediscount rates.

Part of the advance in prices of corporation bonds in the past few years has been the result of improvement in corporate earnings and prospects. This influence has recently become less im. portant, and the advance in government bond prices, which in 1925 and most of 1926 had been less rapid than that of corporation bonds, has subsequently been greater.

Since the proceeds of new flotations are largely expended in commodity and labour markets, the purpose of recent offerings is of importance. Refunding issues and foreign issues were both larger in the second quarter of this year than a
year ago, but important increases also occurred in other classes. According to the figures of the Commercial and Financial Chronicle, state and municipal issues (proceeds of which are expended for road construction and other public projects) reached a record volume of 168 million dollars monthly in the second quarter, as against I3I millions in the second quarter of 1926. Of total flotations by corporations (including refunding and foreign issues) railroad issues reached a record figure of 130 million dollars monthly, as against 40 millions a year ago, and industrial (including miscellaneous) issues reached a figure of 257 million dollars monthly-also a recordas against II4 millions a year ago. Issues for "land and buildings" and for public utilities were slightly smaller in the second quarter this year than last, but public utility issues were in record volume (29I million dollars monthly) during the first quarter.

Conclusion: The Business Outlook. -Business remains active for this season, and commodity prices have recently risen.

In June, our general index of the volume of manufacture fell to normal, because of contraction in the output of iron and steel and automobiles; but it is noteworthy that, of the other eight industrial group indexes now available for June, only two (those for cattle slaughterings and newsprint consumption) declined. A good volume of general construction is now assured probably well into the autumn, despite the decrease in the construction of buildings in cities, and the recent large security flotations will also act to sustain business activity. The congestion of the bond market late last spring seems to be undergoing rapid correction, and money rates have recently declined, the asked rate on 90-day bankers' acceptances now being \(\frac{3}{4}\) of one per cent. below the New York rediscount rate. A spread of over \(\frac{1}{2}\) of one per cent. has not existed since the spring of 1926, and it may be the precursor of a reduction of the New York rediscount rate. Meanwhile, commodity prices have become somewhat firmer and the outlook for business has improved.

\section*{CANADA.}

Information communicated by Professor H. MICHELL, of McMaster University, Toronto.


August Ist, 1927.

THE index of general business conditions, corrected up to the end of July, showed a reversal of the direction of all three indexes of which it
is composed. The average of 30 common stocks advanced from the previously recorded figure for the end of June by 2 per cent. by the end of July. Eleven
stocks rose in value, seven fell and twelve remained unchanged.

The index number of wholesale prices was slightly lower in July than in June, falling from the previously recorded figure by I per cent. This fall was due wholly to lower prices of foodstuffs, the index number for the 20 foods included being \(2 \frac{1}{2}\) per cent. lower at the end of July as compared with the end of June. Manufacturers' commodities, on the other hand, rose I per cent. As was
anticipated last month, the short upward movement in wholesale prices has gone no farther, and we may expect further recessions.

The ratio of current loans to total assets of the chartered banks fell slightly during June. Total assets were higher by forty-three and a half million dollars, while current loans were lower by close upon four and a half million dollars. This downturn of curve C is, however, largely seasonal.

\section*{RECENT MOVEMENTS OF SUBSIDIARY SERIES.}

\section*{UNITED KINGDOM.}

FINANCE.-Under the influence of the holidays business has been quiet in the Stock Market during the period under review, but prices have been maintained and the securities indices are almost unchanged. In the index for industrials the most notable mavement was the improving tendency of some of the iron and steel shares. The speculative index has been steadied by the recovery in rubber offsetting a further decline in oil shares. A rise in fixed interest securities has been damped down by continued monetary stringency. The July total for new capital issues was the largest since 192I for that month.

The tightness of the money market is illustrated by the high figures of the deposits and advances at the clearing banks compared with the low level of other deposits at the Bank of England. The figures should be compared with the corresponding period of 1925, when the Bank rate was reduced in August from 5 to \(4 \frac{1}{2}\) per cent. and again in October to 4 per cent., but was raised to 5 per cent. in December after a heavy efflux of gold. There was a small net influx in July this year and the movement in August has so far been unimportant.

GOLD MOVEMENTS TO AND FROM THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
Net influx ( + ) or efflux ( - ) £000.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & & & 1925 & 1926 & 1927 \\
\hline January ... & & & & - 251 & - 16 \\
\hline February & ... & & & + 1387 & - 1180 \\
\hline March ... & & & & + 1058 & + 401 \\
\hline April & & & & - 259 & + 2211 \\
\hline June & \(\ldots\) & \(\ldots\) & \begin{tabular}{l}
1347 \\
\(+\quad 1044\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & +2646
+1151 & - 1545 \\
\hline July & & & + 6358 & + 1768 & - \\
\hline August ... & & & - 1338 & + 3211 & + 88* \\
\hline September & & & - 2787 & + 159 & \\
\hline October ... & & & - 10829 & - 3518 & \\
\hline November & & & - 3281 & + 543 & \\
\hline December & ... & ... & - 2109 & - 1624 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Prices.-The wholesale index here and in the U.S.A. continues to be stable. The slight recent movements have been determined by the fluctuations in foodstuff prices at this time of the year, and the prolonged fall in the raw materials category has now ceased. The cost of living index has again declined and should continue to remain well below the figure for last year when it was swollen by the abnormal prices of fuel.

Trade.-Overseas trade in July was characterised by a decline in imports almost solely due to the foodstuffs group and by the absence of any improvement in the export trade. The visible adverse balance of \(£_{29} \mathrm{Mn}\). (merchandise and bullion) was less than in June-_ 32.5 -
but the total for the year is still almost as large as in 1926 and higher than in 1925.

No adequate comparison can be made with July last year since the delays caused by the strikes in May resulted in abnormal shipments in July and in totals which were not maintained in subsequent months. Allowance for price changes indicates a volume of trade almost equivalent to that of July, 1925 .

The figures for quantities show that imports of raw materials continue on a larger scale than in the two previous years, particularly so in the case of iron ore and crude iron and steel. In export quantities the iron and steel figure for July was the highest post-war figure for the month and the tonnage of machinery exported was only slightly below the figures for previous years. Exports of coal were less than in July, 1925, and much less than in previous years. The amount of cotton yarn exported was the same, but there was a distinct improvement in wool tops and woollen and worsted yarns. Piece goods of all kinds-cotton, woollen and worsted, linen and jute, compare unfavourably for the month and over the year.

VOLUME OF EXPORTS FOR THE MONTH OF JULY.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & 1924 & 1925 & 1926 & 1927 \\
\hline Coal ... ... ... 000 tons & 5488 & 4442 & & 4176 \\
\hline Iron and Steel ... ", tons & 340 & & 244 & \\
\hline Machinery ... ... \({ }^{\text {M }}\), tons & 43 & 40 & 44 & 38
14 \\
\hline Cotton Piece Goods, Mn. sq. yds. & 384 & 371 & & \\
\hline Wool tops ... ... Mn. lbs. & 3.5 & \(2 \cdot 2\) & \(2 \cdot 7\) & 3.1 \\
\hline Woollen, Worsted \& other yarns, & & 4 & & \\
\hline Woollen Tissues ... Mn. sq. yds. & 21 & 15 & 13 & 12 \\
\hline Worsted Tissues ... Mn. sq. yds. & 5.9 & \(4 \cdot 5\) & \(4 \cdot 6\) & \\
\hline Linen Piece Goods, Mn. sq. yds. & 10 & 6 & 6 & \\
\hline Jute Piece Goods ... Mn. sq. yds. & 15 & 14 & 11 & 9 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The usual quarterly table of the geographical distribution of exports is given on p. 275. The 1926 figures were of course affected by the coal stoppage, but they are shown in order that there may be no gap in the records. Last year the reduction in volume applied to practically all regions, but was proportionately
greatest to Europe. Comparison of the second quarters of 1925 and 1927 (see Bulletin for August 23rd, 1926) shows that the total was only \(£_{\mathrm{I} 2 \mathrm{Mn} \text {. less this }}\) year in spite of lower prices, and the percentages are almost identical for the two years (the only notable differences being Italy 2.3 per cent. instead of 3 per cent. and China I \(\cdot 5\) per cent. instead of 3 per cent.).

Unemployment. - The insurance figures show an increase from June to July, which in the case of males is fully accounted for by coal mining. The continued improvement in engineering and shipbuilding was offset by the slackening in iron and steel and by an increase in the cotton and wool industries affecting both sexes.

The percentage figures, however, compare favourably with previous years, and since these percentages are based upon a continually increasing working population, the volume of employment compares even more favourably.

PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF NUMBERS INSURED. (Persons on strike not included.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & 1924 & 1925 & 1926 & 1927 \\
\hline January & 11.9 & 11.5 & 11.0 & \(12 \cdot 1\) \\
\hline February & \(10 \cdot 7\) & 11.6 & 10.4 & \(10 \cdot 9\) \\
\hline March ... & \(9 \cdot 9\) & 11.4 & \(9 \cdot 8\) & 9.9 \\
\hline April ... & 9-7 & 11.2 & \(9 \cdot 1\) & \(9 \cdot 4\) \\
\hline May ... & 9.5 & 11.2 & \(14 \cdot 3\) & 8.8 \\
\hline June ... & \(9 \cdot 4\) & \(12 \cdot 2\) & 14.6 & 8.9 \\
\hline July ... & \(9 \cdot 9\) & 11.5 & 14.4 & \(9 \cdot 3\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Apart from the usual holiday increase the later figures of the Live Register show no important change.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{Week Ending} & Males & Total \\
\hline \multirow{18}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 1926 \\
& 1927
\end{aligned}
\]} & & & & 000's & & \\
\hline & April 26 & \(\ldots\) & \(\ldots\) & ... & 793 & 982 \\
\hline & Jan. 3 ... & \(\ldots\) & ... & ... & 1196 & 1496 \\
\hline & May 2... & \(\ldots\) & ... & \(\ldots\) & 849 & 1022 \\
\hline & ,, 9... & ... & ... & ... & 828 & 998 \\
\hline & ,", 16... & \(\ldots\) & ... & ... & 839 & 1007 \\
\hline & ,, 23... & ... & ... & ... & 814 & 978 \\
\hline & ,, 30... & ... & ... & ... & 827 & 985 \\
\hline & June 6... & ... & \(\ldots\) & ... & 915 & 1090 \\
\hline & ,, 13... & ... & ... & \(\ldots\) & 857 & 1029 \\
\hline & ,, 20... & ... & \(\ldots\) & ... & 823 & 987 \\
\hline & ,, 27... & ... & ... & ... & 839 & 1005 \\
\hline & July 4... & \(\ldots\) & ... & ... & 875 & 1054 \\
\hline & ,, 11... & \(\ldots\) & ... & ... & 861 & 1037 \\
\hline & ", 18... & \(\ldots\) & \(\ldots\) & ... & 869 & 1048 \\
\hline & ,, 25... & \(\ldots\) & ... & ... & 849 & 1027 \\
\hline & Aug. 1... & ... & ... & \(\ldots\) & 936 & 1120 \\
\hline & ,, 8... & \(\ldots\) & \(\ldots\) & \(\ldots\) & 840 & 1025 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

NET IMPORTS OF RAW MATERIALS-REVALUED AT 1913 PRICESwith certain partly manufactured goods, but excluding rubber.
£Mn.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
1913 \\
\text { Qrly. } \\
\text { Av. }
\end{gathered}
\]} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{1924.} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{1925.} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{1926.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1927} \\
\hline & & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 \\
\hline Pig iron, etc. .... ... & 1.0 & 1.2 & 1.5 & \(1 \cdot 1\) & 1.2 & 1.2 & 1.2 & & \(1 \cdot 1\) & \(1 \cdot 3\) & & & & & \\
\hline Copper, tin, lead, zinc ... & 4.0 & 4.0 & 4.2 & 4.8 & \(4 \cdot 1\) & 4.6 & 4.5 & 4.8 & 4.8 & 4.8 & \(4 \cdot 3\) & & & & \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{llll} 
Yarns \\
Leather & \(\ldots\) & \(\ldots\) & \(\ldots\) \\
& \(\ldots\) & \(\ldots\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 1.5
\(2 \cdot 1\) & - 8 & 8
1.8 & & -9 & \(\cdot 9\)
1.8 & 19 & - \({ }^{6}\) & -4 & 1.0 & -8 & -8 & + 9 & & 4.8
.9 \\
\hline Leather ... ... ... & & \(1 \cdot 3\) & & & 2.0 & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Minerals (non-metals) ... & .7
1.85 & 8 & 9 & 1.0 & \(\cdot 9\) & 9 & \(\cdot 9\) & 1.0 & 9 & 1.0 & & & & & \\
\hline Iron Ore ...] ... . & \({ }_{3}^{1.85}\) & 1.8 & 2.0 & 1.9 & \(1 \cdot 3\) & 1.3 & 1.2 & . 9 & 1.0 & 1.4 & 9 & . 2 & \({ }^{-1}\) & & 1.0
1.6 \\
\hline \(\begin{array}{ll}\text { Other Metals } \\ \text { Wood } & . . . \\ \end{array}\) & 3.0
8.2 & 2.6 & 2.6 & 11.8 & 2.2
9.0 & 2.7
4.8 & 2.7
6.2 & 10.9 & 2.2
8.4 & 2.8 & 2.4 & 1.4 & 1.8 & & 2.5 \\
\hline Oil Seeds, \% \({ }_{\text {\& c }}\). \(\quad .\). & 6.0 & \(8 \cdot 3\) & 8.9 & & \(9 \cdot 6\) & 10.8 & 9.2 & & 8.4
9.4 & 3.9
8.7 & \(5 \cdot 1\) & 9.0
9.7 & 8.1 & & \(6 \cdot 1\) \\
\hline Hides ... ... ... & 1.7 & \(\cdot 9\) & 2.0 & \(2 \cdot 6\) & \(1 \cdot 4\) & 1.6 & \(1 \cdot 3\) & & 1.4 & 1.4 & \(9 \cdot 2\) & 9.7 & 7.9 & & \(10 \cdot 2\) \\
\hline Paper Materials ... ... & 1.4 & \(1 \cdot 1\) & 1.6 & & 2.0 & 1.4 & 1.6 & & 1.9 & 1.6 & & & & & \\
\hline Silk \(\quad \ldots\)... \(\ldots\) & \(\cdot 3\) & , & & & \(\cdot 2\) & , & & & \({ }^{1} \cdot 2\) & 1.6 & & \(\begin{array}{r}18 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & & & \\
\hline Other Textiles (except Cotton and Wool) & \(3 \cdot 3\) & 2.8 & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Cotton ... ... ... & \(15 \cdot 35\) & 13.7 & 5.9 & & \(22 \cdot 3\) & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Wool ... & 6.0 & 6.4 & 6.7 & 3.4 & 3.2 & 6.8 & 6.8 & 1.5 & 23.5
3.3 & 14.6
8.5 & \(10 \cdot 1\)
7 & 7.4
2.3 & & & \\
\hline Total, both groups, and Miscellaneous ... & 58.4 & \(51 \cdot 3\) & & 51.8 & \(64 \cdot 7\) & \(64 \cdot 1\) & \(50 \cdot 8\) & \(44 \cdot 1\) & 64.5 & 57.4 & \(50 \cdot 5 \dagger\) & \(44.6 \dagger\) & 59.1 \(\dagger\) & 67.6 & 56.2 \\
\hline Total, excl. cotton \& wool & 37.05 & 31.2 & \(35 \cdot 3\) & \(42 \cdot 3\) & 39.2 & 36.4 & \(35 \cdot 1\) & 37.2 & \(37 \cdot 7\) & 34-3 & 32.9† & 34.9† & \(34.7 \dagger\) & \(38.4+\) & \(38 \cdot 3\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
+ Excluding Coal.

TABLE B.
EXPORTED MANUFACTURES-REVALUED AT 1913 PRICES. £Mn.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & 1913 & & 1924 & arter & & & & & & & & 26 & & & 927 \\
\hline & Av. & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & & \\
\hline Coke ... & 7 & 1.0 & 8 & 9 & 8 & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Earthenware & \(1 \cdot 9\) & 1.6 & 1.9 & 2.0 & \(2 \cdot 1\) & 1.8 & 2.0 & 20 & \(2 \cdot 1\) & 1.9 & \(\cdot 3\)
1.8 & & & - \({ }^{6} 9\) & \\
\hline Iron \& Steel
Other Metals & 13.8
3.0 & 12.2
3.8 & 12.9 & 11.4 & 11.5 & 12.0 & 11.2 & 11.1 & 12.9 & 13.8 & 10.2 & 17
7 & 2.0
7.9 & 1.9
11.6 & 19
136 \\
\hline Other Metals
Cutlery & 3.0
1.8 & 3.8
1.2 & 3.4
1.3 & 2.8 & 2.9
1.3 & 3.3 & \(\begin{array}{r}1.7 \\ \hline 1.3\end{array}\) & \(3 \cdot 3\) & 3.4 & 13
4.2 & 3.8 & 3.6 & 3.8 & 11.6
4.4 & 136
4.2 \\
\hline Electrical Goods.... & 1.3 & 1.1 & 1.0 & 1.6 & 1.3
1.3 & 1.5 & 1.3 & 1.6 & \(1 \cdot 3\) & 1.5 & 1.2 & 1.7 & 1.2 & 1.5 & 1.5 \\
\hline Machinery & 8.4 & \(4 \cdot 9\) & \(5 \cdot 6\) & 5.7 & 6.1 & 1.4 & \(1 \cdot 3\) & 1.2 & 1.2 & 1.4 & 1.0 & 1.6 & 1.4 & 1.4 & 1.2 \\
\hline Wood & 5 & \(\cdot 3\) & \(\cdot 3\) & \({ }^{-1}\) & \({ }^{6} 4\) & \({ }^{6} 4\) & \({ }^{6} \cdot 3\) & \({ }^{6} .3\) & 6.7
.4 & \({ }^{1} \cdot 1\) & \({ }^{5 \cdot 3}\) & 5-8 & \(5 \cdot 9\)
.4 & 5.8 & 6.1 \\
\hline Cotton & 31.6 & \(21 \cdot 2\) & \(22 \cdot 2\) & \(22 \cdot 1\) & 21.2 & \(24 \cdot 1\) & 21.2 & 22.0 & \(21 \cdot 2\) & 22.4 & \(18 \cdot 3\) & \(20 \cdot 0\) & 17.4 & 20.7 & \\
\hline Wool & 8.9 & \(9 \cdot 1\) & 8.1 & 9.7 & \(8 \cdot 3\) & 8.6 & 6.1 & 7.5 & 6.7 & 7.2 & 5.2 & \(7 \cdot 6\) & 6.4 & 20.7
7 & \\
\hline Other Textiles & 4.0 & 3.2 & 4.2 & 3.3 & \(4 \cdot 1\) & - 2 & 3.2 & 2 & - 2 & 2 & 2 & \(\cdot 3\) & . 2 & \(\cdot 3\) & \(\cdot 3\) \\
\hline Apparel ... & \(5 \cdot 2\) & 3.5 & \(3 \cdot 3\) & \(3 \cdot 9\) & \(4 \cdot 1\) & \(3 \cdot 4\) & 3.5 & \(3 \cdot 3\) & 3.7 & \(3 \cdot 4\) & 3.5 & 3.8 & 4.0 & 3.5 & \\
\hline Chemicals... & 4.9 & \(4 \cdot 6\) & 4.0 & 3.8 & 4.1 & 4.0 & 3.1 & 4.0 & 3.6 & \(3 \cdot 7\) & \(2 \cdot 9\) & 4.0 & \(3 \cdot 7\) & 3.4 & \(3 \cdot 0\) \\
\hline Oils... & \(1 \cdot 1\) & 1.0 & 1.4 & \(1 \cdot 3\) & \(1 \cdot 3\) & 1.3 & 1.4 & 3.6
1.5 & 3.7 & \(4 \cdot 5\) & 3.6 & 36 & 3.3 & 4.0 & 4.2 \\
\hline Leather & 1.3 & 1.3 & 1.5 & \(1 \cdot 3\) & 1.4 & 1.4 & 1.3 & 1.5 & 1.7
1.2 & 1.2 & 1.3 & 1.6 & 1.4 & 1.2 & \\
\hline Paper & \(\cdot 9\) & 1.4 & 1.4 & 1.6 & 1.8 & 1.7 & 1.5 & 1.6 & 2.0 & 1.7 & & 1.3 & \(1 \cdot 3\)
\(1: 8\) & 1.4 & \\
\hline Rubber & 8 & 11 & 1.4 & 1.3 & 1.0 & 1.4 & 1.7 & 1.3 & \(1 \cdot 1\) & 1.3 & 1.3 & 1.4 & 1.8 & & \\
\hline Total (including Misc. \&Vehicles.) & 103•5* & 79.5 & \(82 \cdot 4\) & 84.8 & 84.4 & \(86 \cdot 8\) & 78.9 & \(82 \cdot 6\) & 88.2 & \(87 \cdot 3\) & \(71 \cdot 2\) & 78.6 & \(74 \cdot 7\) & \(80 \cdot 1\) & \(86 \cdot 1\) \\
\hline \multicolumn{16}{|r|}{*These figures are nearly \(5 \%\) lower than they would have been if South Ireland had not then been part of the United Kingdom. \(\dagger\) Estimates for first quarter of 1927 revised.} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Value of Exports of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom in the Second Quarters of 1913, 1926, \& 1927.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{3}{*}{Countries and Regions (pre-war areas)* TO WHICH CONSIGNED.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Amount. £Mn.} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Percentage of Total.} \\
\hline & 1913 & 1926 & 1927 & 1913 & 1926 & 1927 \\
\hline & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{2nd Qrs.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{2nd Qrs.} \\
\hline \multirow[t]{8}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Russia ... \\
Germany and Poland Austria and Hungary Belgium, France Italy Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland Switzerland, Spain, Portugal Greece, Balkans, Turkey European Islands
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{8}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
4.55 \\
9.89 \\
98 \\
10.64 \\
3.82 \\
9.40 \\
3.95 \\
1.88 \\
1.28
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{8}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 2.37 \\
& 5.31 \\
& .75 \\
& 8.27 \\
& 2.76 \\
& 9.88 \\
& 3.94 \\
& 2.38 \\
& 1.67
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{8}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
2.63 \\
11.31 \\
1.20 \\
10.30 \\
3.68 \\
12.15 \\
5.49 \\
2.98 \\
1.90
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{8}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 3.5 \\
& 7.6 \\
& .8 \\
& 8.2 \\
& 2.9 \\
& 7.2 \\
& 3.0 \\
& 1.5 \\
& 1.1
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{8}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 1.7 \\
& 3.8 \\
& .5 \\
& 5.9 \\
& 2.0 \\
& 7.1 \\
& 2.8 \\
& 1.7 \\
& 1.2
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{8}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 1.6 \\
& 6.9 \\
& .7 \\
& 6.3 \\
& 2.3 \\
& 7.5 \\
& 3.4 \\
& 1.8 \\
& 1.2
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline & & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & & \\
\hline - Total Europe & \(46 \cdot 40\) & \(37 \cdot 33\) & 51.63 & 35.8 & 26.7 & \(31 \cdot 7\) \\
\hline \multirow[t]{7}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Egypt and Soudan \\
Algeria ... \\
Rest of North Africa. \\
East Africa \\
West Africa \\
South Africa ... \\
Total Africa
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
2.40 \\
.38 \\
.56 \\
1.12 \\
2.14 \\
5.36
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
2.96 \\
.19 \\
.56 \\
1.90 \\
3.27 \\
7.48
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
3.55 \\
.47 \\
70 \\
2.19 \\
4.16 \\
7.34
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
1.8 \\
.3 \\
4 \\
9 \\
9 \\
1.7 \\
4.1
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
2.1 \\
\cdot 1 \\
.4 \\
1.4 \\
2.3 \\
5.4
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
2.2 \\
.3 \\
.4 \\
1.3 \\
2.6 \\
4.5
\end{array}
\]} \\
\hline & & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & & \\
\hline & 11.95 & \(16 \cdot 36\) & 18.41 & 9.2 & 117 & 11.3 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Asiatic Turkey, Syria, Persia, etc. \\
British India \\
Ceylon, Straits, Borneo \\
French, Portuguese, Dutch East Indies, etc., and
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
1.49 \\
17.17 \\
2.66 \\
2.68
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
1.66 \\
19.00 \\
4.73 \\
2.56
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
2.61 \\
20.73 \\
4.95 \\
2.84
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
1 \cdot 1 \\
13 \cdot 2 \\
2 \cdot 1 \\
2 \cdot 1
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
1.2 \\
13.6 \\
3.4 \\
1.8
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
1.6 \\
12.75 \\
3.0 \\
1.75
\end{gathered}
\]} \\
\hline & & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
China and Hong Kong \\
Japan and Korea \\
Pacific Islands...
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
4.87 \\
2.98 \\
.35
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
4.20 \\
3.51 \\
\hline .41
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
2.53 \\
3.99 \\
.40
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
3 \cdot 8 \\
2 \cdot 3 \\
\cdot 3
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
3.0 \\
2.5 \\
.3
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
1.55 \\
2.45 \\
.25
\end{array}
\]} \\
\hline & & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & & \\
\hline & \(32 \cdot 20\) & 36.07 & 38.05 & 24.8 & 25.8 & 23.4 \\
\hline Australia, New Zealand & 10.57 & 16.01 & \(19 \cdot 22\) & \(8 \cdot 1\) & 11.5 & \(11 \cdot 8\) \\
\hline \multirow[t]{9}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Canada and Newfoundland, etc. \\
United States ... \\
Total North America ... \\
Mexico, West Indies, Central and Equatorial America \\
Brazil ... \(\qquad\) \\
Peru, Chile \\
Argentine, Uruguay, etc. \\
Total Central and South America ... \\
Total (excluding 8. Ireland) \(\dagger\)... \\
South Ireland
\end{tabular}} & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 6.47 \\
& 6.51
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
6.72 \\
10.92
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
7.71 \\
10.79
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 5 \cdot 0 \\
& 5 \cdot 0
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 4.8 \\
& 7.8
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 4.7 \\
& 6.65
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline & \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l|l|l|l|l|}
\hline 12.98 & 17.64 & 18.50 & 10.0 & 12.6 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}} & 11.4 \\
\hline & \(3 \cdot 26\) & 4.89 & 4.98 & \(2 \cdot 5\) & \(3 \cdot 5\) & 3.05 \\
\hline & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 3.36 \\
& 2.01 \\
& 7.03
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 2.97 \\
& 2.05 \\
& 6.32
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 3.53 \\
& 1.63 \\
& 6.82
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 2.6 \\
& 1.5 \\
& 5.4
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 2.1 \\
& 1.5 \\
& 4.5
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 2.2 \\
& 10 \\
& 4.2
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline & & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & & \\
\hline & 15.66 & 16.23 & 16.96 & \(12 \cdot 1\) & 11.6 & 10.4 \\
\hline & 129.75 & 139.64 & \(162 \cdot 78\) & \(100 \cdot 0\) & \(100 \cdot 0\) & \(100 \cdot 0\) \\
\hline & - & 8.98 & 9.09 & - & 6.4 & 56 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


FINANCE.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{6}{*}{} & \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{STOCKS \& SHARES.} & \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{BANK CLEARINGS.} & \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{OTHER BANKING.} & \multirow[b]{6}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
 \\
£Mn.
\end{tabular}} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Money.} \\
\hline & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{Index Numbers of} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{3}{*}{New Capital Issues.}} & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{London Bankers' Clearing House.}} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[b]{2}{*}{Provincial.}} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Bank of England.}} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{\multirow[b]{2}{*}{9 Clearing Banks.}} & & \multirow[b]{5}{*}{} & \multirow[b]{5}{*}{} & \multirow[b]{5}{*}{} \\
\hline & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Price of} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Yield on \\
 \\
level.
\end{tabular}} & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline & & & \(\stackrel{3}{3}\) & & & & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[b]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Town. \\
£Mn.
\end{tabular}}} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[b]{3}{*}{Country.
\[
£ \mathrm{Mn} .
\]}} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[b]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
5 Towns. \\
£Mn.
\end{tabular}}} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
£ \mathrm{Mn} . £ \mathrm{Mn} \text {. }
\]}} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{furn.} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
£ \mathrm{Mn} .
\]} & & & & \\
\hline & 듣 & ర్ర & 『ٍ & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{For Gt. Britain fMn.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Total. } \\
& f \mathrm{Mn} .
\end{aligned}
\]} & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Per cent. of pre-war level.} & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1915 \\
& \text { Average... }
\end{aligned}
\] & 100 & 100 & 100 & 100 & \(3 \cdot 7\) & \(20 \cdot 2\) & 913 & \(\star\) & 107 & * & & * & 41 & & & & & & & 100 & \(3 \cdot 55\) & \(4 \cdot 36\) \\
\hline \[
\begin{gathered}
1925 \\
\text { 4th } \mathrm{Qr} . \mathrm{Av} .
\end{gathered}
\] & 188 & 209 & 79.2 & 126 & \(11 \cdot 9\) & \(25^{\circ} 0\) & 2140 & 2080 & 229 & 226 & 116 & 117 & 110 & 379 & 1631 & 237 & 841 & 261 & 641 & 90 & 3.42 & 4.01 \\
\hline \[
\begin{gathered}
1926 \\
\text { 1st Qr. Av. }
\end{gathered}
\] & 187 & 205 & 78.6 & 127 & \(14 \cdot 7\) & \(26^{\circ} 0\) & 2070 & 1970 & 231 & 207 & 116 & 107 & 107 & 371 & 1610 & 209 & 866 & 255 & 611 & 107 & \(4 \cdot 15\) & \(4 \cdot 54\) \\
\hline APRIL ... & 177 & 196 & 77.7 & 129 & 6.5 & 13.5 & 2190 & 2130 & 223 & 225 & 98 & 98 & 103 & 378 & 1590 & 188 & 874 & 245 & 544 & 105 & 4.04 & 4.38 \\
\hline MAY ... & 182 & 208 & 78.6
79.2 & 127 & 4.3 & \(10 \cdot 9\) & 1950 & 1950 & 199 & 198 & 91 & 94 & 102 & 388 & 1590 & 186 & 877 & 244 & 575 & 105 & 3.94 & 4.46 \\
\hline JUNE . & 186 & 217 & 79-2 & 126 & \(13 \cdot 5\) & \(29 \cdot 2\) & 2160 & 2050 & 213 & 219 & 101 & 104 & 105 & 378 & 1630 & 210 & 873 & 243 & 614 & 103 & 3.79 & \(4 \cdot 27\) \\
\hline JULY & 181 & 218 & 79.2 & 126 & \(15 \cdot 9\) & 26.7 & 1990 & 2100 & 219 & 206 & 95 & 93 & 114 & 377 & 1646 & 233 & 874 & 246 & 613 & 105 & \(4 \cdot 12\) & \(4 \cdot 31\) \\
\hline AUG. ...... & 184 & 215 & 78.8 & 127 & 8 & 1.5 & 2000 & 2280 & 202 & 212 & 93 & 106 & 105 & 374 & 1634 & 226 & 872 & 247 & 621 & 104 & 3.87 & \(4 \cdot 36\) \\
\hline SEPT & 187 & 223 & 77.8 & 129 & \(\begin{array}{r}8.7 \\ \hline 13.9\end{array}\) & \(15 \cdot 9\)
29.2 & 1980 & 2060 & 198 & 215 & 97 & 103 & 105 & 371 & 1623 & 218 & 877 & 248 & 639 & 105 & 3.87 & 4.53 \\
\hline คСТ.. & 190 & 226 & \(77 \cdot 1\) & 130 & \(13 \cdot 9\) & \(29 \cdot 2\) & 2160 & 2940 & 229 & 218 & 101 & 100 & 104 & 372 & 1649 & 225 & 885 & 250 & 660 & 108 & \(4 \cdot 12\) & \(4 \cdot 69\) \\
\hline Nov & 197 & 225 & 77.6 & 129 & \(18 \cdot 7\) & 28.1 & 2180 & 2350 & 223 & 216 & 102 & 103 & 100 & 368 & 1648 & 220 & 887 & 25 : & 668 & 107 & 4.00 & \(4 \cdot 74\) \\
\hline DEC. & 192 & 220 & \(77 \cdot 6\) & 129 & 14.4 & 20.2 & 2120 & 2260 & 209 & 223 & 103 & 104 & 109 & 374 & 1688 & 231 & 889 & 251 & 674 & 105 & 3.95 & \(4 \cdot 47\) \\
\hline JAN. & 197 & 237 & \(79 \cdot 8\) & 126 & \(10 \cdot 3\) & \(26 \cdot 3\) & 2285 & 2180 & 245 & 229 & 108 & 101 & 112 & 368 & 1694 & 244 & 898 & 252 & 675 & 101 & 3.79 & \(4 \cdot 23\) \\
\hline FEB. & 191 & 235 & \(79 \cdot 6\) & 126 & \(15 \cdot 4\) & 21.9 & 2190 & 2070 & 226 & 223 & 110 & 99 & 102 & 359 & 1653 & 220 & 902 & 243 & 649 & 102 & 3.85 & \(4 \cdot 14\) \\
\hline MAR. & 192 & 241 & \(78 \cdot 8\) & 127 & \(27 \cdot 7\) & 34.7 & 2210 & \(\stackrel{2100}{2810}\) & 229 & 236 & 112 & 107 & 102 & 365 & 1632 & 196 & 910 & 239 & 603 & 105 & 4.08 & \(4 \cdot 33\) \\
\hline APR. & 194 & 226 & 78.6 & 127 & \(13 \cdot 1\) & \(22 \cdot 3\) & 2380 & 2310 & 227 & 289 & 96 & 96 & 97 & 380 & 1642 & 196 & 912 & 236 & 568 & 104 & 3.92 & 4.23 \\
\hline MAY & 200 & 220 & \(79 \cdot 6\) & 126 & \(23 \cdot 9\) & 34.5 & 2170 & 2170 & 236 & 235 & 110 & 118 & 100 & 373 & 1650 & 197 & 913 & 237 & 569 & 91 & 3.63 & 3.62 \\
\hline JUNE . & 203 & 214 & \(78 \cdot 8\) & 127 & \(12 \cdot 4\) & \(20 \cdot 0\) & 2210 & 2090 & 220 & 227 & 101 & 104 & 98 & 378 & 1685 & 207 & 915 & 237 & 592 & 95 & 3.50 & \(4 \cdot 35\) \\
\hline JULY & 201 & 206 & 79:0 & 127 & \(16 \cdot 3\) & \(34 \cdot 9\) & 2040 & 2160 & 242 & 228 & 105 & 103 & 100 & 377 & 1682 & 216 & 919 & 237 & 593 & 95 & 3.47 & 4.34 \\
\hline AUG. ... & 201 & 208 & 79:0 & 127 & & & & & & & & & 100 & 376 & & & & & 617 & 97 & 3.85 & 4.34 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
* NORMAL SEASONAL CHANGE REMOVED.

Dates of Figures. Stocks And Shares. - 15 th of month ( 16 th or 17 th if 15 th falls on Sunday or Saturday).
CLEARINGS \(\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Town-Three weeks covering two Stock Exchange Settlement Days and } 4 \text { th of } \\ \text { Country and Provincial-Four weeks ending approximately at end of month. }\end{array}\right.\)
\(\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { BANK OF ENGLAND } \\ \text { TREASURY BILLS }\end{array}\right\}-\) On or about 15 th of month.
TREASURY BILLS
MONEY RATES-Averages for week ending 15 th of month

PRICES AND WAGES.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & \multicolumn{8}{|c|}{WHOLESALE.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
RETAIL \\
M. of Labour. Cost of Living. \\
Food. \% of pre-war.
\end{tabular}}} & IVAGES. \\
\hline & \begin{tabular}{l}
Bar Silver (Cash). \\
d. per oz.
\end{tabular} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Board of Trade Index Nos. General. Food. Materials, Per cent. of pre-war level.} & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Statist (Sauerbeck) Index Nos. \\
Food. Raw Materials. \\
Per cent. of pre-war level.
\end{tabular}} & & & Average of 11 Wage Rates \% \\
\hline \[
\sum_{1925}^{1913} \text { yerage. }
\] & & 100 & 100 & 100 & 100 & * & 100 & * & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 100 \\
& \text { (July, }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
100 \\
1914) .
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
100 \\
\text { (July, 1914) }
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline 4th Qr. Av. & \(32 \cdot 3\) & 153 & 162 & 148 & 156 & 158 & 153 & 152 & & & \\
\hline 1926 & & & & & & & & & & & 180 \\
\hline 1st. Qr. Av. & 31.0
29.9 & 147 & 154
152 & 143
139 & 153
154 & 153 & 148 & 148
143 & 171 & 164 & 180 \\
\hline MAY & \(30 \cdot 3\) & 145 & 158 & 138 & 155 & 153 & 143 & 148 & 168 & 158 & 180 \\
\hline JUNE & \(30 \cdot 3\) & 146 & 155 & 141 & 155 & 159 & 142 & 1/3 & 170 & 161 & 180 \\
\hline JULY & \(30 \cdot 1\) & 149 & 153 & 146 & 156 & 154 & 143 & 144 & 170 & 161 & 180 \\
\hline AUG.. & 28.7 & 149 & 154 & 146 & 156 & 157 & 145 & 146 & 172 & 162 & 180
180 \\
\hline SEPT & 28.4 & 151 & 153 & 150 & 156 & 154 & 147 & 147 & 174 & 163 & 180 \\
\hline OCT. & \(25 \cdot 7\) & 152 & 157 & 149 & 152 & 154 & 155 & 154 & 179 & 169 & 180 \\
\hline DEC. & \(25 \cdot 2\)
24.8 & 152
146 & 157
155 & 150 & 152
154 & 155
155 & 155 & 154
189 & 179
175 & 167 & 181 \\
\hline IAN. 1927 & 25.5 & & \(153 \cdot 5\) & 138 & 151 & 151 & 141 & 140 & 172 & 164 & 181 \\
\hline FiSB. & 26.4 & 143 & 152 & 137 & 150 & 150 & 143 & 143 & 171 & 162 & 181 \\
\hline MAR & 25.4 & 141 & 147 & 137 & 150 & 148 & 142 & 148 & 165 & 155 & 181 \\
\hline APRIL & 26.1 & 140 & 148 & 135 & 153 & 151 & 140 & 140 & 164 & 154 & 181 \\
\hline MAY. & 26.0 & 141 & 153 & 135 & 155 & 153 & 140 & 140 & 163 & 154 & 1802 \\
\hline JUNE & \(26 \cdot 3\) & 142 & 156 & 134 & 152 & 150 & 140 & 142 & 166 & 159 & 1802 \\
\hline JULY.
AUG. & 25.9
25.1 & 141 & 154 & 134 & 147 & 145 & 142 & 143 & 164 & 156 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 179 \frac{1}{2} \\
& 181
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
U.S.A. PRICES.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{BUREAU OF LABOR} \\
\hline  &  &  \\
\hline 100 & 100 & 100 \\
\hline 157 & 165 & 178 \\
\hline 154 & 162 & \\
\hline 151 & 162 & \\
\hline 152 & 161 & \\
\hline 152 & 160 & 175 \\
\hline 151 & 157 & \\
\hline 149 & 156 & \\
\hline 151 & 158 & \\
\hline 150 & 160 & \\
\hline 148 & 162 & \\
\hline 147 & 162 & 176 \\
\hline 147 & 159 & \\
\hline 146 & 156 & \\
\hline 145 & 154 & \\
\hline 144 & 154 & \\
\hline 144 & 155 & \\
\hline 144 & & \\
\hline 145 & & \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\(\dagger\) No rent restriction. ! December.} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


TRADE AND OUTPUT.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & \multicolumn{8}{|c|}{TOTAL IMPORTS (Values).} & \multicolumn{7}{|c|}{EXPORTS OF U.K. GOODS (Values).} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{OUTPUT.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{c} 
SHIP. \\
B'LD'G. \\
\hline Tonnage \\
Com- \\
menced. \\
Tons \\
000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Food. \\
Drink and Tobacco. \\
£Mn.
\end{tabular}} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Raw Materials. \\
£Mn.
\end{tabular}} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Manufactures. £ Mn.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Total (including Miscellaneous) £Mn.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Food, Drink and Tobacco. £ Mn.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Raw Materials. £Mn.} & Manu. factures. £Mn. & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Total (including Miscellaneous)
\[
£ \mathrm{Mn} .
\]} & \begin{tabular}{l}
Coal. \\
Tons \\
Mn .
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Pig } \\
\text { Iron. } \\
\text { Tons } \\
000 \\
\hline
\end{gathered}
\] & \begin{tabular}{l}
Stecl. \\
Tons 000
\end{tabular} & \\
\hline \[
\begin{gathered}
1918 \\
\text { Average... }
\end{gathered}
\] & 24.6 & & 22.5 & * & 16.8 & \(*\) & \(64 \cdot 1\) & * & \(2 \cdot 8\) & \(*\) & 5.5 & & 34.5 & \(43 \cdot 8\) & * & \(22 \cdot 1\) & 789 & 590 & 467† \\
\hline 1925
\(4 \mathrm{thQr}(\mathrm{Av}\). & 52.9 & & \(40 \cdot 6\) & & 25.4 & & 119.2 & \(110 \cdot 8\) & & & 7.0 & & 51.251 .0 & \(64 \cdot 6\) & \(65 \cdot 4\) & \(19 \cdot 7\) & 448 & 597 & \(161 \dagger\) \\
\hline 1926 & & & & & 25.6 & & 107.1 & & & \(5 \cdot 1\) & & & \(50.950 \cdot 2\) & \(63 \cdot 2\) & 63.5 & 21.5 & 499 & 665 & \(193+\) \\
\hline \(1 s t \mathrm{Qr}\)
APR. & \(46 \cdot 1\)
\(42 \cdot 2\) & \(45 \cdot 4\) & 32.9 & 35:5 & \(27 \cdot 1\) & \(20^{\circ} 7\) & 102.5 & 105.0 & 3.9 & \(4 \cdot 7\) & & & 41.5442 & 52.7 & \(56 \cdot 7\) & 21.0* & 503 & 661 & \\
\hline MAY & 36.4 & \(37 \cdot 7\) & 24.6 & \(\because 6.3\) & \(19 \cdot 9\) & \(19^{\prime} 6\) & 81.2 & \(83 \cdot 9\) & 3.0 & \(3 \cdot 4\) & & 3:2 & \(39 \cdot 140 \cdot 0\) & \(45 \cdot 8\) & \(47 \cdot 1\) & & 80 & 45 & † \\
\hline JUNE & \(43 \cdot 9\) & \(44^{\circ} 7\) & \(27 \cdot 6\) & \(31 \cdot 9\) & 25.6 & \(26 \cdot 3\) & \(97 \cdot 5\) & \(103 \cdot 5\) & 4.0 & \(4 \cdot 5\) & & & 42.245 .2 & \(50 \cdot 1\) & 53'7 & - & 39 & 32 & \\
\hline & 43.5 & 48.9 & \(30 \cdot 8\) & 34:9 & 25.6 & & \(100 \cdot 3\) & 105.8 & 4.6 & 43 & & & \(49 \cdot 24 \cdot 3\) & 57.3 & \(55 \cdot 1\) & - & 16 & 29 & \\
\hline AUG. & 43.0 & 42. 5 & 30.8 & S6. 8 & 27.0 & \(27 \cdot 4\) & \(101 \cdot 1\) & \(107 \cdot 0\) & 4.0 & \(3 \cdot 7\) & & & 42.741 .0 & \(49 \cdot 8\) & \(47 \cdot 8\) & - & 12 & 50 & \\
\hline SEPT. & 44.9 & 43.7 & 30.0 & 36.6 & \(26^{3}\) & 26.5 & 101.7 & \(107 \cdot 3\) & \(4 \cdot 3\) & \(3 \cdot 7\)
\(3 \cdot 6\) & & & 43.948. & 53. & 49•9 & - &  &  & \\
\hline OCT. & 46.9 & 40.8 & 34.8 & 34.3 & 29.0
28.8 & \(28 \cdot 3\)
29.7 & 111.0
113.3 & \(105 \cdot \%\)
\(106 \cdot 8\) & 4.5
4.9 & 3.6
8.5 & & & 44.9
44.144 .4 & 53.1 & 68: & - & 12 & \[
89
\] & \(\} 152 \dagger\) \\
\hline NOV & \(45 \cdot 4\)
46.4 & & 38.7
37.4 & & 28.8
28.9 & & 113.3 & 106.8 & & 4.5 & & & 38.640 .0 & \(49 \cdot 7\) & 51.1 & \(17 \cdot 2\) & 89 & 306 & \\
\hline DEC & \(46^{\circ} 4\) & & & & 209 & & 115 & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline JAN. \({ }^{1927}\) & 44.2 & 45.0 & 39.5 & \(35 \cdot 1\) & 29.6 & 29.9 & 113.6 & 108'S & 4.1 & \(4 \cdot 9\) & & & \(43 \cdot 741 \cdot 9\) & 55.4 & 545 & \(20 \cdot 7\) & 393 & 684 & \\
\hline FEB. & 38.2 & 45.0 & 29.5 & \(28 \cdot 2\) & 25.6 & 26.4 & 93.9 & \(100 \cdot 2\) & \(3 \cdot 8\) & \(4 \cdot 9\) & & 6.5 & \(41.648 \cdot 1\) & 52.9 & 55.8 & 21.4 & 571 & \[
827
\] & 580 \\
\hline MAR. & 47.0 & 57:3 & 35.2 & S:7 & 30.9 & \(28 \cdot 1\) & 113.5 & \(111 \cdot 1\) & \(4 \cdot 3\) & \(5 \cdot 0\) & & O, & \(49 \cdot 147 \cdot 3\) & & \(60 \cdot 9\) & 21.1 & 635 &  & \\
\hline APR. & \(41 \cdot 3\) & 48.5 & 30.7 & S1.3 & 28.4 & \(2 S^{\circ} 0\) & \(100 \cdot 8\) & 103:2 & \(3 \cdot 6\) & 44 & & 6.7 & 41.5442 & 52 & 56 & 20.6 * & , & & \\
\hline MAY & 41.9 & 43.5 & 28.2 & \(30 \cdot 0\) & \(25^{\circ} 9\) & 25.5 & 96.4 & 99*4 & \(4 \cdot 3\) & & & & & & & 20 & 8 & 815 & \\
\hline JUNE & 46.9 & 47.6 & 27.0 & \(31: 2\) & \(25 \cdot 1\) & \(25 \cdot 8\) & \(99 \cdot 3\) & 1049 & 3.6 & & & & \(44.948 \%\) & & & & 8 & & \\
\hline JULY & \(41 \cdot 1\) & & 26.6 & s \(/ \cdot \delta\) & \(25 \cdot 3\) & & 93.4 & \(9 \% \cdot 0\) & \(4 \cdot 3\) & 40 & \(5 \cdot 8\) & & \(44.8 \quad 45.0\) & \(56 \cdot 1\) & \(53 \cdot 9\) & 18.9 & 583 & 63 & \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{+ Total for Quarter.} & \multicolumn{9}{|r|}{* NORMAL SEASONAL CHANGE REMOVED.} & \multicolumn{7}{|c|}{* Four weeks, excluding bank holiday week.} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

OUTPUT : COAL.-Total for 4 weeks ending approximately at end of month.
IRON AND STEEL.-Output for a standard four-week month.
TRANSPORT.
UNEMPLOYMENT.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{} & \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{SHIPPING.} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{RAILIVAYS. (Standard Gauge).} & \multicolumn{10}{|c|}{INSURED PERSONS UNEMPLOYED (Great Britain and North Ireland). Excluding Strikers.} \\
\hline & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{\multirow[b]{2}{*}{Tonnage of Ships (with cargoes).}} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[b]{2}{*}{Index of}} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{Freight Traffic.} & \multicolumn{8}{|c|}{Male .} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Females.} \\
\hline & & & & & & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { V } \\
& \dot{0} \\
& \dot{0} \\
& 0 \\
& 0 \\
& 0
\end{aligned}
\] & Veight. &  & \begin{tabular}{l}
Receipts. \\
All Goods. £ Mn.
\end{tabular} & & & - & \[
\stackrel{80}{8}
\] & \[
\dot{\theta}
\] & & \(\otimes\) & & & \\
\hline & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{0000 tons} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{0000 tons} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\(\%\) of 1920} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{0000 tons} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
5 \cdot 36
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & 000 & \[
000
\] & 000 & \[
\begin{gathered}
\bar{n} \\
000
\end{gathered}
\] & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
\[
1913
\] \\
Average
\end{tabular} & 409 & * & 565 & & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{\[
21 \cdot 8
\]} & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{\[
25 \cdot 8
\]} & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline \[
\begin{gathered}
1925 \\
4 \mathrm{thQr}(\mathrm{Av})
\end{gathered}
\] & & & 531 & & & & 551 & 1712 & & 8.89 & 1063 & 191 & 58 & 95 & 90 & 110 & 26 & 345 & 241 & 42 \\
\hline 4ther & & & 531 & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & 348 & 243 & 49 \\
\hline 1st Qr (Av.) & 422 & 469 & 507 & 545 & \(21 \cdot 3\) & \(23 \cdot 3\) & 546 & 1778 & 544 & 9.09
8.80 & 1003 & 119 & 50 & 97
90 & 88 & 117 & 30 & 314 & 213 & 52 \\
\hline APR. ...... & 462 & 481 & 521 & 597 & 20.4 & \(22 \cdot 6\) & & 1718 & & 8.80
3.25 & 880 & 97
106 & 48 & 133 & 84
92 & 104 & 75 & 509 & 402 & 132 \\
\hline MAY. & 391 & 392 & 234 & 234
308 & \(\overline{22.4}\) & 22.8
23.7 & & & & 3.25
5.33 & 1362 & 124 & 136 & 141 & 94 & 100 & 73 & 538 & 389 & 135 \\
\hline JUNE & 506 & 480 & 335 & 328 & 22.4 & 23.7 & & 192 & & 5.33
5.31 & 1362 & & 137 & & & & 75 & 526 & 406 & 147 \\
\hline JULY & 610 & 546 & 355 & 336 & 22.4 & 26.7 & 427 & & 328 & 5.31
5.38 & 1331
1315 & 108
108 & 137 & 133 & 97 & 107 & 65 & 515 & 370 & 124 \\
\hline AUG. & 694 & 657 & 334. & S22 & 22.4 & 27.4
32.8 & 430 & 341 & 317 & 5.38
6.20 & 1315 & 108 & 126 & 136 & 99 & 114 & 66 & 493 & 352 & 118 \\
\hline SEPT & 629 & 600 & 341 & 33.9 & \(27 \cdot 2\) & \(32 \cdot 8\) & 479
497 & & 348 & 6.20
\(7 \cdot 19\) & 1296 & 105 & 125 & 138 & 103 & 128 & 56 & 488 & 330 & 99 \\
\hline OCT. & 657 & 618 & 336 & 318 & 29.9
39.6 & 43.1
46.5 & 497 & 658 & 343 & 8.02 & 1310 & 105 & 115 & 143 & 102 & 144 & 53 & 486 & 320 & 93 \\
\hline NOV. & 624
574 & 624
577 & 301 & 306 & 39.6
27.5 & 46.5
33.1 & 402 & 921
1589 & 343
405 & 8.02
8.54 & 1162 & 124 & 83 & 121 & 94 & 145 & 39 & 407 & 270 & 66 \\
\hline \[
1927
\] & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & 272 & 60 \\
\hline JAN. & 500 & 541 & 495 & 525 & 25.8 & 30.4 & 522 & 1758 & 491 & 9.04 & 1180 & 200 & 48 & 109 & 83 & 160 & 28 & 355 & 240 & 44 \\
\hline FEB. & 409 & 491 & 468 & 542 & 25.5 & 31.2 & & 1689 & 511 & \(9.03 \dagger\) & 1075 & 198 & 30 & 96
86 & 65 & 106 & 23 & 327 & 197 & 34 \\
\hline MAR. & 481 & 514 & 538 & 547 & 26.9 & \(30 \cdot 5\) & & 1816 & 625 & 10.20
8.70 & 991 & 205 & 36
41 & 86
81 & 58 & 90 & 25 & 307 & 182 & 39 \\
\hline APR. & 477 & 496 & 520 & 526 & 26.9 & 28.4 & & 1598 & 578 & 8.70
9.54 & 951 & 218 & 31 & 81 & 58 & 78 & 23 & 293 & 170 & 38 \\
\hline MAY... & 533 & 534 & 552 & 509 & 26.9 & 29.2 & 561 & 1666 & 640 & \(9 \cdot 54\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 889 \\
& 809
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 210 \\
& 232
\end{aligned}
\] & 38 & 70 & 51 & 79 & 24 & 287 & 172 & 40 \\
\hline JUNE & & 496 & 537 & & 26.9 & 25.0
23.5 & & & & & 898
925 & 252
257 & 41 & 66 & 48 & 85 & 28 & 290 & 189 & 49 \\
\hline JULY & & 175 & & & \(25^{\circ} 0\) & 23.5 & & & & & 925 & 257 & 41 & 66 & & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multicolumn{13}{|c|}{AVERAGE OF DAILY RATES.} \\
\hline & \begin{tabular}{l}
Paris \\
f, to \(\mathcal{L}\)
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Italy* } \\
& \text { 1. to } £
\end{aligned}
\] & \begin{tabular}{l}
Berlin \\
M. to \(£\)
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
Amsterdam \\
fl. to \(£\)
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
Prague \\
kr , to \(\mathcal{E}\)
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
Berne \\
f. to \(£\)
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Stock- } \\
& \text { holm } \\
& \text { kr, to } £
\end{aligned}
\] & NewYork 8 to \(£\) & \begin{tabular}{l}
Buenos \\
Aires \\
d. to 8
\end{tabular} & Rio de Janeiro d. per mil. & \begin{tabular}{l}
Bombay \\
1. d. per rup.
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
Hong. kong \\
d. per 8
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
Yoko. hama \\
d. peryen
\end{tabular} \\
\hline Parity ... & \(25 \cdot 2215\) & \(25 \cdot 2215\) & 20.43 & \(12 \cdot 107\) & 24.02 & \(25 \cdot 2215\) & \(18 \cdot 159\) & 4.866 & \(48 \cdot 57\) & 27 & 24 & - & \(24 \cdot 58\) \\
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{1923. For 1919 to 1922 Rates See Earliter Buldetins.} \\
\hline JAN. & \(69 \cdot 48\) & 95•17 & 81200 & \(11 \cdot 76\) & 162.5 & 24-78 & 17.32 & & 43.87 & & & & \\
\hline FEB. & 76.38 & 97.22 & 130300 & 11.86 & 158.7 & 24.93 & 17.63 & 4.655
4.690 & 43.87
43.21 & 5.90
5.88 & 16.36
16.28 & 27.51
26.96 & \(25 \cdot 15\) \\
\hline MAR. & 74.59 & 96.94 & 99100 & 11.89 & 158.2 & \(25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} 6\) & 17.65 & 4.696 & 43.07 & 5.79 & 16.13 & 26.96
27.72 & 24.73
24.75 \\
\hline APRIL & 69.86 & 93.88 & 113700 & 11.88 & 156.0 & 25.53 & 17.47 & 4.655 & 42.94 & 5.54 & \(16 \cdot 15\) & 28.07 & 25.14 \\
\hline MAY & \(69 \cdot 73\) & 95.57 & 213900 & 11.82 & \(155 \cdot 3\) & 25.65 & \(17 \cdot 36\) & 4.625 & 42.40 & \(5 \cdot 42\) & 16.12 & 28.33 & 25.47 \\
\hline JUNE & \(73 \cdot 20\) & 100.71 & 504400 & 11.78 & \(154 \cdot 3\) & \(25 \cdot 72\) & \(17 \cdot 37\) & \(4 \cdot 614\) & 41.85 & \(5 \cdot 46\) & 16.13 & 27.57 & 25.55 \\
\hline JULY & 77.80 & 105.9 & 1854100 & 11.68 & 152.9 & \(26 \cdot 12\) & 17.27 & \(4 \cdot 583\) & \(40 \cdot 80\) & 5.46 & \(16 \cdot 13\) & & \\
\hline AUG. & \(80 \cdot 76\) & \(106 \cdot 0\) & 19800000 & 11.59 & 155.4 & 25.25 & \(17 \cdot 12\) & 4.561 & \(39 \cdot 18\) & \(5 \cdot 15\) & 16.03 & 27.11 & 25.53
25.75 \\
\hline SEPT & 77.81 & \(102 \cdot 8\) & 481 Mn . & 11.55 & \(151 \cdot 8\) & 25.42 & \(17 \cdot 10\) & 4.542 & 39.58 & \(5 \cdot 18\) & 16.17 & 27.53 & 25.64 \\
\hline OCT. & 75.97 & \(100 \cdot 2\) & 139000 ", & 11.56 & \(152 \cdot 3\) & \(25 \cdot 32\) & \(17 \cdot 14\) & \(4 \cdot 526\) & \(39 \cdot 11\) & 5.06 & 16.49 & 27.34 & 25.88 \\
\hline NOV. & 79.23 & \(100 \cdot 7\) & 22.3 Bn . & 11.53 & \(15 i \cdot 0\) & 24.99 & 16.69 & \(4 \cdot 385\) & 38.96 & \(4 \cdot 84\) & 16.92 & 27.66 & 28.67 \\
\hline DEC. \({ }^{1924 .}\) & 82.88 & \(100 \cdot 5\) & \[
\begin{gathered}
18 \cdot 9 \text {, } \\
\text { GoldMarks }
\end{gathered}
\] & 11.46 & 149 1 & 24.98 & 16.55 & \(4 \cdot 360\) & \(39 \cdot 81\) & \(5 \cdot 18\) & 17.11 & 27.95 & 26.79
25.79 \\
\hline JAN. & 91.00 & 98.2 & \(18 \cdot 7\) & 11.40 & 147.0 & 24.59 & 16.27 & 4-261 & 41.47 & \(6 \cdot 10\) & \(17 \cdot 22\) & & \\
\hline FEB. & 97.47 & 99.2 & \(19 \cdot 1\) & 11.51 & 148.4 & 24.79 & 16.44 & \(4 \cdot 308\) & 42.63 & 6.68 & 16.91 & 28.08 & 25.30 \\
\hline MAR. & 93.49 & \(100 \cdot 3\) & \(19 \cdot 2\) & 11.58 & 147.8 & 24.83 & 16.33 & \(4 \cdot 293\) & 42.87 & 6.42 & 16.71 & 28.31 & 23.98 \\
\hline APRIL & 71.03 & \(97 \cdot 7\) & 19.4 & 11.69 & 146.9 & 24.61 & 16.48 & \(4 \cdot 348\) & 41.28 & 6.22 & 16.78 & \(28 \cdot 36\) & 22.60 \\
\hline MAY & 75.87 & 98.2 & \(18 \cdot 6\) & 11.65 & 148.4 & 24.60 & 16.46 & \(4 \cdot 359\) & \(41 \cdot 10\) & 6.09 & 16.87 & 28.60 & 22.14 \\
\hline JUNE & \(82 \cdot 33\) & 99.6 & \(18 \cdot 1\) & 11.54 & 147*1 & \(24 \cdot 46\) & 16.28 & \(4 \cdot 321\) & 41.07 & \(5 \cdot 99\) & 16.99 & 28.91 & 22.86 \\
\hline JULY & \(85 \cdot 35\) & 101.4 & 18.3 & 11.51 & 147.9 & 24.04 & 16.42 & \(4 \cdot 368\) & 40.77 & \(5 \cdot 48\) & \(17 \cdot 19\) & 28.80 & 22.76 \\
\hline AUG. & 82.28 & 101.2 & 18.9 & 11.59 & 151.0 & 23.91 & 16.90 & \(4 \cdot 501\) & \(40 \cdot 94\) & \(5 \cdot 31\) & 17.24 & 28.57 & 22.03 \\
\hline SEPT & 84.06 & \(101 \cdot 8\) & \(18 \cdot 7\) & 11.60 & 149.0 & 23.64 & 16.77 & 4.458 & 43.05 & \(5 \cdot 45\) & 17.54 & 28.84 & 21.87 \\
\hline OCT. & 85.77 & \(103 \cdot 1\) & \(18 \cdot 8\) & 11.47 & 150.6 & \(23 \cdot 39\) & 16.86 & 4.487 & 44.77 & 6.02 & 18.07 & 29.27 & 20.76 \\
\hline NOV. ......
DEC...... & 87.29
86.92 & \(106 \cdot 2\)
\(109 \cdot 1\) & \(19 \cdot 3\)
\(19 \cdot 7\) & 11.51
11.61 & \(154 \cdot 1\)
\(155 \cdot 3\) & \(24 \cdot 14\)
\(24 \cdot 22\) & \(17 \cdot 17\) & 4.606 & 44.57 & 6.00 & 17.98 & 28.75 & \(20 \cdot 10\) \\
\hline DEC........
1925. & 86.92 & \(109 \cdot 1\) & \(19 \cdot 7\) & 11.61 & \(155 \cdot 3\) & \(24 \cdot 22\) & \(17 \cdot 41\) & 4.694 & \(45 \cdot 20\) & \(5 \cdot 91\) & 18.07 & 28.41 & 19.68 \\
\hline JAN. & 88.54 & 114.7 & 20.07 & 11.83 & \(159 \cdot 3\) & 24.70 & 17.74 & \(4 \cdot 780\) & 45.79 & 5.91 & 17.97 & 28.03 & \(19 \cdot 33\) \\
\hline FEB. & \(90 \cdot 34\)
\(92 \cdot 18\) & \(116 \cdot 1\) & 20.05 & 11.88 & \(161 \cdot 2\) & \(24 \cdot 78\) & \(17 \cdot 71\) & \(4 \cdot 772\) & 45.45 & \(5 \cdot 68\) & 18.00 & 27.99 & 19.66 \\
\hline MAR. & \(92 \cdot 18\)
\(92 \cdot 37\) & \(117 \cdot 3\) & 20.06 & 11.97 & 161.0 & 24.79 & \(17 \cdot 72\) & 4.777 & \(45 \cdot 13\) & \(5 \cdot 56\) & 17.96 & \(27 \cdot 45\) & 20.61 \\
\hline MPRIL & \(92 \cdot 37\)
94.11 & 116.9 & 20.14 & 12.00 & \(161 \cdot 7\) & 24.80 & \(17 \cdot 78\) & 4.796 & \(43 \cdot 50\) & \(5 \cdot 33\) & 17.88 & \(27 \cdot 17\) & 20.95 \\
\hline JUNE & 102.11 & 127.0 & 20.39
20.41 & 12.08
12.11 & 163.9
164.0 & 25.09
25.04 & \(18 \cdot 14\) & \(4 \cdot 855\) & \(44 \cdot 66\)
\(45 \cdot 13\) & \(5 \cdot 13\) & 17.95 & \(27 \cdot 14\) & \(20 \cdot 73\) \\
\hline & & & & & & & 1816 & 8 & 45 & 541 & 18.05 & 27.81 & \(20 \cdot 16\) \\
\hline JULY & 103.48 & \(132 \cdot 7\) & 20.42 & \(12 \cdot 12\) & 164.0 & 25.03 & 18.09 & \(4 \cdot 860\) & \(45 \cdot 33\) & 5.62 & \(18 \cdot 13\) & \(28 \cdot 22\) & \(20 \cdot 30\) \\
\hline AUG. & 103.54 & \(132 \cdot 7\) & 20.40 & 12.06 & 163.8 & 25.03 & 18:08 & \(4 \cdot 857\) & 45.29 & 6.03 & \(18 \cdot 14\) & 28.44 & 20.27 \\
\hline SEPT & 102.86 & 119.2
\(121 \cdot 4\) & \(20 \cdot 36\) & 12.05 & 163.7 & 25.10 & 18.06 & 4.847 & 45.43 & 6.71 & \(18 \cdot 19\) & \(29 \cdot 38\) & 20.21 \\
\hline OCT. & 109•16 & 121.4 & 20.34 & 12.04 & 163.4 & \(25 \cdot 12\) & 18.07 & 4.843 & 46.31 & \(7 \cdot 44\) & \(18 \cdot 19\) & 29.47 & \(20 \cdot 32\) \\
\hline DEC. & 122.2
129.6 & \(121 \cdot 1\) & \(20 \cdot 35\)
20.36 & 12.05
12.07 & 163.5 & 25.14 & 18.11 & 4.846 & 46.78 & 7.28 & \(18 \cdot 19\) & 28.70 & 20.97 \\
\hline 1926 & 129.6 & \(120 \cdot 3\) & 20.36 & 12.07 & 163.7 & 25.13 & \(18 \cdot 10\) & \(4 \cdot 850\) & 46.62 & 7.05 & 18.20 & 28.69 & \(21.40 \pm\) \\
\hline JAN. & \(128 \cdot 7\) & \(120 \cdot 3\) & 20.40 & 12.09 & 163.9 & 25.05 & \(18 \cdot 13\) & 4.858 & 46.54 & \(7 \cdot 36\) & 18.20 & 28.75 & 21.80 \\
\hline FEB. & 132.4 & \(120 \cdot 8\) & 20.43 & \(12 \cdot 14\) & \(164 \cdot 2\) & 25.25 & \(18 \cdot 16\) & 4.864 & 46.03 & \(7 \cdot 32\) & \(18 \cdot 19\) & 28.63 & 22.42 \\
\hline MAPRIL & \(135 \cdot 8\) & \(120 \cdot 0\) & 20.41 & \(12 \cdot 13\) & 164.0 & 25.25 & \(18 \cdot 12\) & 4.861 & 44.64 & \(7 \cdot 16\) & 18.08 & 27.85 & 22.41 \\
\hline APRIL & \(143 \cdot 4\)
\(154 \cdot 3\) & \(120 \cdot 9\) & 20.42 & 12.12 & \(164 \cdot 1\) & 25.19 & \(18 \cdot 15\) & 4.862 & 44.84 & 6.94 & 17.88 & 26.94 & 23.04 \\
\hline MAY
JUNE & 154.3
165 & 126.2 & \(20 \cdot 42\) & 12.09 & \(164 \cdot 1\) & 25.12 & \(18 \cdot 16\) & \(4 \cdot 862\) & \(45 \cdot 10\) & \(7 \cdot 31\) & 17.93 & 27.35 & 23.20 \\
\hline JUNE & 165 \% & \(132 \cdot 4\) & 20.44 & \(12 \cdot 11\) & \(164 \cdot 2\) & \(25 \cdot 13\) & \(18 \cdot 15\) & \(4 \cdot 866\) & \(45 \cdot 27\) & \(7 \cdot 78\) & 17.91 & \(27 \cdot 42\) & \(23 \cdot 14\) \\
\hline JULY & \(197 \cdot 7\) & 145.0 & 20.43 & 12.10 & 164.2 & \(25 \cdot 12\) & \(18 \cdot 15\) & 4.864 & \(45 \cdot 48\) & \(7 \cdot 68\) & 17.93 & 27.06 & \(23 \cdot 30\) \\
\hline AUG. & \(171 \cdot 4\) & 147.5 & 20.40 & \(12 \cdot 11\) & 164.0 & \(25 \cdot 14\) & \(18 \cdot 15\) & 4.858 & \(45 \cdot 42\) & 7.59 & 17.96 & 26.45 & \(23 \cdot 63\) \\
\hline SEPT. & \(169 \cdot 9\) & 132.5 & \(20 \cdot 38\) & \(12 \cdot 112\) & 163.8 & \(25 \cdot 120\) & \(18 \cdot 15\) & \(4 \cdot 855\) & \(45 \cdot 62\) & 7.51 & 17.98 & 26.05 & 23.93 \\
\hline OCT.
NOV. & \(165{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\) & 118.3 & \(20 \cdot 379\) & \(12 \cdot 124\) & \(163 \cdot 7\) & \(25 \cdot 120\) & \(18 \cdot 147\) & 4.850 & \(45 \cdot 90\) & 6.92 & 17.89 & 23.83 & 24.04 \\
\hline DEC. ....... & 141.8
122.9 & 115.1 & 20.415 & \(12 \cdot 125\) & \(163 \cdot 7\) & \(25 \cdot 141\) & \(18 \cdot 170\) & 4.849 & \(45 \cdot 74\) & 6.40 & 17.84 & 23.56 & 24.30 \\
\hline 1927. & 1229 & \(109 \cdot 4\) & \(20 \cdot 387\) & \(12 \cdot 130\) & \(163 \cdot 8\) & 25.106 & \(18 \cdot 155\) & 4.851 & \(46 \cdot 16\) & \(5 \cdot 87\) & 17.85 & 23.46 & 24-23 \\
\hline JAN. & 122.57 & 111.6 & 20.454 & \(12 \cdot 135\) & \(163 \cdot 8\) & 25-176 & \(18 \cdot 171\) & 4.853 & 46.40 & \(5 \cdot 80\) & 18.03 24 & 24-17 & 24-15 \\
\hline FEB. & 123.63 & \(112 \cdot 3\) & 20.466 & \(12 \cdot 123\) & \(163 \cdot 7\) & 25.220 & \(18 \cdot 174\) & \(4 \cdot 850\) & 46.93 & \(5 \cdot 87\) & 17.97 & 24-79 & 24.20 \\
\hline MAR. & 124.01 & 107.7 & 20.468 & \(12 \cdot 130\) & \(163 \cdot 9\) & 25.235 & \(18 \cdot 144\) & 4.854 & 47.51 & 5.87 & 17.96 & 24.01 & 24.31 \\
\hline APRIL. & 123.98 & 97.05
89.06 & 20.490 & \(12 \cdot 140\) & 164.0 & 25.251 & \(18 \cdot 135\) & 4.857 & 47.55 & \(5 \cdot 83\) & 17.88 & 24.50 & 23.90 \\
\hline JUNE. & 125.97
123.97 & 89.96
86.94 & 20.501
20.494 & \(12 \cdot 136\)
\(12 \cdot 124\) & 163.9
163.9 & 25.253 & \(18 \cdot 157\) & \(4 \cdot 857\) & 47.56 & \(5 \cdot 80\) & 17.93 2 & 24.32 & 23.26 \\
\hline Week ending & 123 & 86.94 & \(20 \cdot 494\) & \(12 \cdot 124\) & \(163 \cdot 9\) & 25.244 & \(18 \cdot 128\) & \(4 \cdot 856\) & \(47 \cdot 69\) & \(5 \cdot 84\) & 17.91 2 & \(24 \cdot 21\) & 23.09 \\
\hline July \(2 \ldots\). & 123.97 & 86.85 & 20.492 & \(12 \cdot 122\) & 164.0 & \(25 \cdot 226\) & \(18 \cdot 118\) & 4.8560 & 47.72 & 5.80 & \(17.89 \quad 2\) & 24.23 & \(23 \cdot 32\) \\
\hline " \(96 . .\). & 123.97 & 88.69 & 20.489 & \(12 \cdot 120\) & 163.9 & \(25 \cdot 226\) & 18.133 & 4.8554 & \(47 \cdot 74\) & \(5 \cdot 81\) & \(17.87 \quad 2\) & \(24 \cdot 13\) & 23.40 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l} 
", 16 \\
\hline,\(\ldots\)
\end{tabular} & 123.97
124.00 & \(89 \cdot 27\)
\(89 \cdot 36\) & 20.459
20.422 & 12.120 & \(163 \cdot 9\) & 25.224 & \(18 \cdot 132\) & 4.8550 & 47.77 & \(5 \cdot 83\) & \(17.87 \quad 2\) & \(24 \cdot 12\) & \(23 \cdot 32\) \\
\hline ", \(30 \ldots\). & 124.00 & \(89 \cdot 36\)
\(89 \cdot 30\) & 20.422
20.415 & 12.118 & \(163 \cdot 9\) & 25.214 & \(18 \cdot 125\) & 4.8548 & \(47 \cdot 77\) & \(5 \cdot 84\) & 17.87 2 & \(24 \cdot 17 \quad 23\) & \(23 \cdot 24\) \\
\hline Aug. 6 .... & 124.03 & 89-31 & 20.415
20.416 & \(12 \cdot 117\) & 163.8 & \(25 \cdot 211\) & \(18 \cdot 124\) & 4.8553 & \(47 \cdot 79\) & \(5 \cdot 85\) & \(17 \cdot 87\) 2 & \(24 \cdot 14\) & 23.27 \\
\hline & 124.01 & 89-29 & 20.444 & 12.120 & 163.9 & \(25 \cdot 208\) & \(18 \cdot 128\) & 4.8578 & 47.79 & 5.94 1 & \(17.87 \quad 2\) & 23.91 23 & 23.42 \\
\hline ,. \(20 \ldots\) & 124.00 & 89.24 & 20.44
20.436 & \(12 \cdot 128\)
\(12 \cdot 130\) & \(164{ }^{\circ} 0\) & \(25 \cdot 214\)
\(25 \cdot 213\) & \(18 \cdot 123\) & \(4 \cdot 8604\) & 47.86 & 5.85 & \(17.87 \quad 23\) & 23.54 23 & 23.32 \\
\hline & & 8924 & 20436 & \(12 \cdot 130\) & 164.0 & \(25 \cdot 213\) & \(18 \cdot 111\) & 4.8613 4 & \(47 \cdot 84\) & 5:85 1 & 17.87 2 & 23.67 23 & \(23 \cdot 39\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Printed by
ST. CLEMENTS PRESS, LTD.,
Portugal. Street, Kinosway,
W.C. 2.


\title{
LONDON \& CAMBRIDGE ECONOMIC SERVICE
} ISSUED IN CO-OPERATION WITH THE HARVARD UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC RESEARCH

\author{
SUPPLEMENT TO MONTHLY BULLETIN VOL. V . \\ No. VIII. \\ SEPT. 7th, 1927
}

Strictly Private.
Copyright.
Not for Publication.
PUBLISHED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF LONDON \& CAMBRIDGE ECONOMIC SERVICE, CARE OF THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS. AT HOUGHTON ST., ALDWYCH, LONDON, W.C. 2

\section*{EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.}

Sir W. H. Beveridge, K.C.B. (Chairman) - - London School of Economice.
Professor A. L. Bowley, Sc.D., F.B.A. - - London School of Economics.
Mr. J. M. Keynes, C.B. . . . . . . Economics Department of University of Cambridge.
Mr. D. H. Robbrtson \(\ldots \ldots\) Economics Department of University of Cambridge.
Mr. C. Tennyson, C.M.G. . . . . . . Federation of British Industries.
Sir Charlbs Addis, K.C.M.G. (Hon. Treasurer)

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE FOR 1927.
Sir W. H. Beveridge, K.C.B. - - . . - London School of Economics,
Professor A. L. Bowley (Edifor) - _ - - London School of Economics.
Mr: J. M. Keynes, C.B. _ _ _ . . Economics Department of University of Cambridge.
Mr. F. Lavington - \(\ldots \ldots\) Economics Department of University of Cambridge.
Mr. H. Dalton \(\quad \ldots, \ldots, \ldots, \ldots, \ldots\) London School of Economics.
Mr. T. Gregory . . . . . . . . . . London School of Economics.
Sir Chirles Addis, K.C.M.G.
G. L. Schwariz (Secretary).

Annual Subscription for the Full Service, \(£ 6\).

For particslars, apply to the Secretary, London שo Cambridge Economic Service, Houghton Street, Aldwych, W.C.2. Tw'ephoxe: Holborn 5671-5673.

\section*{TABLE OF CONTENTS.}
PAGE
United Kingdom ..... 281
Figures published since August 22nd ..... 28IFrance.
Germany ..... 285
Italy ..... 289
Russia . ..... 292

\author{
UNITED KINGDOM. \\ Additional Figures published since August 22nd, 1927.
}

\section*{Stocks and Shares.}


End July. End August.
\begin{tabular}{lll}
\(200 \%\) & & \(207 \%\) \\
\(204 \%\) & \(206 \%\) \\
\(79 \%\) & & \(79 \%\) \\
\(127 \%\) & & \(127 \%\) \\
& & August. \\
\(\ldots\) & \(\ldots\) & \(£ 2,091,000\) \\
\(\ldots\) & \(\ldots\) & \(£ 2,230,000\)
\end{tabular}

New Capital Issues. £2,091,000
For Great Britain ...
£2,230,000

\section*{Money.}
\begin{tabular}{lrcc} 
Short Money Index & \(94 \%\) & Week ending Sept. 3rd. \\
Day to Day Rate & \(3 \cdot 33 \%\) & ," & ," \\
Three Months Rate & \(4 \cdot 31 \%\) & , \\
Bank Rate & \(4 \frac{1}{2} \%\) on April 21st. &
\end{tabular}

Prices.
Silver (bar)-cash per oz. \(25^{\circ} 2 \mathrm{~d}\). Week ending Sept. 3rd.
"Times" Index (Wholesale). Food \(145 \% \quad 149 \%\) July 30th. Aug. 31st. Materials \(141 \% \quad 142.5 \%\) Total 142\% 145\%

\section*{Railways.}

Weight carried-
June, 1927.
General Merchandise ...
Fuel ... ...
Goods Receipts
ns \(5,106,000\)
, 15,517,000
5,755,000
£8,765,000

\section*{Exchanges.}


Unemployment
Numbers on the Live Register, together with Part-time Workers not actually employed on the dates mentioned.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{Males.} & Gt. Britain. \\
\hline 1927 & Jan. & 3rd ... & \(\ldots\) & \(\ldots\) & ... & 1,195,900 \\
\hline ,, & Aug. & 1st... & ... & ... & ... & 936,000 \\
\hline , & ,, & 8th ... & \(\ldots\) & ... & ... & 839,900 \\
\hline & , & 15th ... & ... & ... & ... & 837,600 \\
\hline & \(\ldots\) & 22nd... & \(\ldots\) & ... & \(\ldots\) & 855,400 \\
\hline & & 29th ... & \(\ldots\) & ... & ... & 859,400 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{FRANCE.}

Information communicated by M. LUCIEN MARCH, Directeur Honoraire de la Statistique Génerale de la France.

\section*{August 25th, I927.}

LAST MONT.H we noted the issue of a State loan for the purpose of consolidating a further portion of the floating debt. This loan was issued at the nominal rate of 6 per cent., the same as in April, whilst the rate for the loan of December, I926, was 7 per cent. The conditions of the loan were not very advantageous since an equivalent rate could be obtained by purchasing rentes in the market.

Nevertheless, thanks to the yield of the latest loan the total of bonds in circulation has been reduced by a milliard, making a total reduction of 8 milliards since the beginning of the year, without reckoning the bonds covered by the resources of the autonomous Debt Redemption Fund and due for cancellation in the near future.

In addition, the consolidation of a part of the funds deposited at call with the Treasury and the reduction of the


FINANCE.
PRICES.


Dates of figures. Cols, 1-4, 15th of month ; \(9,12,13\), middle of month: 10,11 , based on daily averages; 16-18, end of month; 19, 20, " during " the month.
rate of interest allowed on these deposits has reduced the total by nearly one-half.

Liquid capital, however, remains abundant. In order to lessen the inconveniences of this demobilisation of capital by opening up opportunities for external investment, the Bank of France has been authorised to sell spot a part of its foreign currency holding with the obligation of rebuying forward. As a result, these foreign currency holdings can be employed in external investments more remunerative than short-term placings at home. In addition, this interplay of selling and buying affords the Bank another means of regulating the money market until the favourable moment when the free movement of capital can be restored.

These measures are assisting to complete the work of monetary reform whilst at the same time aiding commerce and industry, through the facilities for external payments and the cheapness of shortterm money.

They are, moreover, supported by the inflow of revenue, which was especially
large in July, particularly in the case of direct taxation. As a result partly of the increases in taxation determined upon a year ago, the revenue for the first seven months of the year rose to nearly 23 milliards, an increase of 6 milliards over the figure for the corresponding period of last year. The taxes on consumption properly so called, including the tax on turnover, have yielded a third more than in 1926.

During July the turnover on the Stock Exchange was analogous to that of June. Paris bank clearings showed the same lack of variation. The increase of current accounts at the Paris branches of the Bank of France was doubtless due to the operations of the Sinking Fund, and on the whole, business in securities was no greater than in the previous month. Nevertheless, prices of variable dividend securities, especially of bank and various industrial shares, showed a marked improvement. There were grounds for hoping that the improvement was permanent, but the holiday period is hardly

TRADE, OUTPUT, TRANSPORT \& EMPLOYMENT.


\section*{France]}
favourable to Bourse activity and the rise did not continue in August.

In the returns of the Bank of France the balance of current account deposits has ceased to expand, as a result of the withdrawals by the Sinking Fund, which as stated above was obliged to cancel State bonds. In the same way, as explained above, the total of foreign currency holdings remains stationary, as is also the case with advances.

The rate of interest for short-term investments continues to be very low. The Bank of France maintains its rate at 5 per cent., but first class paper is discounted at 2 per cent., compared with 5.7 per cent. last year at this time. Contango rate on the official market has fallen for several months below 2 per cent. New issues are on a larger scale than last year: the greater part consist of issues by existing companies.

The gold exchanges have shown little variation since the end of last year. It is interesting, however, to observe the change in the sterling and dollar rate over the period of a year:
\begin{tabular}{rrr|r|r} 
& & & £ & S \\
July, 1926 & \(\ldots\) & \(\ldots\) & 199.03 & \(40 \cdot 93\) \\
, 1927 & \(\ldots\) & \(\ldots\) & 124.02 & 25.55
\end{tabular}

The crisis provoked by the fall in the exchange is now almost worked out. Great difficulties were expected in the sphere of foreign trade, but in June and July imports of raw materials were as large as in the corresponding months of I926 and exports were definitely greater. As a result of the fall in prices values have markedly declined, but the figures for quantitiespermit a more exact comparison. However, the official returns for values show an excess of exports over the first seven months of this year, thanks to the very large excess of exports registered in July, an excess very much greater than in July, 1926. Shipping traffic shows more activity than last year.

The general wholesale index showed a further decline in July, although very slight. The fall, however, is due to the seasonal decline in foodstuffs, since the
index of raw materials has been rising for several months. The increase is mainly in the textile group, and metal prices have hardly varied. In the foodstuffs group the fall is general and evidently of a temporary nature.

Internal trade maintains its activity. As noted above, the yield of the turnover tax was satisfactory. Railway receipts, however, show no important change, and the daily average number of trucks loaded declined in July compared with the June figure, which in turn was below the May figure. The figures, moreover, are below those of last year. This decline in railway traffic seems to be partly due to the development of road transport.

Bankruptcies in July were more numerous than in June. The bill portfolio of the Bank of France declined, whilst the postal cheque turnover increased. The takings of the Paris theatres are larger than those of last year.

The output of coal has been declining for several months. The production of pig iron and steel, which showed a slight increase from April to May, fell in July below the April figure. On July I the number of furnaces in blast was I43, compared with 146 on June I and 153 on July I, 1926. In the cotton industry orders are falling off and stocks of yarn are increasing. On the contrary, activity seems to be increasing in the wool and silk industries. In the building industry, applications for building permits in Paris are less than a year ago. On the whole, the index of industrial production calculated by the Statistique Générale de la France shows little change, but workers are placed more easily and unemployment continues to decrease.

The retail food index for Paris fell from 580 at the end of June to 557 at the end of July ( \(1914=100\) ). The cost of living index for the second quarter was 525 .

In general the industrial and commercial situation encourages the hope of a good revival of activity in the autumn, provided that unfavourable political events do not supervene.

\section*{GERMANY.}

Information communicated by Dr. MORITZ ELSAS (Frankfurt), in consultation with Professor LOTZ (Munich) and Professor von SCHULZE-GAEVERNITZ (Freiburg).
\[
\text { 29th August, } 1927 .
\]

IN August there was a continuance of the economic improvement which set in in the early part of the year and has steadily progressed since; but the opinion is increasingly expressed that the business outlook for the winter is less favourable. This pessimistic view is based on the continued stringency in the money market, the check to the progress in iron and steel production and more particularly on the reports from different branches of industry concerning the falling off in new orders.

Whether the arguments adduced are sufficiently conclusive remains to be seen; in any case there are opposing favourable factors. In the first place there is the continued improvement in employment, an improvement not wholly seasonal since the chief harvest period is over. Another favourable and particularly important factor is that in spite of the rise in the prices of many raw materials (e.g., cotton) the price-level up to now has remained practically stable and no check to business from this side threatens in the near future. The significant figures of the business cycle give no grounds for disquiet - the number of bankruptcies is only one-half of the pre-war figure-and there are no signs of unsound finance. Another favourable stimulus is imparted by the renewed influx of foreign loans: in June and July nearly 600 Mn . Marks of foreign capital were received from the proceeds of external loans. The monetary situation in Germany is also favourably affected by the reduction of the New York Bank Rate, and for the moment the increase in the discount rate believed inevitable for many weeks can be regarded as averted. The slow inflow of new orders in many industries can therefore be regarded as merely a pause in the upward movement, and it has also this advantage that it may
prevent this movement from getting out of hand and thereby ensure a longer duration for it.

The money market became slightly easier in August. The daily money rate declined by the middle of the month to \(4^{\frac{3}{4}-6}\) per cent., according to the status of the borrower. Monthly money on the other hand remained at its high level of 8 to \(8 \frac{3}{4}\) per cent. The private discount market was more active and at mid-month the rate stood at \(5 \frac{3}{4}\) per cent. ; the rate for bank bills declined to \(5_{\frac{7}{8}}^{\frac{7}{8}}\) per cent., but rose in the last week of the month to \(6 \frac{1}{8}\) per cent. With the exception of monthly money, all the rates were lower than in the previous months. The market for long-term credits continues cheerless. In many cases medium-sized and small industries, agriculture and building, are unable to obtain credits.

The Reichsbank's return at the end of the first week of August showed the usual ease, and in addition the foreign currency holding increased to IgI Mn . Marks, which is double the amount held at the end of July. The note cover amounted to 48 per cent. in gold, and to 53 per cent. in gold and foreign currency. In the middle of the month these percentages increased to 51 and 56 respectively. Since the item "other assets" has also increased, it is possible that an influx of foreign currency has occurred in this case also. The increase of holdings is clearly the outcome of foreign loans.

The restriction of credit enforced in May is clearly observable in the bi-monthly balance sheets of the large banks for the end of June. Instead of the expected 25 per cent. reduction in contango credits, the cut was more than 31 per cent. There was also a greater liquidity in cash resources. A further effect

\section*{Germany]}
of the restriction is seen in the decline of the bill portfolio of the large banks, whilst in the same period the bill holding of the Reichsbank considerably increased. Deposits in the German savings banks increased by July I to 4023 Mn . Marks. The increase in June was only half as great as in each of the two preceding months. The state revenue on the ordinary budget amounted to 598 Mn . Marks in June and expenditure to 599 Mn . The economic improvement is evidenced by the yield of the tax on wages. Revenue amounted to 948 Mn . in July, when it was swollen by various periodic payments (income and turnover taxes).

From August ist the interest rate on the 5 per cent. State loan issued at the beginning of the year was raised to 6 per cent. provisionally up to 31st July, I934. After this date the redemption of the loan begins. This decision to increase the rate will remedy the mistake made in

February of negotiating a loan at a rate much too low in relation to market conditions, as has been shown by the fact that the price fell to 6 per cent. below the issue price. The correction will prevent a further fall in the price of State loans, particularly as in August the selling restriction on 200 Mn . of the loan expires and the restriction on another large portion ends in November. In the interest of the State's credit the increase of the rate is to be thoroughly approved, but the harm caused by the issue can only be partly remedied. As is well known, since the issue of the 500 Mn . loan the internal market for fixed interest issues has been completely stagnant. Other creditors of the State (holders of war loan, etc.) are dissatisfied and feel aggrieved because the holders of the 5 per cent. loan have received a gratuitous increase of interest.

The third Reparations year ends on August 3I. At the end of July the

FINANCE, PRICES \& WAGES.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{STOCKS AND SHARES.} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{BANKING.} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{WHOLESALE.} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{RETAIL.} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { REAL } \\
& \text { WAGES }
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Capital Issues by} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Reichsbank} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Note Circulation.} & & & & & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
 \\
Mks.p.
M.Tor
\end{tabular}} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Index Nos. of
Prices of} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Index Nos. of} & \\
\hline & & Mn.Gold Mks. &  & \begin{tabular}{l}
安
䔍
U \\
Mn. G \\
Mks.
\end{tabular} &  &  & \begin{tabular}{l}
Including other Notes \(\dot{\alpha}\) Coinage. \\
Gold Marks 000 Mn .
\end{tabular} & & & & & & &  &  &  &  &  \\
\hline \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Pre-W ar } \\
1926
\end{gathered}
\] & 100 & & & 6100 & & \(\underset{4.5}{\text { Aug. } 14}\) & & & 4.2 & \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}
-1 \\
3 \\
3
\end{gathered} y^{\prime} 14\right.
\] & 815 & 81.0 & 74.5 & 1 & 1 & 1 & \(\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { Jan. '14 } \\ 1\end{gathered}\right.\) & 100 \\
\hline JAN. ... & 24.0 & \(16 \cdot 3\) & 56.2 & 4177 & 860 & \(2 \cdot 65\) & 4.85 & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline FEB. & 26.4 & \(9 \cdot 7\) & \(24 \cdot 5\) & 3886 & 873 & 2.82 & \(4 \cdot 92\) & 2334 & 4.2 & 7.5 & 1998 & 93.0 & 86 & 1.39 & 1.41 & 1.39 & 1.29 & 104 \\
\hline APR. & 30.5 & 13.4 & 29.8
41.4 & 4411 & 874 & 3.16 & \(5 \cdot 05\) & 2318 & \(4 \cdot 2\) & 7.2 & 1871 & \(91 \cdot 7\) & 86 & 1.34 & \(1 \cdot 39\) & 1.38 & \(1 \cdot 28\) & 105 \\
\hline MAY. & \(30 \cdot 3\) & 3.8 & 34-3 & 4501 & 1007 & 3.09
2.88 & 5.03 & 2260 & \(4 \cdot 2\) & \(5 \cdot 7\) & 1302 & \(90 \cdot 0\) & 86 & \(1 \cdot 33\) & 1.38 & 1.40 & & 104 \\
\hline JUNE. & \(32 \cdot 1\) & 13.8 & 938.1 & 4612 & 763 & 2.88
2.97 & 5.04 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 2231 \\
& 2219
\end{aligned}
\] & 4.2
4.2 & 5.0 & 1046 & 88.7 & 86 & \(1 \cdot 36\) & 1.37 & \(1 \cdot 40\) & 1.29 & 104 \\
\hline JULY & 34.6 & \(5 \cdot 3\) & & 4899 & & & & & & & & & 86 & 1.40 & 1.36 & \(1 \cdot 41\) & & 103 \\
\hline AUG. & 37.9 & 45.5 & 173.4 & 4766 & 703 & 3.11 & \(5 \cdot 28\) & 2148 & \(4 \cdot 2\) & \(6 \cdot 5\) & 701 & \(90 \cdot 3\) & 86 & 1.41 & \(1 \cdot 35\) & 1.42 & \(1 \cdot 33\) & 102 \\
\hline SEPT & 39.0 & \(36 \cdot 3\) & 582.2 & 4644 & 726 & 3.25 & 5.46 & 2241 & \(4 \cdot 2\) & \(6 \cdot\) & 493 & \(88^{\circ} 0\) & 86 & \(1 \cdot 40\) & \(1 \cdot 34\) & 1.42 & & 102 \\
\hline OCT. & \(42 \cdot 5\) & 31.0 & \(82 \cdot 3\) & 5204 & 738 & \(3 \cdot 33\) & \(5 \cdot 50\) & & & 6.5 & 467 & 85.5 & 86 & 1.39 & 1.34. & 1.42 & 1.32 & 103 \\
\hline NOV & \(45 \cdot 1\) & 30.7 & 68.1 & 5454 & 829 & 3.37 & 5.42 & 2200 & 4.204 & 6.5
6.0 & 485 & 78.3
74.0 & 86
86 & 1.47
1.53 & \begin{tabular}{l}
1.36 \\
1.37 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 1.42
1.44
1 & & 103 \\
\hline DE & 44.9 & \(4 \cdot 4\) & 436.7 & 5853 & 664 & 3.74 & \(5 \cdot 80\) & 2197 & 4.205 & 6.5 & 435 & \(75 \cdot 3\) & 86 & \({ }_{1}^{1.55}\) & 1.38 & 1.44 & 1.34 & 102 \\
\hline 1927 & 52.0 & \(30 \cdot 9\) & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline FEB. & 56.0 & 30.9
8.4 & 2451
84.2 & 5837
5743 & 1013 & 3.41
3.47 & \(5 \cdot 39\)
\(5 \cdot 46\) & 3980
4319 & 4.203
4.220 & 6.75
6.0 & 493
473 & 74.5
82.7 & & 1.52
1.55 & & & \(1 \cdot 35\) & 101 \\
\hline MAR, ... & 54.5 & 77 & 256.8 & 7170 & 629 & 3.59 & 5.57 & 4351 & 4.219 & 6.5 & 557 & 79.5 & 86 & 1.54 & 1.38 & 1.449 & \(1 \cdot 37\) & 102 \\
\hline APR. ... & 57.7
55.4 & 5.4
10.2 & 176.6
156.6 & 8050
8368 & 640 & 3.68 & \(5 \cdot 66\) & 4413 & \(4 \cdot 217\) & 7.0 & 421 & 78.0 & 86 & 1.53 & \(1 \cdot 37\) & 1.464 & & 103 \\
\hline JUNE & 50.4 & \(42 \cdot 3\) & 128.0 & 88368 & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 3 \cdot 72 \\
& 3 \cdot 82
\end{aligned}
\] & 5.68
5.76 & 4398 & 4.220 & 7.0 & 464 & \(77 \cdot 5\) & 86 & 1.53 & 1.37 & 1.465 & 1.40 & 105 \\
\hline JULY. & 52.0 & 155.5 & \(180 \cdot 0\) & & & & & & & & & & 86 & 154 & 138 & 147 & & \\
\hline AUG;.. & & & & 8580 & 597 & 3.93 & & & 4.219
4.206 & 8.0
7.0 & 428 & & 86 & 1.48 & \(1 \cdot 37\) & 1.500 & 1.41 & 103 \\
\hline & & & & & & & & & & & & & & 1.48 & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
account of the Agent for Reparations showed I7I Mn. Marks in hand, and this will be augmented in August by 125 Mn. from industrial debentures. As a result, the cash holding of the Agent at the end of the 3rd Reparations year will probably be higher than at any previous time. It is to be hoped that no cash transfer on a large scale will take place this time which would drain the Reichbank of the foreign currency which it has just acquired through the latest foreign loans to German industry.

The Bourse has only slightly recovered from the curtailment of speculative credits in May. Prices on the term market rose slightly in the first half of August compared with July, but in the cash market there was a slight fall. Rentes, internal and external, were particularly weak. Shares interested in the release of German property sequestrated in America were marked up on the hopes of
restitution in the near future. In the fourth week of August the market was pronouncedly flat: the complete aloofness of the general public, monetary apprehensions and nervousness of the future development of Bourse business, encouraged bear operations and led to heavy falls in prices.

Commodity prices show no important change. Food prices show a decline and scrap prices are falling slowly. The movement of steel scrap prices since the beginning of July has been as follows:-


TRADE, TRANSPORT, UNEMPLOYMENT.


\section*{Germany]}

The output of coal has further declined. Pig iron production in July showed a slight increase by about 41,000 tons, and the steel output rose by 34,000 tons. The number of furnaces in blast was 115 in July compared with 113 previously.

The situation in the machinery industry is satisfactory, and the same applies to the chemical and the electrical industries. Employment was particularly good in the textile industry, although in view of developments in the cotton market business is véry speculative. The number of trucks loaded on the railways fluctuates around the high daily average of 150,000 compared with 133,000 in 1913. The harvest is reported as a satisfactory average.

External trade in July brought an excess of imports of 433 Mn . Marks. Imports of food increased by 65 Mn . compared with the previous month, and imported manufactures by It Mn . Exports also increased by 99 Mn. Marks, manufactures showing a rise of 75 Mn ., raw materials and semi-manufactured by 26 Mn ., while foodstuffs declined by 2 Mn .

Employment continues to develop favourably with a consequent increase in
the purchasing power of the people. At the beginning of August only 453,000 persons were in receipt of relief ( 358,000 males and 95,00o females). The reduction over July was 88,000 , nearly one-sixth of the total at the beginning of the month. The provisional Trade Union unemployment figure for the beginning of August was \(5 \cdot 6\) per cent., and for short time \(2 \cdot 6\) per cent. According to the Neue Freie Presse of Vienna, a number, although comparatively small, of Austrian building hands and female textile workers are finding employment in Germany as a result of the shortage of skilled workers.

Wages have remained unchanged since the beginning of July, and the recent upward movement seems to have stopped.

After protracted negotiations the trade agreement with France was finally concluded on August 17, and quite apart from the political aspect this will prove extremely important for the commercial relations between the two countries. By this agreement Germany conceded the most favoured treatment to imports of French goods, and in return the same concession will be granted in the case of German exports to France.

\footnotetext{
Correction.-Figures for iron and steel output. Col. 1, p. 257, Supplement VII., August 8th, 1927.
The following corrections should be made in the table :Col. 2.-Daily output of steel, 1913, 38,500 tons not 32,300. Cols. 3 \& 4.-Monthly output per head of population not per worker.
}

\section*{ITALY.}

\section*{Information communicated by Professor C. OTTOLENGHI, of the Royal University of Turin.}

\section*{September Ist, 1927.}

ECONOMIC movements in August indicate the approach to equilibrium.
In the preceding report we noted that Bourse business was on a reduced scale and that security prices were at a minimum, but that the almost continual selling had ceased, and that there was a prospect of an end to the decline in security values. And, in fact, there was a reaction in August, starting with an improvement in State bonds and spreading to other categories. The rise was not very large, but constitutes a compensatory and equilibratory movement. Two contributory factors are the considered policy of the Treasury and the formation of savings as indicated by the increase in current accounts and deposits of the Bank of Italy, which rose from \(\mathrm{I}, 907 \mathrm{Mn}\). at the end of June to \(2,507 \mathrm{Mn}\). at the end of July.

Similarly, the downward trend of wholesale prices which took place during the first half of the year was checked in August. Only retail prices are lagging in adjustment to the new phase, but if this is a matter of preoccupation for the consumer and for Government policy, it is only of secondary importance in an estimation of the economic situation, since the retail index is one which is only affected several months later by the repercussion of fundamental changes.

Exchanges. - The lira maintained during August the values reached in the previous month. The average sterling rate was 89 lire in July and \(89: 40\) in August, while the corresponding figures for the dollar were 18.33 and 18.38 . On this basis the new equilibrium is being established as a preliminary to further developments.

In the corresponding month of 1926 the average sterling and dollar rates
reached a maximum of \(149^{\circ}\) I3 and 30.53 respectively as a result of the fall in the lira. And in view of the large measure of appreciation which has taken place without severe shock to the population, the outlook for the future is optimistic. Doubtless the phase of co-ordination and equilibrium through which we are passing is rather delicate and has its complications, but the most critical moment has been passed.

Industrial Shares.-The index of industrial shares rose 6 points in August on the July figure of 164 . The rise was common to all groups and particularly strong in the cotton group in connection with the rise in cotton prices. The upward movement extended to other categories of shares and to State securities: in fact, the movement started in Government securities, especially in Consols, which rose about 8 points to above 82 lire. The change is symptomatic in that it succeeds the end of a continued depression. Fluctuations more or less wide may still occur as the accompaniment of reorganisation and liquidation: and in fact, the decreased activity of foreign trade and the increase of unemployment is bound to depress security values; but there is no need to overlook the widespread activity in other economic branches-agriculture, mining, forestry, etc., which will produce good results in the near future.

Wholesale Prices.-In the preceding report reference was made to the slackening in the fall of industrial prices and the index for the end of August showed a definite rise from 427 to 44 I (provisional) as a result of the increase in coal prices, which reached their lowest level in July, and of a large increase in the price of cotton yarn. The index would have risen further but for the decline in the prices of other materials such as iron, copper and silk. The index

\section*{Italy]}
for pig iron fell to 375 , which is less than four times the pre-war level, whilst the index for silk, which has fallen only in the last few months, is now five times the pre-war figure.

In spite of the rise in the materials index the general index for all commodities remains almost stable and even shows a decline of a few points as a result of the continued fall in food prices. It may be noted that the index for grain has fallen to 43I, one of the lowest recorded figures in the series, but that the indices for beef and wine, although still declining, are still as high as 562 and 672 respectively. These last two are not prime necessities, and in view of the statistics which show that the consumption of tobacco has increased, it can fairly be argued that the crisis has not gravely affected the mass of the population in spite of the increase in bankruptcies and unemployment.

External Trade.-The provisional figures for July show imports valued at \({ }^{1} 508 \mathrm{Mn}\). lire and exports at 1155 Mn ., a marked decline on the preceding month. As we have frequently pointed out, this is partly due to the method of compilation of the figures, which exaggerates the June figures at the expense of those of July. In the corresponding month of 1926 imports of 2055 Mn . and exports of 1307 Mn. gave an excess of imports amounting to 748 Mn ., compared with 353 Mn . this year. The totals for the first seven months were \(13,334 \mathrm{Mn}\). imports and 9125 Mn . exports, compared with 16,314 Mn . and 9782 Mn . in 1926. Imports have therefore declined by nearly 3 milliards and exports by 656 Mn . This result might be regarded as an indication of a large decline in commercial activity. But it should be remembered that the reduction of imports has been the result of a deliberate policy of reducing the adverse

FINANCE
TRADE.



TRADE.

PRICES.
EMPLOYMENT


\section*{Italy]}
balance in order to facilitate the appreciation of the lira, and secondly that the improvement in the exchanges as well as the fall in prices have affected total values. These qualifications are brought out more clearly if we consider the figures for quantities which relate to the first half-year. Imports of cotton show a reduction in value of 44 per cent.; but the quantity imported only declined io per cent. on the I926 figure of I337 thousand quintals. Imports of machinery declined 33 per cent. in value but very much less in quantity. These smaller reductions in quantity, of course, still evidence a decline in commercial activity; butimports of coal increased from 5335 to 6226 Mn . tons, although in this case allowance must be made for the dislocation caused in 1926 by the English coal strike.

With regard to exports, the decline in value is mainly due to the fall in the exchanges and in prices. Silk exports declined from more than \(1,000 \mathrm{Mn}\). lire to 709 Mn ., but the reduction in
quantity was only 7000 quintals. Exports of cotton cloth fell from 896 Mn . to 618 , but the reduction in quantity was only 23,000 quintals.

Imports of wheat increased in quantity and in value despite the fall in prices and the exchanges, thus emphasising the importance of the so-called "Battle for Wheat." Although our two staple exports show a reduction, some of the more important minor ex-ports-automobiles, artificial silk and oranges - have increased in value and quantity.

Other Indications. - New issues continue at the former low level, and amounted to \(5^{2} \mathrm{Mn}\). lire in June. Unemployment in that month totalled 215,000 , a decline on the previous month, but a marked increase on the figure of 83,000 at the same time last year. The figure for bankruptcies, compiled by the Milan Chamber of Commerce, rose to 1030 in May, the highest figure reached in the last few years.

\section*{RUSSIA.}

Information communicated by the Institute of Conjuncture, Moscow, under the direction of Professors N. KONDRATIEFF and M. V. IGNATIEFF.

\section*{ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF U.S.S.R. IN JULY, 1927.}

IN THE last few months economic conditions in the U.S.S.R. showed a certain tension, usual at the end of the agricultural year, when the prospects of the coming year are not quite determined. June witnessed a decline in the purchases of agricultural products alongside increased activity of the industrial market, a decrease in industrial production and an unfavourable balance of foreign trade. At the same time we noted a considerable rise in the amount of money in circulation together with stable purchasing power of the chervonetz.

The most important changes in the various spheres of business developed in the following manner:

Prices.-The general price level showed in July a slight downward tendency. On the wholesale market prices fell by I.I per cent. and in retail the reduction was 0.5 and 0.3 per cent. for private trade and the co-operatives respectively. The price reduction since January, ist 1927, has been 3.4 per cent. according to the wholesale index and 7 per cent. in co-operatives according to the retail index, whereas in private trade

FINANCE. PRICES. PRODUCTION \& TRADE


\section*{FINANCE.}

Currency in Circulation.- End of month. Includes (a) gross issue of State Bank notes less those held by Banking Cash Offices and
Deposits, Discounts eto
End of month. Inciudes a chation.
End of month. From Balance Sheets of the State Bank, of the Banks of Trade and Industry, of Foreign Trade, the All-Russian Co-operative, and the Moscow Municipal.
End of month. General index formerly calculated by Gosplan (State Planning Commission), now issued by the Central Statistical Administration. Geometric mean for 69 commodities in 62 towns of European Russia.
End of month. General index calculated by the Institute of Conjuncture, Moscow. From April, 1924, weighted geometric mean of prices of 35 commodities in 40 largest Russian towns ; previously unweighted rithmetic mesn of 15 prices:
An index of physical volume of production in State Industry (about 80 per cent, of the whole), being a
weighted oremetric average of the relative numbers relating to 52 industrial commodities. Base-Average eighetion 1023 - ( ct -Sept) \(=100\). Issued by the Institute of Conjuncture.
Index of volume of purchases of 7 staple agricultural products (weighted geometric average). Base 1925-6=100.

\section*{Russia]}
within the same period prices slightly rose, viz. by 0.4 per cent. This rise is mainly due to the prices of agricultural products, which from January ist to August ist increased by 9.5 per cent.

Currency, Credit and Banking.The amount of money in circulation continues to increase. In July the increase was 13.4 Mn . Rbs. ( \(+\mathrm{O}^{\circ} 9\) per cent.) as against a rise in June of \(73^{\circ} 6 \mathrm{Mn}\). Rbs. \(\left(+5^{*} 3\right.\) per cent.). The increase of circulation in July is usual at the beginning of the collecting campaign, and it has not affected the purchasing power of chervonetz, which rose for the month \(\mathrm{I} \cdot 2\) and 0.6 per cent. in wholesale and retail, respectively. Discounts and loans in the State and 4 Moscow Joint-Stock Banks increased by 2.4 per cent. (for the preceding month this rise was \(5^{\circ}\) I per cent.). At the same time deposits and current accounts contracted by 3.2 per cent. in July (in June they diminished by 3 I per cent.), which evidences a certain tension in bank resources.

Trade and Industry.-The purchases of all staple agricultural products were 3 per cent. below those of the preceding month and 20 per cent. greater than in July 1926. Cereal purchases were it per cent. below those of June, but they exceed by 15 per cent. the purchases of July 1926. Thus, in this sphere of business we note a considerable improvement. On the whole, the agricultural market in the period under review was developing quite normally. The market for industrial commodities, contrary to the usual autumnaldullness, wascharacterised in July by an increase of turnover, viz., on the Moscow Produce Exchange it rose 40 per cent. (in the preceding month it diminished by 18 per cent.), and on the twelve provincial exchanges the rise was 27 per cent. as against an increase of 14 per cent, for the previous month. This rise of turnover is indicative of a considerable growth of commercial and
industrial demand observed within the last few months. Goods traffic by railway likewise increased by o. 5 per cent. in the period under consideration (in June it rose 3 per cent.).

Thanks to a considerable increase in exports ( +30 per cent.) and the diminution of imports ( -29 per cent.) the former in July exceeded the latter by \(2 \cdot 8 \mathrm{Mn}\). Rbs. (in June imports exceeded exports by 30 Mn . Rbs.).

In July industrial production underwent a notable contraction, viz., by 16 per cent. according to the index of physical volume (in the preceding month it decreased by 7 per cent.). This reduction is chiefly connected with workers' holidays as well as with a large amount of repairing work. Separate branches of industry experienced reductions as follows: cotton piece goods - 17 per cent., woollen-34 per cent., and linen as much as \(-5^{8}\) per cent. At the same time there was a rise in coal and crude oil production, viz., \(2 \cdot 6\) and 3 per cent. respectively.

The financial situation of industry is characterised by a certain tension.

General Conclusions. - July appears as the first month of the new agricultural year. The crops of the current year, though below those of the past year, are nevertheless pretty fair. The realisation of crops has been so far carried on under normal conditions. Among other favourable phenomena we may point out the stable purchasing power of chervonetz and the favourable balance of foreign trade. However, alongside these favourable phenomena we note an increase of money in circulation, a fall in industrial production together with a growing demand for industrial commodities, and a financial tension of industrial and credit institutions. There is no need, however, to overestimate the importance of unfavourable symptoms, since to a considerable extent they are the outcome of seasonal factors

Printed by
ST. CLEMENTS PRESS, LTD.
Portugal Strify,
Kingsway


\title{
LONDON \& CAMBRIDGE ECONOMIC SERVICE
} ISSUED IN CO-OPERATION WITH THE HARVARD UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC RESEARCH

MONTHLY BULLETIN vOLUME V . BULLETIN IX.

SEPT. 23rd, 1927

Strictly Private.
Copyright.
Not for Publication.
PUBLISHED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF LONDON \& CAMBRIDGE ECONOMIC SERVICE, CARE OF THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AT HOUGHTON ST., ALDWYCH, LONDON, W.C. 2

\section*{EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.}Sir W. H. Beveridge, K.C.B. (Chairman) . . London School of Economics.Professor A. L. Bowley, Sc.D., F.B.A. - . - London School of Economics,
Mr. J. M. Keynes, C.B. . . . ..... Economics Department of University of Cambridge.
Mr. D. H. Robertson Economics Department of University of Cambridge.
Mr. C. Tennyson, C.M.G. Federation of British Industries.
Sir Charles Addis, K.C.M.G. (Hom. Treasuret)
EDITORIAL COMMITTEE FOR 1927.
Sir W. H. Beveridge, K.C.B. . . . . . . . . London School of Economics.
Proressor A. L. Bowley (Editor) . . . . . London School of Economics.
Mr. J. M. Keynes, C.B. . . . . . . . Economics Department of University of Cambridge.
Mr. F. Lavington . ........... Economics Department of University of Cambridge.
Mr. H. Dalton London School of Economics.
Mr, T, Gregory London School of Economics.Sir Chirles Addis, K.C.M.G.
G. L. Schwartz (Secretary).
Annual Subscription for the Full Service, \(£ 6\).
For particulars, apply to the Secrctary. London Eo Cambridge Economic Service, Houghton Strect, Aldwych, W,C.2. Telephone: Holborn 5671-5673.

\section*{LONDON \& CAMBRIDGE ECONOMIC SERVICE.}

VOL. V.
BULLETIN IX.
SEPTEMBER 23rd, 1927.

\section*{IABLE OF CONTENTS.}
General index charts, U.K. and U.S.A ..... 296
General business position, United Kingdom ..... 297
Harvard Cable
Harvard Weekly Letter, September 3rd, 1927 ..... 298
Recent movements of subsidiary series ..... 300Graphs and tables of subsidiary series :
Finance ..... 302-303
Prices and Wages
Trade and Output ..... 304-305
Transport, Unemployment ..... 306
Foreign Exchanges
\(\qquad\)

Subscribers are reminded that the Service is prepared to answer enquiries and to supply further statistics on special subjects.

INDEX CHART, U.K.

\(\star\) Normal seasonal change removed.
HARVARD INDEX CHART, U.S.A.


\footnotetext{
Note:-For "A" Railway Stocks read "A" Industrial and Railway Stocks.
}

\section*{THE GENERAL BUSINESS POSITION.}

\section*{UNITED KINGDOM.}

\section*{21st September, 1927.}

RESULTS for August indicate no material change in the situation, but many of the figures show rather less than the usual seasonal decline from the previous month. The unemployment total remained nearly stationary, provincial clearings were almost as large as in July, the value of exports increased instead of decreasing, the reduction in iron and steel output is fully accounted for by the holiday period and the shipping traffic returns compare favourably with previous years. There was a substantial reduction in the visible adverse balance, and the volume of most of the principal exports was greater than in August, 1925 ; in a few cases (iron and steel, cotton yarn, wool tops and yarns, jute piece goods) the volume was the largest for any post-war year. A comparison of export trade over the five months April to August (see p. 301), which eliminates the first quarter, when dislocation still prevailed, reveals the progress which has been made this
year in some branches, but it also reveals the set-back in several important linescoal, cotton, woollen and worsted piece goods-and the prospects of immediate recovery in these cases are very doubtful.

The monetary outlook is still obscure. The American exchange has improved at a very opportune moment, but gold movements continue to be unfavourable and the autumn is opening with comparatively high money rates, With a continuance of the moderate improvement in external trade, however, the autumnal pressure should be less than in the last few years, and the cessation of abnormal gold demands would quickly relieve the situation.

As was pointed out last month, the volume of employment at the beginning of the autumn season is greater than it has been for many years, and the results for the remainder of the year should be definitely though not substantially better than at any time since 1921.

\section*{UNITED STATES. HARVARD FORECAST. (By Cable.)}

17th September, 1927. Commodity prices advancing, commercial

AUGUST business somewhat curtailed but commodity and security prices advancedandretail trade higher than August last year, but no evidence of considerableincrease of manufacturing output. Outlook generally favourable, however.
borrowings for autumn and winter trade increasing and railroad traffic expanding. Active construction seems assured for several months and easy money will encourage production and marketing of goods.

\section*{HARVARD INDEX CHART}

The Speculation Curve "A" has been modified. A pronounced upward trend had been developing therein during the past four years, and sufficient data have now accumulated for provisional measurement and elimination of that trend. At the same time the opportunity has been taken for substituting the new "Barron's Averages" of Stock Exchange prices the "Dow-Jones" series hitherto used, and for excluding the Bank Debits series from the "A" curve. For full discussion of the new series see Harvard Weekly Letter, August 13th, 1927.

\section*{UNITED STATES}
(Harvard Economic Service).
FINANCIAL AND BUSINESS CONDITIONS. (Extractfrom letter of September 3, 1927.)

THE Financial Situation.-The outstanding developments of August were the decline in money rates and the rise of industrial stocks and corporation bonds to new high levels. The decline of money rates (which occurred during a month when firmer rates usually appear) primarily reflected federal reserve policy, as expressed by successive reductions in the rediscount rates of the regional banks. Only four of these banks (Philadelphia, Chicago, Minneapolis, and San Francisco) now maintain a 4 -percent. rediscount rate; the others have reduced their rates to \(3 \frac{1}{2}\) per cent. Prior to the reductions (which began with that of the Kansas City bank on July 28), there had been a slight easing in time money, and rates on bankers' acceptances had weakened. Continued gold imports, and a sharp reduction in bond flotations in July and the first three weeks of August, likewise contributed to the easier money conditions.

Clearly the unseasonal decrease in money rates (reflected by the declines of the money curve of the monthly index chart in July and August) was not due to an unseasonal change in the commercial demand for accommodation. During July the usual reduction in the "all other" loans (largely commercial) of the reporting member banks of the reserve system took place, but subsequently such loans have expanded by about the usual amount. The increase between July 27 and August 24 amounted to 60 million dollars, as against 48 millions in the corresponding interval last year, and 95 millions the year before. Moreover, seasonal expansion in the acceptance holdings of the reserve banks, which customarily accompanies the autumn expansion of the volume of acceptances outstanding, has been under way for the past two weeks.

Prices of corporation bonds advanced during the greater part of August, influenced by the easing in money rates and the contraction in the volume of new flotations. Stock prices, which experienced a moderate reaction early in the month as the result of a temporary unsettlement of speculative opinion, have been advancing since August 12. The rise in industrial stocks has been much greater than that in rails.

The Money Marketin September.About six weeks of increasing commercial demand for money, involving a considerable expansion in bank loans for business purposes, are now in prospect and the seasonal trade expansion may well result in some moderate increases of interest rates. Up to the present week, however, money rates have continued to decline despite increased commercial borrowing, and money is now at a low level for this season of the year.

Another evidence of ease in money conditions is the fact that the call-loan renewal rate has remained at \(3 \frac{1}{2}\) per cent. over the first of the month, when a temporary advance usually takes place. On or about the fifteenth of September another temporary increase ordinarily occurs as the result of government and other transactions; but this is followed promptly by an easing, and then by an advance late in the month. The midmonth movements arise first from the excess of government disbursement over government receipts which occurs on the fifteenth or slightly later, and then from the excess of receipts which follows, as tax checks are in process of collection. Business and financial transactions at the end of the quarter tend to harden call rates during the last few days of September.

Gold Imports.-A factor in the easy money conditions this year has been the steady inflow of gold, amounting to about 140 million dollars net during the first seven months. To a considerable extent these gold imports have arisen from the desire of foreign central banks to create reserve holdings here, which, at the same time, would constitute earning assets. Gold imports have combined with other factors to lower money rates in this country and have thus helped to create conditions increasingly favorable to foreign borrowing-of which the recent Australian and Argentine loans are conspicuous examples. It has also led to a movement of bankers' balances to London, where money rates are higher. This shifting of funds has been reflected by a rise in sterling exchange ; and the situation has thus become less favorable to the continuance of the inward movement of gold.

Gold imports have been favored by an excess of merchandise exports of 259 million dollars during the first seven months of 1927-an amount which contrasts with an excess of imports of 66 millions during the corresponding months of 1926. The excess in the value of imports over that of exports during the early months of last year was due to the demand from industry for certain highpriced raw materials (notably rubber, which has since declined in price), combined with declines of exports because of the European economic readjustment which was being reflected in declining prices for our "export" commodities.

In the first seven months of 1927 , the value of imports of crude materials and semi-manufactured goods fell substantially below those in the corresponding months of 1926, whereas exports in these categories increased. The excess of merchandise exports will probably continue during the remainder of this year and, since both cotton and wheat prices have risen considerably, the favorable balance this fall will probably exceed that of 1926.

The Business Outlook.-The outlook for business is now generally favorable. Apparently little more than the expected seasonal decline in activity has taken place this summer, and this letdown in industry and trade will be followed by the autumn expansion. The usual increase in commercial borrowings, reflecting preparations for the autumn trade, appears to be well under way, and commodity prices have advanced. The easing in money conditions-the most striking development of the month-is an important favorable influence for business, since it will facilitate crop moving and the expansion of trade. Moreover, this will lessen the autumn financial pressure abroad (which has reacted upon commodity markets in the United States in the past two years), and will stimulate the flotation of new securities. It is largely through investment in such securities that "money" finds outlet in commodity and labor markets, and hence acts to sustain the volume of current business.

Next report will appear in Supplement, October 7 th.

\section*{RECENT MOVEMENTS OF SUBSIDIARY SERIES.}

\author{
UNITED KINGDOM.
}

FINANCE.-During the period under review, activity in the stock market was centred in industrials and the index had risen by the end of August to 207. Subsequent dullness reduced this figure to 205 for mid-September, which, however, represents a substantial advance on the level in the earlier part of the year. The advance is a fair reflection of the improved outlook for industries operating in the United Kingdom. The continued dullness of oil and rubber shares and quietness in the mining markets have kept down the speculative index, which is now at the same level as the industrial. With the present uncertain monetary outlook fixed interest securities are marking time. As is usual in August, the amount of new capital issues was insignificant.

An encouraging feature of the clearings' figures was the absence of the usual large decline from July to August in the provincial total. Deposits of the clearing banks declined seasonally, and this was met by the usual reduction in discounts, advances remaining nearly unchanged.

The monetary indices show no easing in the situation and the gold movements continue to be unfavourable.

> GOLD MOVEMENTS TO AND FROM THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
> Net influx \((+)\) or efflux \((-) £ 000\).
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & & & 1925 & 1926 & 1927 \\
\hline January ... & \(\ldots\) & \(\ldots\) & & - 251 & - 16 \\
\hline February & \(\ldots\) & & & + 1387 & - 1180 \\
\hline March . & ... & ... & & + 1058 & + 401 \\
\hline April & & & & - 259 & + 2211 \\
\hline May & & \(\ldots\) & + 1347 & + 2646 & - 1545 \\
\hline June & ... & ... & +1044
\(+\quad 6358\) & + 1151 & - 1140 \\
\hline Jugust & & ... & + 6358 & + 1768 & +. 699 \\
\hline September & ... & \(\ldots\) & - 1338 & + 3211 & - 586 \\
\hline October ... & & & - 10829 & \(+\quad 159\)
-3518 & \\
\hline November & & & - 3281 & \(+\quad 543\)
\(+\quad 150\) & \\
\hline December & \(\ldots\) & & - 2109 & - 1624 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Prices.-The wholesale index continues stable, with a firm tendency in the
materials category off-setting any easing in foodstuff prices. The U.S.A. index records a definite advance. No significant change has occurred in the cost of living in the U.K.

Trade and Output.-A favourable feature of overseas trade in August was the increase in exports contrary to the usual seasonal movement. With the reduction in the value of imports, the result was a decline in the adverse balance to \(£_{2} 22 \mathrm{Mn}\)., compared with \(£^{29} \mathrm{Mn}\). for July and \(£ 32.5 \mathrm{Mn}\). for June., For the first eight months of the year the excess of imports (merchandise only) was \(\mathrm{t}_{2} 58 \mathrm{Mn}\). The figures for 1926, 1925 , 1924 were : \(£ 274 \mathrm{Mn}\)., \(£^{247} \mathrm{Mn}\)., and £ 189 Mn . respectively.

In any estimate of the progress of foreign trade the figures for 1926 must be excluded, and owing to price changes, comparison with earlier years is better made on the basis of quantities. In this respect the Board of Trade calculates that the volume of exports in August was \(12 \%\) greater than in August, 1925. In the individual items coal exports were larger than in 1925, but well below the figures for the three previous years. Iron and steel exports ( \(342,000 \mathrm{tcns}\) ) were a post-war record for the month, and the same is true of exports of cotton yarn, wool tops, woollen and worsted and other yarns, and jute yarn and piece goods. Exports of cotton piece goods were nearly as great in quantity as in any post-war month of August, but woollen and worsted tissues, although better than in 1925, were much less than in the years prior to 1925 .

For the eight months of the year the quantity figures are beginning to compare favourably with 1925, but it should be remembered that there was still a certain amount of dislocation at the beginning of this year, and it is more important to analyse the recent trend of external trade.

It is interesting, therefore, to compare figures for the past five months, thus excluding the returns for the first quarter. QUANTITIES OF EXPORTS-FIVE MONTHS APRIL TO AUGUST.


Unemployment. - The insurance figures for the end of August show very little change, in the total and in the details, from the previous month. There was a small improvement in coal-mining and slight increases occurred in pig iron, building and cotton. The general percentage compares favourably with previous years, and apart from coal-mining, where the total is less than in August, I925, but much greater than in August, 1924, the figures for the main branches of industry are generally much lower than in the corresponding month of earlier years. (See full table July Bulletin, p. 243 .)

PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF NUMBERS INSURED
(Persons on strike not included.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & 1924 & 1925 & 1926 & 1927 \\
\hline January & 11.9 & 11.5 & 11.0 & \(12 \cdot 1\) \\
\hline February & 10.7 & 11.6 & 10.4 & \(10 \cdot 9\) \\
\hline March... & \(9 \cdot 9\) & 11.4 & - 98 & \(9 \cdot 9\) \\
\hline April ... & \(9 \cdot 7\) & 11.2 & \({ }^{9} \cdot 1\) & \(9 \cdot 4\) \\
\hline May ... & \(9 \cdot 5\) & 11.2 & \(14 \cdot 3\) & 8.8 \\
\hline June ... & \(9 \cdot 4\) & \(12 \cdot 2\) & \(14 \cdot 6\) & 8.9
9.3 \\
\hline July ... & \(9 \cdot 9\) & 11.5 & 14.4 & \(9 \cdot 3\)
9.4 \\
\hline August & 10.6 & \(12 \cdot 5\) & \(14^{\circ} 0\) & \(9 \cdot 4\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The numbers on the Live Register of the Labour Exchanges increased during August, and rose and fell in the first two weeks of September as shown below. These figures are, however, subject to considerable fluctuation from week to week.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{Week Ending} & Males & Total \\
\hline & & & & 000's & & \\
\hline 1926 & April 26 & \(\ldots\) & ... & ... & 793 & 982 \\
\hline 1927 & Jan. 3 ... & ... & \(\ldots\) & \(\ldots\) & 1196 & 1496 \\
\hline & May \(2 \ldots\) & ... & \(\cdots\) & \(\cdots\) & 849 & 1022 \\
\hline & " 9... & \(\ldots\) & \(\cdots\) & \(\cdots\) & 828
839 & 1007 \\
\hline & ", 16... & \(\ldots\) & \(\ldots\) & \(\ldots\) & 814 & 978 \\
\hline & ", 30... & & \(\ldots\) & \(\ldots\) & 827 & 985 \\
\hline & June 6... & \(\ldots\) & ... & ... & 915 & 1090 \\
\hline & ,, 13... & \(\ldots\) & ... & \(\ldots\) & 857 & 1029 \\
\hline & ,, 20... & ... & ... & \(\ldots\) & 823 & 987 \\
\hline & , 27... & ... & \(\ldots\) & \(\ldots\) & 875 & 1054 \\
\hline & July 4... & \(\ldots\) & \(\ldots\) & \(\ldots\) & 861 & 1037 \\
\hline & ", 18 & \(\cdots\) & \(\ldots\) & \(\ldots\) & 869 & 1048 \\
\hline & ", 25... & & ... & ... & 849 & 1027 \\
\hline & Aug. 1... & \(\ldots\) & ... & \(\ldots\) & 936 & 1120 \\
\hline & , 8... & ... & ... & \(\cdots\) & 838 & 1022 \\
\hline & " 15... & & & & 855 & 1044 \\
\hline & ", 29... & & & & 859 & 1049 \\
\hline & Sept. 5... & & ... & \(\ldots\) & 876 & 1075 \\
\hline & , 12... & & \(\ldots\) & ... & 864 & 1053 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

- NORMAL SEASONAL CHANGE REMOVED.

FINANCE.

+ Exclusive of investments in affliated Banks. * NORMAL SEASONAL CHANGE REMOVED.
For Table of Exchanges see p. 306.
Dates of Figures. Stocks and Shares. - 15 th of month ( 16 th or 17 th if 15 th falls on Sunday or Saturday
CLEARINGS \(\{\) Town-Three weeks covering two Stock Exchange Settlement Days and 4 th of following month. Country and Provincial-Four weeks ending approximately at end of month
Bank of England
TREASURY BILLS ;-On or about 15 th of month
CLEARING BANKS-Averages for month.
MONEY RATES-Averages for week ending 15th of month
PRICES AND WAGES.


\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & \multicolumn{7}{|c|}{TOTAL IMPORTS (Values).} & \multicolumn{7}{|c|}{EXPORTS OF U.K. GOODS (Values).} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{OUTPUT.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{c} 
SHIP. \\
B'LD'G. \(^{\prime}\). \\
Tonnage \\
Com- \\
menced. \\
Tons \\
000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline & Food. Drink and Tobsacco. £Mn. & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Raw Materials. fMn.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Manufactures.
\[
£ \mathrm{Mn} \text {. }
\]} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Total (including Miscellaneous) £ Mn.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Food, Drink and Tobacco. £Mn.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Raw Materials.
£Mn.} & Manufactures. £ Mn. & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Total (including Miscellaneous) £Mn.} & \begin{tabular}{l}
Coal. \\
Tons Mn.
\end{tabular} & Pig Iron. Tons 000 & \begin{tabular}{l}
Steel. \\
Tons 000
\end{tabular} & \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
\[
1918
\] \\
Averace...
\end{tabular} & \(24 \cdot 6\) & 22.5 & * & 16.8 & \(\cdots\) & \(64 \cdot 1\) & * & \(2 \cdot 8\) & * & \(5 \cdot 5\) & & 34.5 & \(43 \cdot 8\) & * & \(22 \cdot 1\) & 789 & 590 & \(467 \dagger\) \\
\hline 1925
4 thOr & \(52 \cdot 9-49 \cdot 2\) & 40.6 & & \(25 \cdot 4\) & & \(119 \cdot 2\) & 110'S & 5.0 & & 7.0 & & \(51.251 \% 0\) & 64.6 & \(68 \% 4\) & \(19 \cdot 7\) & 448 & 597 & 161† \\
\hline 4thurav
1926 & 46.1 40.1 & & & & & 107-1 & 106:4 & & & & & \(50 \cdot 950 \div\) & 63.2 & 63.5 & 21.5 & 499 & 665 & \(193 \dagger\) \\
\hline 1stQr(Av & \(\begin{array}{ll}46 \cdot 1 & 49.1 \\ 42 \cdot 2 & 46 \cdot 4\end{array}\) & 35.9
32.9 & 31.5
38.5 & \(27 \cdot 1\) & \({ }^{2} 6 \%\) & 102.5 & \(105 \cdot 0\) & 3.9 & \(4 \cdot 7\) & & & \(41.544 \cdot 3\) & 52.7 & \(56 \cdot \%\) & \(21 \cdot 0 *\) & 503 & 661 & \\
\hline MAY & \(36 \cdot 4 \quad s 7 \cdot 7\) & \(24 \cdot 6\) & 26.3 & \(19 \cdot 9\) & 19.6 & 81.2 & \(83: 9\) & 3.0 & 3.4 & & & 39.140 .0 & & & & 80 &  & \\
\hline JUNE & \(43 \cdot 9 \quad 44 \cdot 7\) & \(27 \cdot 6\) & \(31 \cdot 9\) & \(25^{\circ} 6\) & & & & & & & & & & & & 3 & 32 & \\
\hline JULY & \(43.5 \quad 49.9\) & \(30 \cdot 8\) & 34.9 & 25.6 & 25.6 & \(100 \cdot 3\) & \(105 \cdot 8\) & \(4 \cdot 6\) & \(4 \cdot 3\) & & & \(49 \cdot 2\) 4i. 8 & \(57 \cdot 3\)
\(49 \cdot 8\) & \(55 \cdot 1\) & - & 16 & 29 & ) \(68+\) \\
\hline AUG. & 43.0 4.5 & \(30 \cdot 8\) & 36.8 & 27.0 & \(27 \cdot 4\) & \(101 \cdot 1\) & \(107 \cdot 0\) & 4.0 & \(3 \cdot 7\) & & & 42.7
43.2
\(42 \cdot 0\) & 49.8
50.7 & 4.98 & - & 12 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 50 \\
& 88
\end{aligned}
\] & \} 687 \\
\hline SEPT. & \(44.9 \quad 45.7\) & 30.0 & \(35^{\circ} 6\) & 26.3 & 26.9 & 101 & \(10 \%\) \% & 4 & & & & 44.9 4a 5 & \(53 \cdot 2\) & 49.9 & - & 12 & 87 & \\
\hline OCT & \(\begin{array}{ll}46.9 & 4.8 \\ 45.4 & 4.8\end{array}\) & 34.8
38.7 & 34.5 & 28.8 & 29\% & 113.3 & 106.8 & 4.9 & S. 8 & & & \(44^{\circ} 144 \cdot 4\) & \(53 \cdot 1\) & \(52 \cdot 3\) & - & 12 & 89 & ) \(152+\) \\
\hline NOV & 45.4 46.4 & 38.4 &  & 28.9 & 29.7 & \(113 \cdot 3\) & \(10.5 \%\) & \(4 \cdot 5\) & 4.5 & & 42 & \(38.640 \cdot 0\) & 49.7 & \(51 \cdot 1\) & \(17 \cdot 2\) & 89 & 306 & \\
\hline DEC. & \(46 \cdot 4 \quad 45 \cdot 8\) & \(37^{\circ} 4\) & 31.6 & 28 & 29 & 113 & 105 & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline \[
1927
\] & \(44.2 \quad 45 \cdot 0\) & 39.5 & \(35: 1\) & 29.6 & 29.9 & 113.6 & 108:S & 4-1 & 4.9 & & 6.7 & \(43 \cdot 7 \quad 41 \cdot 9\) & 55.4 & 54.5 & 20.7 & 393 & 684 & \\
\hline FEB. & \(38.2 \quad 45.0\) & 29.5 & \(28: 3\) & 25.6 & \(26^{\circ} 4\) & 93.9 & \(100 \cdot 2\) & \(3 \cdot 8\) & \(4 \cdot 9\) & & & 41.6 & & & 21.4 & 607 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 827 \\
& 836
\end{aligned}
\] & \\
\hline MAR. & \(47.0 \quad 47 \cdot 9\) & \(35 \cdot 2\) & 34.8 & 30.9
28.4 & 28'1 & 113.5 & 1110 & & & & & 41.54 & \(52 \cdot 6\) & \(56 \cdot 5\) & 20.6* & 635 & 870 & \\
\hline APR. & \(41.3 \quad 43.5\) & 30.7 & \(31 \cdot 3\)
\(30 \cdot 0\) & 28.4
25.9 & 20.0 & 100.4
96.4 & 109.4 & \(4 \cdot 3\) & & & & 50.3 51. & \(63 \cdot 3\) & 64\% & \(20 \cdot 4\) & 650 & 811 & ¢ 437 \\
\hline MAY & \(41.9 \quad 45.5\) & 28.2 & 30.0
31.8 & \(25 \cdot 1\) & 25.8 & \(90 \cdot 3\) & 104:9 & 3.6 & & & & 44.9 48\% & 56.0 & \(60 \cdot 1\) & 20.0* & 608 & 715 & \\
\hline JUNE & \(46.9 \quad 47.6\) & 27.0 & 31\% & 25 & 20 & 99 & 104 & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline JULY & \(41 \cdot 1\) & 26.6 & 30. 8 & \(25 \cdot 3\)
24 & 25.3 & 93.4 & \(97 \cdot 0\) & \(4 \cdot 3\)
\(4 \cdot 4\) & 400 & & & 44.8
47.7
47.0
4.5 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 56 \cdot 1 \\
& 59 \cdot 4
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 58: 9 \\
& 57: 3
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 18 \cdot 9 \\
& 19 \cdot 4 *
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 58 \\
& 53
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 639 \\
& 591
\end{aligned}
\] & \\
\hline AUG. & \(42 \cdot 6 \quad 49 \cdot 1\) & \(22 \cdot 3\) & \(28 \cdot 1\) & \(24 \cdot 7\) & \(25 \cdot 1\) & \(90 \cdot 1\) & \(95 \cdot 8\) & 44 & 401 & & & 47.740 & & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

OUTPUT: COAL.-Total for 4 weeks ending approximately at end of month.
IRON AND STEEL.-Output for a standard four-week month.
TRANSPORT.
UNEMPLOYMENT.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & \multicolumn{13}{|c|}{average of daily rates.} \\
\hline & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Paris } \\
& \text { f. to } £
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Italy } \\
& \text { 1. to } £
\end{aligned}
\] & \begin{tabular}{l}
Berlin \\
M. to £
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Amster- } \\
& \text { dam } \\
& \text { di. to } \mathcal{E}
\end{aligned}
\] & Prague kr. to \(£\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Berne } \\
& \text { f. to } £
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Stock- } \\
\text { holm- } \\
\mathrm{kr} . \text { to } £
\end{gathered}
\] & NewYork 8 to \(£\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Buenos } \\
& \text { Aires } \\
& \text { A.to } 8
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Rio de } \\
\text { Janeiro } \\
\text { d. per mil. }
\end{gathered}
\] & \begin{tabular}{l}
Bombay \\
d. per rup.
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Hong- } \\
\text { kong } \\
\text { d. per } 8
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Yoko- } \\
\text { hama } \\
\text { d. per yen }
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline Parity & 25.2215 & \(25 \cdot 2215\) & \(20 \cdot 43\) & 12.107 & 24.02 & 25.2215 & \(18 \cdot 159\) & 4.866 & \(48 \cdot 57\) & 27 & 24 & - & \(24 \cdot 58\) \\
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{1923. For 1919 to 1922 Rates Ske Earlipr Bulietins.}} \\
\hline & & & & 11.76 & \(162 \cdot 5\) & & & & & & \(16 \cdot 36\) & 27.51 & \(25 \cdot 15\) \\
\hline FEB. & \(76 \cdot 38\) & \(97 \cdot 22\) & 130300 & 11.86 & 158.7 & 24.93 & 17.63 & 4.690 & 43.21 & \(5 \cdot 88\) & 16.28 & 26.96 & \(24 \cdot 73\) \\
\hline MAR. & 74.59 & 96.94 & 99100 & 11.89 & 158.2 & 25.26 & 17.65 & 4.696 & 43.07 & 5.79 & 16.13 & 27.72 & 24.75 \\
\hline APRIL & 69.86 & 93.88 & 113700 & 11.88 & 156.0 & 25.53 & 17.47 & 4.655 & 42.94 & 5.54 & 16.15 & 28.07 & 25.14 \\
\hline MAY & 69.73 & 95.57 & 213900
504400 & 11.82
11.78 & \(155 \cdot 3\)
\(154 \cdot 3\) & \(25 \cdot 65\)
25.72 & \(17 \cdot 36\)
17.37 & 4.625
4.614 & \(42 \cdot 40\)
41.85 & \(5 \cdot 42\)
\(5 \cdot 46\) & \(16 \cdot 12\)
16.13 & 28.33
27.57 & 25.47
25.55 \\
\hline JUNE & \(73 \cdot 20\) & \(100 \cdot 71\) & 504400 & 11.78 & \(154 \cdot 3\) & \(25 \cdot 72\) & 17.37 & & 41.85 & \(5 \cdot 46\) & \(16 \cdot 13\) & 27.57 & \(25 \cdot 55\) \\
\hline JULY & 77.80 & \(105 \cdot 9\) & 1854100 & 11.68 & 152.9 & 26.12 & 17.27 & \(4 \cdot 583\) & \(40 \cdot 80\) & \(5 \cdot 46\) & \(16 \cdot 13\) & 27.05 & 25.53 \\
\hline AUG. & 80.76 & 106.0 & 19800000 & 11.59 & 155.4 & 25.25 & 17.12 & 4.561 & 39•18 & \(5 \cdot 15\) & 16.03 & 27.11 & 25.75 \\
\hline SEPT & 77.81 & \(102 \cdot 8\) & 481 Mn . & 11.55 & 151.8 & \(25 \cdot 42\)
\(25 \cdot 32\) & \(17 \cdot 10\)
\(17 \cdot 14\) & 4.542
4.526 & 39.58
39.11 & \({ }_{5} 5 \cdot 18\) & 16.17 & 27.53 & 25.64 \\
\hline OCT. & 75.97 & \(100 \cdot 2\) & 139000 , \({ }^{\prime \prime}\) & 11.56 & 152.3 & \(25 \cdot 32\)
24.99 & 1714
16.69 & 4.526
4.385 & 38.96 & 5.06
4.84 & 16.49
16.92 & 27.34 & 25.88 \\
\hline NOV. & 79.23
82.88 & \(100 \cdot 7\)
\(100 \cdot 5\) & 22.9 Bn. & 11.46 & 149.1 & 24.98 & 16.55 & 4.360 & \(39 \cdot 81\) & 5.18 & \(17 \cdot 11\) & 27.66
27.95 & 26.67
25.79 \\
\hline 1924. & & & Gold Marks & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline JAN. & 91.00 & 98.2 & 18.7 & 11.40
11.51 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 147.0 \\
& 148.4
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 24 \cdot 59 \\
& 24 \cdot 79
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 16.27 \\
& 16.44
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 4 \cdot 261 \\
& 4 \cdot 308
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 41 \cdot 47 \\
& 42.63
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 6 \cdot 10 \\
& 6 \\
& 6
\end{aligned}
\] & 17.22
16.91 & 28.15
28.08 & 25.25 \\
\hline FEB. & 97.47 & 99.2
100.3 & \(19 \cdot 1\)
19.2 & 11.51 & 148.4 & 24.79
24.83 & 16.44
16.33 & 4.308
4.293 & 42.63 & 6.68 & 16.91
16.71 & 28.08
28.31 & \(25 \cdot 30\)
23.98 \\
\hline MAR. & 93.49
71.03 & \(100 \cdot 3\)
97 & 19.4 & 111.69 & 146.9 & 24.61 & 16.48 & 4.348 & 41.28 & 6.22 & 16.78 & 28.36 & 23.98
22.60 \\
\hline MAY & \(75 \cdot 87\) & 98.2 & \(18 \cdot 6\) & 11.65 & 148.4 & 24.60 & 16.46 & \(4 \cdot 359\) & \(41 \cdot 10\) & 6.09 & 16.87 & \(28 \cdot 60\) & \(22 \cdot 14\) \\
\hline JUNE & 82.33 & 99.6 & \(18 \cdot 1\) & 11.54 & 1471 & 24.46 & \(16 \cdot 28\) & 4-321 & 41.07 & \(5 \cdot 99\) & 16.99 & 28.91 & 22.86 \\
\hline JULY & \(85 \cdot 35\) & 101.4 & 3 & 11.51 & 147.9 & 24.04 & 16.42 & 4.368 & \(40 \cdot 77\) & \(5 \cdot 48\) & 17.19 & 28.80 & 22.76 \\
\hline AUG. & \(82 \cdot 28\) & 101.2 & \(18 \cdot 9\) & 11.59 & 151.0 & 23.91 & \(16 \cdot 90\) & 4.501 & 40.94 & 5.31 & 17.24 & 28.57 & 22.03 \\
\hline SEPT. & 84.06 & 101.8 & \(18 \cdot 7\) & 11.60 & \(149 \cdot 0\) & 23.64 & 16.77 & 4.458 & 43.05 & 5.45 & 17.54 & 28.84 & 21.87 \\
\hline OCT. & 85.77 & 103.1 & 18.8 & 11.47 & \(150 \cdot 6\) & \(23 \cdot 39\) & 16.86 & 4.487 & 44.77 & 6.02 & 18.07 & 29.27 & 20.76 \\
\hline NOV. & 87.29
86.92 & 109.1 & \(19 \cdot 7\) & 11.61 & \(155 \cdot 3\) & \(24 \cdot 22\) & \(17 \cdot 41\) & 4.694 & \(45 \cdot 20\) & 5.91 & 18.07 & \(28 \cdot 41\) & \(20 \cdot 10\)
\(19 \cdot 68\) \\
\hline 1925. & 88 & 114.7 & 20.07 & 11.83 & \(159 \cdot 3\) & \(24 \cdot 70\) & 17.74 & \(4 \cdot 780\) & 45.79 & \(5 \cdot 91\) & 17.97 & 28.03 & 19.33 \\
\hline FAN. & 90 & 116.1 & 20.05 & 11.88 & 161.2 & 24.78 & 17.71 & 4.772 & \(45 \cdot 45\) & \(5 \cdot 68\) & 18.00 & 27.99 & 19.66 \\
\hline MAR. & \(92 \cdot 18\) & \(117 \cdot 3\) & 20.06 & 11.97 & 161.0 & 24.79 & 17.72 & 4.777 & \(45 \cdot 13\) & \(5 \cdot 56\) & 17.96 & \(27 \cdot 45\) & \(20 \cdot 61\) \\
\hline APRIL & \(92 \cdot 37\) & 116.9 & \(20 \cdot 14\) & 12.00 & 161.7 & \(24 \cdot 80\) & 17.78 & \(4 \cdot 796\) & \(43 \cdot 50\) & \(5 \cdot 33\) & 17.88 & \(27 \cdot 17\) & 20.95 \\
\hline MAY & \(94 \cdot 11\) & 119.4 & \(20 \cdot 39\) & 12.08 & 163.9 & 25.09 & \(18 \cdot 14\) & 4.855 & \(44 \cdot 66\) & \(5 \cdot 13\) & 17.95 & \(27 \cdot 14\) & \(20 \cdot 73\) \\
\hline JUNE & 102:11 & \(127 \cdot 0\) & 20.41 & \(12 \cdot 11\) & 164.0 & 25.04 & \(18 \cdot 16\) & 4.861 & \(45 \cdot 13\) & \(5 \cdot 41\) & 18.05 & 27.81 & \(20 \cdot 16\) \\
\hline JULY & 103.48 & \(132 \cdot 7\) & \(20 \cdot 42\) & \(12 \cdot 12\) & 164.0 & 25.03 & 18.09 & 4.860 & \(45 \cdot 33\) & 5.62 & \(18 \cdot 13\) & \(28 \cdot 22\) & \(20 \cdot 30\) \\
\hline AUG. & 103.54 & 132.7 & 20.40 & 12.06 & 163.8 & 25.03 & 18.08 & 4.857 & 45.29 & 6.03 & \(18 \cdot 14\) & 28.44 & 20.27 \\
\hline SEPT. & \(102 \cdot 86\) & 119.2 & \(20 \cdot 36\) & 12.05 & 163.7 & \(25 \cdot 10\) & 18.06 & 4.847 & \(45 \cdot 43\) & 6.71 & \(18 \cdot 19\) & 29-38 & 20.21 \\
\hline OCT. & 109•16 & 121.4 & \(20 \cdot 34\) & 12.04 & 163.4 & \(25 \cdot 12\) & 18.07 & 4.843 & \(46 \cdot 31\) & \(7 \cdot 44\) & \(18 \cdot 19\) & \(29 \cdot 47\) & \(20 \cdot 32\) \\
\hline NOV. & \(122 \cdot 2\) & 121.1 & \(20 \cdot 35\) & 12.05 & 163.5 & 25.14 & \(18 \cdot 11\) & 4.846 & 46.78 & 7.28 & \(18 \cdot 19\) & \(28 \cdot 70\) & 20.97 \\
\hline DEC. & 129.6 & \(120 \cdot 3\) & \(20 \cdot 36\) & 12.07 & 1637 & \(25 \cdot 13\) & \(18 \cdot 10\) & \(4 \cdot 850\) & \(46 \cdot 62\) & 7.05 & \(18 \cdot 20\) & \(28 \cdot 69\) & \(21 \cdot 40 \ddagger\) \\
\hline JAN. \({ }^{1926}\) & & \(120 \cdot 3\) & \(20 \cdot 40\) & 12.09 & 163.9 & 25.05 & \(18 \cdot 13\) & 4.858 & 46.54 & \(7 \cdot 36\) & \(18 \cdot 20\) & 28.75 & \(21 \cdot 80\) \\
\hline FEB. & \(132 \cdot 4\) & \(120 \cdot 8\) & \(20 \cdot 43\) & \(12 \cdot 14\) & \(164 \cdot 2\) & \(25 \cdot 25\) & \(18 \cdot 16\) & 4.864 & 46.03 & \(7 \cdot 32\) & \(18 \cdot 19\) & 28.63 & 22.42 \\
\hline MAR. & \(135 \cdot 8\) & \(120 \cdot 0\) & 20.41 & \(12 \cdot 13\) & 164.0 & 25.25 & \(18 \cdot 12\) & 4.861 & 44.64 & \(7 \cdot 16\) & 18.08 & 27.85 & 22.41 \\
\hline APRIL & \(143 \cdot 4\) & \(120 \cdot 9\) & 20.42 & 12.12 & \(164 \cdot 1\) & \(25 \cdot 19\) & \(18 \cdot 15\) & 4.862 & 44.84 & 6.94 & 17.88 & 26.94 & 23.04 \\
\hline MAY & \(154 \cdot 3\) & 126.2 & 20.42 & 12.09 & \(164 \cdot 1\) & \(25 \cdot 12\) & \(18 \cdot 16\) & 4.862 & \(45 \cdot 10\) & \(7 \cdot 31\) & 17.93 & 27.35 & 23.20 \\
\hline JUNE & 165.0 & \(132 \cdot 4\) & 20.44 & \(12 \cdot 11\) & 164.2 & \(25 \cdot 13\) & \(18 \cdot 15\) & 4.866 & \(45 \cdot 27\) & \(7 \cdot 78\) & 17.91 & 27.42 & \(23 \cdot 14\) \\
\hline JULY & 197.7 & 145.0 & 20.43 & 12.10 & 164.2 & \(25 \cdot 12\) & \(18 \cdot 15\) & \(4 \cdot 864\) & \(45 \cdot 48\) & 7.68 & 17.93 & 27.06 & \(23 \cdot 30\) \\
\hline AUG. & \(171 \cdot 4\) & 147.5 & \(20 \cdot 40\) & \(12 \cdot 11\) & 164.0 & \(25 \cdot 14\) & \(18 \cdot 15\) & 4.858 & \(45 \cdot 42\) & 7.59 & 17.96 & 26.45 & 23.63 \\
\hline SEPT & 169.9 & 132.5 & \(20 \cdot 38\) & 12.112 & \(163 \cdot 8\) & \(25 \cdot 120\) & 18.15 & 4.855 & \(45 \cdot 62\) & 7.51 & 17.98 & 26.05 & 23.93 \\
\hline OCT. & \(165 \cdot 2\) & \(118 \cdot 3\) & \(20 \cdot 379\) & \(12 \cdot 124\) & 163.7 & 25.120 & 18.147 & 4.850 & \(45 \cdot 90\) & 6.92 & 17.89 & 23.83 & 24.04 \\
\hline NOV. & 141.8 & \(115 \cdot 1\) & \(20 \cdot 415\) & 12.125 & 163.7 & \(25 \cdot 141\) & \(18 \cdot 170\) & 4.849 & 45.74 & 6.40 & 17.84 & 23.56 & \(24 \cdot 30\) \\
\hline DEC. & \(122 \cdot 9\) & 109.4 & 20.387 & \(12 \cdot 130\) & \(163 \cdot 8\) & 25•106 & \(18 \cdot 155\) & 4.851 & \(46 \cdot 16\) & \(5 \cdot 87\) & 17.85 & 23.46 & \(24 \cdot 23\) \\
\hline \({ }_{\text {JAN. }} 1927\). & 152.57 & 111.6 & \(20 \cdot 454\) & \(12 \cdot 135\) & 163.8 & \(25 \cdot 176\) & 18.171 & 4.853 & \(46 \cdot 40\) & & & & \\
\hline FEB. & \(123 \cdot 63\) & \(112 \cdot 3\) & \(20 \cdot 466\) & 12:123 & 163.7 & 25.220 & \(18 \cdot 174\) & \(4 \cdot 850\) & \(46 \cdot 93\) & \(5 \cdot 87\) & 17.97 & \(24 \cdot 79\) & \(24 \cdot 20\) \\
\hline MAR. & 124.01 & \(107 \cdot 7\) & 20.468 & 12:130 & 163.9 & 25.235 & \(18 \cdot 144\) & 4.854 & 47.51 & \(5 \cdot 87\) & 17.96 & 24.01 & \(24 \cdot 31\) \\
\hline APRIL & 123.98 & 97.05 & \(20 \cdot 490\) & 12.140 & 164.0 & 25.251 & 18.135 & 4.857 & 47.55 & \(5 \cdot 83\) & 17.88 & 24.50 & 23.90 \\
\hline M4Y & 123.97 & 89.96 & 20.501 & 12.136 & 163.9 & \(25 \cdot 253\) & 18.157 & \(4 \cdot 857\) & 47.56 & \(5 \cdot 80\) & 17.93 & \(24 \cdot 32\) & 23.26 \\
\hline JUNE & 123.97 & 86.94 & 20.494 & 12:124 & 163.9 & \(25 \cdot 244\) & 18.128 & 4.856 & 47•69 & \(5 \cdot 84\) & 17.91 & 24-21 & 23.09 \\
\hline JULY & 124.00 & 89.04 & \(20 \cdot 450\) & 12.119 & 163.9 & 25.220 & \(18 \cdot 128\) & 4.855 & 47.76 & \(5 \cdot 83\) & 17.87 & 24-15 & \(23 \cdot 31\) \\
\hline Week ending & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Aug. 13 ..... & \(124 \cdot 01\) & \(89 \cdot 29\) & 20.444 & 12.128 & 164.0 & 25.214 & \({ }_{18} 18.123\) & 4.8604 & \(47 \cdot 86\) & \(5 \cdot 85\) & 17.87 & 23.54 & 23.32 \\
\hline ", 20 & 124.00 & 89.24 & \(20 \cdot 436\) & \(12 \cdot 130\) & 164.0 & 25.213 & 18.111 & 4.8613 & 47.84 & \(5 \cdot 85\) & 17.87 & 23.67 & 23.39 \\
\hline ., 27 .... & 124.00 & 89.35 & 20.427 & \(12 \cdot 133\) & 164.0 & 25.214 & \(18 \cdot 111\) & 4.8618 & 47.89 & \(5 \cdot 85\) & 17.87 & 23.65 & 23.38 \\
\hline Sept. 3 .... & 124:00 & 89.54 & \(20 \cdot 431\) & \(12 \cdot 132\) & 164.0 & \(25 \cdot 212\) & \(18 \cdot 105\) & 4.8612 & 47.91 & 5.86 & 17.91 & 23.66 & 23.35 \\
\hline , 10 & 124.00 & 89.45 & 20.437 & 12:131 & 164.0 & 25.209 & 18.101 & \(4 \cdot 8611\) & 47.97 & 5.86 & 17.96
17.98 & & \({ }_{23} 25\) \\
\hline , 17. & 124.00 & \(89 \cdot 36\) & 20-438 & \(12 \cdot 135\) & 164.0 & \(25 \cdot 214\) & 18.089 & 4.8623 & 47.97 & \(5 \cdot 86\) & 17.98 & \(23 \cdot 82\) & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Printed by
ST. CLEMENTS PRESS, LTD., Portugal Street, Kingsway,
W.C.2.

\title{
LONDON \& CAMBRIDGE ECONOMIC SERVICE
}

\author{
ISSUED IN CO-OPERATION WITH THE HARVARD
} UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC RESEARCH

\author{
SUPPLEMENT TOMONTHLY BULLETIN VOL. V. \\ No. IX. \\ OCT. 7th, 1927
}

Strictly Private.
Copyright.
Not for Publication.
PUBLISHED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF LONDON \& CAMBRIDGE ECONOMIC SERVICE, CARE OF THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS, AT HOUGHTON ST., ALDWYCH, LONDON, W.C. 2

\section*{exECUTIVE COMMITTEE.}

Sir W. H. Beveridge, K.C.B. (Chairman) - London School of Economics.
Profrssor A. L. Bowley, Sc.D., F.B.A. - - London School of Economics.
Mr. J. M. Keynes, C.B. . . . . . . . Economics Department of University of Cambridge.
Mr. D. H. Robertson ........... Economics Department of University of Cambridge.
Mr. C. Tennyson, C.M.G. - ........ Federation of British Industries.
Sir Charles Addis, K.C.M.G. (Hon. Treasurer)

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE FOR 1927.
Sir W. H. Beverdag, K.C.B. . . . . . . . London School of Economics.
Proressor A. L. Bowley (Editor) . . . . . . London School of Economics.
Mk. I. M. Keynes, C.B. . . . . . . . Economics Department of University of Cambridge.
Mr. F. Lavington - . . . . . . . Economics Department of University of Cambridge.
Mr. H. Dalton . . . . . . . . . . . . London School of Economics.
Mr, T. Gregory . . ............. London School of Economics.
Sir Charles Addis, K.C.M.G.
G. L. Schwartz (Secretary).

Annual Subscription for the Full Service, \(£ 6\).
For particulars, apply to the Secretary, London © Cambridge Economic Service,
Houghton Street, Aldwych, W.C.2.
Twephowe: Holborn 5671-5673.

\section*{TABLE OF CONTENTS.}
PAGE
United Kingdom ..... 307
Figures published since September 22nd
307
France
3II
Germany
315
Italy ..... 318
UNITED KINGDOM.
Additional Figures published since September 22nd, 1927.


Prices.
Silver (bar)-cash per oz. \(25^{\circ} 7 \mathrm{~d}\)
Week ending Oct. 1st.
"Times" Index (Wholesale). Food \(149 \% \quad 150 \%\) Aug. 31st. Sept. 30th Materials 142.5\% 141\% Total 145\% 144\%

\section*{Railways.}

Weight carriedGeneral Merchandise Fuel Other Minerals ...
Goods Receipts

July, 1927.
Tons 5,150,000
, 15,640,000
5,480,000
£8,850,000

\section*{Exchanges.}


\section*{Unemployment}

Numbers on the Live Register, together with Part-time Workers not actually employed on the dates mentioned.


\section*{FRANCE.}

Information communicated by M. LUCIEN MARCH, Directeur Honoraire de la Statistique Générale de la France.

September 25 th, I927.

QUIETNESS in business is not surprising at this time of year. The question is, are favourable prospects opening up for the autumn?

Public finance and private business may be considered separately. As to the former, the results for the period to date having been satisfactory, those for the remainder of the year cannot alter their favourable character to any great extent. Normal permanent revenue has exceeded
last year's results by over six milliard francs. One half of this increase is derived from indirect and one half from direct taxation. It is true that this increase is partly due to increased duties and to more rapid collection of direct taxes. There are increases also in the receipts of the Sinking Fund-tobacco tax, succession duty, etc.-which have been 4 milliard greater this year, and in items shown in a separate account-post, telegraph, telephones, etc. During August

France]


FINANCE.
PRICES.


Dates of flgures. Cols. 1-4, 15th of month; \(9,12,13\), middle of month: 10,11 , based on daily averages; 16-18, end of month; 19, 20, "during " the month.
and the first half of September the State debt to the Bank of France decreased further by a milliard ; the total of foreign currency held by the bank also fell, and likewise the balance of current deposits of which a large part is now composed of the deposits of the Sinking Fund. The latter will be able to continue the cancellation of part of the national defence bonds now being administered by it. Further, as the results achieved have been much greater than the budget estimates, the present solidity of public credit is evident.

The general condition of private business leaves a much less favourable impression when the present position is compared with a year ago, and the exceptional and artificial nature of the activity of 1926 is not remembered. Already the August returns show a reduction in receipts from various indirect taxes and a fall in postal receipts compared with August, 1926. Excluding what was due to increased rates, railway
receipts were less than last year, and the number of trucks loaded daily was less. On the otherhand full-timeunemployment is almost at a minimum and external trade remains satisfactory. A moderate recovery in business may therefore be hoped for in the autumn.

The Stock Exchange was slack during August and early September as is usual, the year 1926 having been somewhat exceptional in this respect. The volume of operations, as indicated by the tax, did not reach one half that recorded in 1926 . Paris Bank Clearings declined to the same extent, and the daily volume of current account business at the Bank of France (Paris) has been much less than last year, but the prices of shares generally have changed very little-those bearing fixed interest have slightly advanced, those with variable interest are slightly weaker, banking and metals rather more so than others compared with July. But towards the middle of September a

TRADE, OUTPUT, TRANSPORT \& EMPLOYMENT.


France]
tendency to resumption of activity appeared. Also quotations were mostly higher than a year ago.

New capital issues were naturally less in August than in July, but they were greater than last year. Contango rate is still very low on account of the abundance of money.

In the accounts of the Bank of France, advances to the state hardly exceed 24 milliards whilst they reached 37 milliards a year ago. Current deposits are much greater than last year, owing to the inclusion of those of the Sinking Fund, but are on the road to reduction through the amortisation of National Defence Bonds. Advances are less than last year, but are now nearly stationary. The reserve of foreign currency has hardly changed in the past month.

The exchanges no longer influence foreign trade. In weight, imports registered for August were rather more considerable than in July and than in August 1926, but the difference is hardly noticeable in raw materials alone. Exports were also more important than last year but less than in July. For manufactures only there was an increase over July as well as over August, 1926.

The estimates of value largely depend upon the method of allowing for price variation. According to the official figures, imports diminished from one year to the other and also since the previous month, both as regards total merchandise and raw materials only, and the same is true of exports. But the value of exported manufactures appears to have been greater in August than in July. The balance of trade is still favourable, the excess being even greater than a year ago. Shipping is more active than last year.

Wholesale prices have moved very little for three months, though retaining their downward tendency for the combined total, with different movements in food and materials. The former fell
considerably as in previous summers, in all three classes-vegetable food, animal food, imported food (coffee, cocoa, sugar), materials prices in general are moving upward, especially textiles, but a large fall was recorded for minerals in August.

Internal trade seems to show a certain slackness compared with a year ago when activity, it must be remembered, was in part fictitious. As mentioned above, railway receipts and goods loadings indicate some weakness, due in part to the development of motor traffic which is encouraged by the raising of railway rates both as regards goods and passengers.

The tax on turnover produced less in August than in July and less than last August. Postal receipts have fallen; but postal cheque business is satisfactory. On the Bourse de Commerce, trade has been much quieter than last year; the portfolio of the Bank of France is much less important than in 1926 and has been contracting in recent months. The discount portfolio of the great credit establishments also appears to be smaller than last year. Nothing significant appears in the bankruptcy figures.

In industry, production in general has slackened. Though unemployment, properly so called, no longer exists, short time is often worked. Coal output is no longer advancing; that of iron oreisslightly increasing, coke output (metallurgical) is stationary; the output of pig iron and of iron and steel gives figures inferior to those of last year; there were only 143 furnaces in blast on August Ist instead of 152 on August ist, 1926. Orders are falling off, and it is the same in the textile industry. In the building trade there was a great reduction in building permits issued in the department of the Seine.

The retail price index has fallen, though slightly; savings bank deposits are increasing, and receipts from entertainments are greater than in 1926.

\section*{GERMANY.}

Information communicated by Dr. MORITZ ELSAS (Frankfurt), in consultation with Professor LOTZ (Munich) and Professor von SCHULZE-GAEVERNITZ (Freiburg)

September 28th, 1927.

IN spite of the continued improvement in employment the discussion still prevails as to whether the favourable upward movement will continue over the winter. The most doubtful element is the development of the money market in the autumn. No one can, of course, predict with certainty the future course of business, but the pessimism expressed on many sides is in itself a factor which, if it spreads much further, may provoke a reaction on purely psychological grounds. At the meeting of the Federation of German Industry the President's speech was rather less pessimistic than of late years, but his references to the dividends paid by German companies and the contrast with the rise in wages were far from encouraging. A still greater impression was made by the assertion that the new indebtedness of Germany created in the last four years since the stabilisation of the mark, and amounting to 23 milliard marks, is already one-half of the pre-war total which had accumulated over many decades. In both these cases, however, the conclusions derived are highly controvertible. With regard to the dividends of industrial companies, which were sharply contrasted with wage rates, the figures used as a basis for comparison were those of 1926 and these dividends were the results of the business year 1925, which must be considered a year of crisis. A statistical comparison of the dividends of 1925 with wage rates for the year 1927, in which industrial profits have certainly increased considerably, is scarcely applicable.

Also the opinions expressed on the new indebtedness incurred since the stabilisation of the mark are not above criticism. The essential problem is the foreign indebtedness, which is calculated
at 4 milliards, whilst the internal debt rather represents a favourable circumstance as evidence of increasing formation of capital at home and is only a problem of distribution. It is quite incorrect to regard as new indebtedness the debts arising out of the Revaluation Law, which are estimated at 13 milliards, since these are directly attributable to the pre-war period.

It is all the more necessary to examine these matters since the views prevailing in prominent quarters are calculated to give rise to false impressions abroad concerning Germany's economic situation; and in the circumstances, even if this does not prevent the grant of the long-term loans necessary to industry, it may possibly increase the cost of them.

The situation in the money market, which was still extremely stringent at the beginning of September, improved somewhat in the second half of the month, not only for day-to-day money but also to a slight extent for monthly money and contango loans which at times were offered much more freely. Whether this was connected with the receipt of foreign loans or of short-term foreign credits remains uncertain. Among the new loans is to be noted that raised by the Deutsche Bank in America, on behalf of the mediumsized industries. This loan, which is an innovation in German financial history, will primarilyserve to turn into long-term loans theshort-term credits granted to industrial concerns of small and medium size. This comprehensive loan, although small in proportion to the needs of smaller industries, is nevertheless important, because in this way long term credits will be obtained by firms whose size and requirements are not large enough to enable a direct appeal to be made to foreign money markets.

\section*{Germany]}

The presentation of bills at the Reichsbank at the end of August was extremely large. The return for August 3 Ist showed a record bill portfolio to the amount of 2,66I Mn. marks. The total of all credits to industry, bills and advances together, was \(2,729 \mathrm{Mn}\). marks. At the same time the note circulation rose to \(3,934 \mathrm{Mn}\). By the middle of September the bill portfolio had declined to \(2,290 \mathrm{Mn}\)., and the note circulation to \(3,642 \mathrm{Mn}\). In the third week the two items declined further by 55 Mn . and 94 Mn . respectively.*

Deposits in the German savings banks increased in July by 99 Mn . marks, a considerable improvement on the June figure. The total of these deposits is now 4, 122 Mn .

\footnotetext{
* At the end of September the bill portfolio totalled 2,746 Mn . marks, and the note circulation \(4,182 \mathrm{Mn}\). On October 4th the Reichsbank discount rate was raised from 6 per cent. to 7 and the rate on advances from 7 to 8 .
}

State revenue in August amounted to 660 Mn . marks, which was 288 Mn . less than in July, when income and turnover tax instalments fell due.

On August 3ist the third year of Reparations under the Dawes Scheme ended. The prescribed payments were punctually fulfilled. The cash holding of the Reparation Agent amounted to nearly 185 Mn . marks at the end of the period. The total payment for the year amounted to \(\mathrm{I}, 500 \mathrm{Mn}\)., of which about one-sixth was transferred in cash in the form of foreign exchange. Whilst the cash transfer of April, which occurred at a time when no foreign exchange was coming in as a result of foreign loans, caused great disturbance in the exchange market, the August cash transfer took place without any trouble, probably because the influx of foreign currency following new foreign credits made the withdrawal imperceptible. In the fourth Reparations year, which is still a transi- FINANCE, PRICES \& WAGES.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{AND SHARES.} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{BANKING.} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
俞 \\
G. Mks. to \&
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{Daily Money Rate.} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{No. of Bankruptcies.} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{WHOLESALE.} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{RETAIL.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{|c}
\text { REAL. } \\
\text { WAGES }
\end{array}
\]} \\
\hline & & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Capital Issues by} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Reichsbank} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Note Circulation.} & & & & & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Mks.p. \\
M.Ton
\end{tabular}} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Index Nos. of Prices of} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Index Nos. of} & \\
\hline & &  &  & Mn. G. Mks. &  & \begin{tabular}{l}
Reichsbank Notes only. \\
Marks 000 Mn .
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
Including other Notes \& Coinage. \\
Gold Marks 000 Mn .
\end{tabular} & & & & & & & rio &  &  &  &  \\
\hline \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Pre-War } \\
1926
\end{gathered}
\] & 100 & & & 6100 & & \({ }_{\text {Aug. }}^{4.5}\) & & & 4.2 & J'ly' \({ }^{\prime} 14\) & 815 & 81.0 & 74.5 & 1 & 1 & 1 & Jan. 14 & 100 \\
\hline JAN. .. & 24.0 & \(16 \cdot 3\) & 56.2 & 4177 & 860 & 2.65 & \(4 \cdot 85\) & 2339 & 4.2 & \(9 \cdot 5\) & 2092 & 94.5 & 86 & 1.42 & 1.44 & 1.40 & 1.29 & 104 \\
\hline FEB. ... & 26.4 & \(9 \cdot 7\) & 24.5 & 3886 & 873 & 2.82 & 4.92 & 2334 & 4.2 & \(7 \cdot 5\) & 1998 & 93.0 & 86 & \(1 \cdot 39\) & 1.41 & \(1 \cdot 39\) & 8 & 105 \\
\hline MAR. ... & 28.0 & 6.2 & \(29 \cdot 8\) & 4411 & 874 & \(3 \cdot 16\) & 5.05 & 2318 & 4.2 & \(7 \cdot 2\) & 1871 & \(91 \cdot 7\) & 86 & 1.34 & 1.39 & 1.38 & 1.28 & 105 \\
\hline APR. . \({ }^{\text {M }}\) & \(30 \cdot 5\)
\(30 \cdot 3\) & 13.4 & 41.4 & 4468 & 1007 & 3.09 & \(5 \cdot 03\) & 2260 & 4.2 & \(5 \cdot 7\) & 1302 & 90.0 & 86 & \(1 \cdot 33\) & 1.38 & 1.40 & & 104 \\
\hline MAY .... & \(30 \cdot 3\) & 3.8
13.8 & 34-3 & 4501 & 672 & 2.88 & 5.04 & 2231 & 4.2 & 5.0 & 1046 & \(88 \cdot 7\) & 86 & 1.36 & 1.37 & 1.40 & 1.29 & 104 \\
\hline JUNE... & \(32 \cdot 1\) & \(13 \cdot 8\) & \(938 \cdot 1\) & 4612 & 763 & \(2 \cdot 97\) & \(5 \cdot 17\) & 2219 & 4.2 & 6.0 & 913 & 89.7 & 86 & 1.40 & 1.36 & 1.41 & & 103 \\
\hline JULY... & \(34 \cdot 6\) & \(5 \cdot 3\) & 171.7 & 4899 & 706 & \(3 \cdot 11\) & \(5 \cdot 28\) & 2148 & \(4 \cdot 2\) & 6.5 & 701 & \(90 \cdot 3\) & 86 & 1.41 & \(1 \cdot 35\) & 1.42 & \(1 \cdot 33\) & 102 \\
\hline AUG.... & \(37 \cdot 9\) & \(45 \cdot 5\) & 93.4 & 4766 & 703 & 3.23 & 5.30 & 2241 & 4.2 & 6.0 & 493 & 88.0 & 86 & 1.40 & \(1 \cdot 34\) & 1.42 & & 102 \\
\hline SEPT... & 39.0 & \(36 \cdot 3\) & 582.2 & 4644 & 726 & 3.25 & 5.46 & 2240 & 4.2 & 6.0 & 467 & 85.5 & 86 & 1.39 & 1.34 & 1.42 & 1.32 & 103 \\
\hline OCT..... & \(42 \cdot 5\) & \(31 \cdot 0\) & \(82 \cdot 3\) & 5204 & 738 & \(3 \cdot 33\) & \(5 \cdot 50\) & 2181 & \(4 \cdot 199\) & 6.5 & 485 & \(78 \cdot 3\) & 86 & 1.47 & \(1 \cdot 36\) & 1.42 & & 103 \\
\hline NOV.... & \(45^{\circ} 1\) & \(30 \cdot 7\) & \(68 \cdot 1\) & 5454 & 829 & \(3 \cdot 37\) & \(5 \cdot 42\) & 2200 & \(4 \cdot 204\) & 6.0 & 471 & 74.0 & 86 & 1.53 & 1.37 & 1.44 & \(1 \cdot 34\) & 102 \\
\hline DEC. ... & \(44 \cdot 9\) & \(4 \cdot 4\) & \(436 \cdot 7\) & 5853 & 664 & \(3 \cdot 74\) & \(5 \cdot 80\) & 2197 & 4-205 & 6.5 & 435 & \(75 \cdot 3\) & 86 & 1.55 & \(1 \cdot 38\) & 1.44 & & 101 \\
\hline \[
\begin{gathered}
1927 \\
\text { JAN. ... }
\end{gathered}
\] & 52.0 & \(30 \cdot 9\) & 2451 & 5837 & 1013 & 3.41 & \(5 \cdot 39\) & 3980 & \(4 \cdot 203\) & 6.75 & 493 & \(74 \cdot 5\) & 86 & 1.52 & \(1 \cdot 37\) & 1.446 & \(1 \cdot 35\) & 101 \\
\hline FEB. ... & 56.0 & 8.4 & \(84 \cdot 2\) & 5743 & 553 & 3.47 & 5.46 & 4319 & 4.220 & 6.75
6.0 & 473 & 82.7 & 86 & 1.55 & 1.38 & 1.454 & 1 & 101 \\
\hline MAR. ... & 54.5 & 7.7 & 256.8 & 7170 & 629 & 3.59 & 5. 57 & 4351 & \(4 \cdot 219\) & 6.5 & 557 & \(79 \cdot 5\) & 86 & 1.54 & 1.38 & 1.449 & \(1 \cdot 37\) & 102 \\
\hline & 57.7
55.4 & 5.4 & 176.6 & 8050 & 640 & \(3 \cdot 68\) & \(5 \cdot 66\) & 4413 & 4.217 & 7.0 & 421 & 78.0 & 86 & 1.53 & 1.37 & 1.464 & & 103 \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { MAY ... } \\
& \text { JUNE... }
\end{aligned}
\] & \(55 \cdot 4\)
50.4 & \(10 \cdot 2\) & 156.6 & 8368 & 625 & \(3 \cdot 72\) & 5.68 & 4398 & 4.220 & 7.0 & 464 & \(77 \cdot 5\) & 86 & 1.53 & 1.37
1.38 & 1.465 & 1.40 & 105 \\
\hline JULY. & & & & 8438 & 760 & \(3 \cdot 82\) & 5.76 & 4389 & \(4 \cdot 220\) & \(7 \cdot 0\) & 427 & \(79 \cdot 5\) & 86 & 1.54 & & & & 103 \\
\hline AUG.... & \(51 \cdot 3\) & 151.6 & 180.0
70.0 & 8753 & 746 & 3.93
3.93 & \(5 \cdot 87\) & 4333 & \(4 \cdot 219\) & 8.0 & 428 & 78.5
78.2 & 86 & 1.60 & 1.40
1.37 & 1.466 & & 10 \\
\hline SEPT.... & & & & 8660 & & & 5.88 & 4353 & 4.206
4.205 & 7.0
6.75 & & 75.7 & 86 & 1.43 & 1.36 & 1.471 & \(1 \cdot 39\) & \\
\hline OCT ..... & & & & & & & & & \(4 \cdot 199\) & 7.5 & & \(77 \cdot 5\) & & 1.42 & \(1 \cdot 36\) & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Dates of figures. Cols. 1, 16, mid-month; 5, second week; \(6,7,8\) and 9 , end of month; 10, 12-15, 17, 1st of month ; 18, average per month.
tion year, 250 Mn . marks more are due for payment than last year.

There was a sharp set-back in prices on the bourse in the first week of September. The general public, which had previously remained passive, again began selling, and it is also probable that the need of industry to raise money contributed to the break in prices. Bear selling intensified the movement. In the second week the tendency was more favourable, possibly because many shares had fallen so low that the previous low yield was materially improved. Also the banks seemed to have intervened, perhaps in view of forthcoming new issues, and to have supported the market and driven the bears to cover. At the same time there was a certain, though probably temporary, easing of money, and finally the subscription result of the Deutsche Bank loan had a favourable influence. Conditions in the bond market continued unfavourable, and this market still seems to be
surfeited. This is partly because the mortgage banks are in many cases delivering mortgage bonds to borrowers instead of cash, and leaving the borrower to realise them.

The official index of wholesale prices rose in the first week of September to I 39.6, and in the middle of the month to I 39.8, manufactured goods contributing mostly to the increase. The rise in the previous month was more than two units, and since January the increase has been nearly four units, or three per cent. This rise, slight as it is, has occurred over a period in which the index of the U.S.A. has shown a fall. The cost of living declined during August, chiefly owing to the fall in food prices.

Since September foodstuffs in general have again begun to rise, rye prices in particular showing a rather large increase. The scrap market continues inactive and weak.

TRADE, TRANSPORT, UNEMPLOYMENT.


Germany]
Reports from trade and industry are still preponderatingly favourable, although there is a certain stagnation in the flow of orders. Coal output declined in the first week of September but recovered in the second. Coke output remains steady. Waggon loadings on the railways have increased.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline Daily Averages & Coal Output 000 tons & Trucks Loaded 000's \\
\hline Aug. \({ }_{8}^{1-6}\) & & \\
\hline ,", \begin{tabular}{r}
\(8-13\) \\
\hline, \\
\(15-20\)
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 366 \\
& 372
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 149 \\
& 149
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline ", \(22-27\) & 363 & 152 \\
\hline ", 27-Sept. 3 & 356 & 153 \\
\hline Sept. 5-10 & 365 & 155 \\
\hline , 12-17 & 374 & 158 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

There was a slight increase in the output of pig-iron in August, when the total was I,II6,Ooo tons compared with r,109,0oo tons in July. Steel output rose to \(\mathrm{I}, 43 \mathrm{O}, \mathrm{O} 0 \mathrm{o}\) tons as against \(\mathrm{I}, 360,000\) in July.

The figures for bankruptcies keep fairly steady. Building is still active. With the shortage of houses-estimated at more than 750,000 for the countrygood employment in building seems assured for years. On the other hand private building has been checked in the last few weeks, owing to the difficulty of obtaining capital.

The excess of imports in August (excluding bullion) amounted to 292 Mn . Marks. Food imports declined by 1 оо Mn. compared with the previous month. Exports increased by 22 Mn . marks.

The harvest has been greatly delayed by the recent wet weather and heavy damage has been suffered. In view of the bad economic situation in agriculture this is particularly regrettable.

The improvement in employment has continued, thanks to good business in the chemical, textile and metal industries and especially in the electrical industry. By September ist the number of totally unemployed had fallen to 404,000, a reduction of 48,000 over a month. On September 15 the figure showed a further decline to 381,000 (303,000 males and 78,ooo females).

Wage rates have not changed, but real wages have increased with the fall in the cost of living. According to a new salary scheme the remuneration of civil servants is to be increased by from onesixth to one quarter. It is hardly likely that this improvement in salaries will stop short at civil servants, and it will certainly encourage other categories of workers, such as provincial and municipal officials, and not least the wage-earners in trade and industry, to strive for an improvement in their position. In the present comparatively favourable state of employment these efforts are not hopeless. With the continued shortage of skilled workers the question of increasing the remuneration of such workers is becoming acute. At present they have lost ground relatively to the unskilled.

\section*{ITALY.}

\section*{Information communicated by Professor C. OTTOLENGHI, of the Royal University of Turin.}

October ist, 1927.

IN our last report we noted changing tendencies; the improved outlook was based upon increased Stock Exchange activity, an increased demand for shares with a corresponding increase in prices, and the end of the fall in wholesale prices with, in some cases, a tendency towards a rise. These prospects were fully confirmed during September, when a definite and general rise occurred in shares and in wholesale prices, both of industrial and agricultural produce. It is not surprising that, contrary to these favourable signs, certain data, to which we shall refer, still reflect depression, since these-e.g. external trade and unemployment-relate to July and further they are not so sensitive to movement as Stock Exchange securities and wholesale prices, and are a somewhat tardy indication, since they are the result of past activity. Now that the improvement is in sight it can be emphasised that in the critical period just passed through, the economic situation and economic movements were not disturbed by agitation, and that the factors of production, capital and labour, were inspired to overcome the crisis with good will for their own and the country's advantage.

Exchanges.-The stability of the exchanges at the rate of 90 lire to the pound gives equilibrium to the situation. The average value of the dollar was 18.38 lire in August and 18.37 in September; that of the pound was 89.40 and 89.35 . Comparing the September values of the year earlier- 27.37 to \(\$\), I 33.70 to \(£\)-we observe the enormous difference, and this appreciation has occurred without any great disturbance to the country and has made possible the recovery in the monetary situation.

Industrial Shares.-The advance in securities-government and private-
was general in September, but especially great in industrials for which the index rose from 170 to 192 at the end of September, the rise being attributable to all classes, but chiefly to increases in wool and cotton shares resulting from increased prices of cotton and wool yarns to be considered below.

The new phase in course of development deserves some comment. In the months preceding August there was a good deal of selling due to requirements for liquid resources, or to fears aroused by the crisis and the rapid revaluation of the lira, and there were few buyers. Thus, while shares declined in price, deposits multiplied greatly in the large banks, as is sufficiently indicated by the movement of deposits on current account at the Bank of Italy, which rose from I, 897 Mn . to 2,500 at the end of July. In August and September the large financial organisations, realising that the level to which shares had fallen did not correspond to the intrinsic value, and reassured by the skill with which the stabilisation of the lira was brought about and by the improved outlook for the future, initiated a large demand for shares. Other capitalists followed this lead and began to invest liquid capital in Government securities, and at the same time investors were encouraged by the fall in money rates.

Wholesale Prices.-Movements in the selected commodities show interesting features; it is well to keep industrial and food prices distinct. The final index for industrial materials for August was higher than the provisional figure owing to a further increase in the final index for cotton yarn at the end of the month. The September index (provisional) rose only 4 points, owing to declines in silk and coal. Silk fell to a minimum (480), whilst as late as June it was 544 ; coal,

\section*{Italy]}
which had risen in August from the July minimum, reacted to 363 points, only slightly above the minimum level, which is considerably below what might have been expected at the go lire sterling rate. These reductions would have led to a fall in the total industrial index, but there were large increases in September in the price of cotton yarn and of wool which account for the rise already referred to. Wool prices jumped from 512 to 560 in September, and, considering that in June they were down to 473 , the rapidity and the extent of the rise are evident. The rise in cotton yarn in the same period was still more rapid, for whilst in June it dropped to the low level of 429 , it rose by the middle of September to 587.

The rise in the index of agricultural prices from 560 to 570 was mainly determined by grain and wine. The grain index which stood at 43 I in August, and
was considered insufficiently remunerative to agriculture, rose 5 points in September. This corresponds to higher prices than should have resulted from the go quotation for sterling, but costs are affected by the larger element of labour in the total costs of production. It is, however, rather incomprehensible that the price of wine should have risen to a level nearly 7 times the pre-war price.

External Trade.-The value of total imports in 1927 up to the end of July was more than I3 milliards and exports more than 9 milliards, with an excess of imports of 4 milliards. In comparing this excess with that of 1926 it should be noted that the Italian Central Institute of Statistics recently made a special revision of the values of exports in recent years. Special analysis has shown that until the end of 1926 , when a more efficient control of statistics was

FINANCE.



\section*{TRADE.}

PRICES.
EMPLOYMENT.

established, values were defective since the declared quantities of exports were below the actual.

With regard to 1926 the value of exports according to the Central Institute ought to be increased by 15 per cent.; hence the values in the months of 1926, which are being compared with this year, should be modified thus:-Mn. lire 1,313, I,600, I,692, I,643, I,525, I,954, I,529, giving a total of over ir,ooo Mn. instead of 9,800 Mn., with an excess of imports of nearly \(5,000 \mathrm{Mn}\)., whereas, according to the old statistics, it amounted to about \(6,500 \mathrm{Mn}\). In spite of this revision the excess in the period ending July, 1927, was less than in 1926 by nearly a milliard.

With regard to the quantities of the chief imports and exports, imports of grain are by far the most important. In spite of increased home production, imports increased considerably-from I,485,000 tons to \(1,720,000\); on the contrary, cotton shows a decline from I,534,000 quintals to \(\mathrm{I}, 374,000\). Coal shows a large advance from \(6,002,000\) tons to \(7,145,000\), and, remembering the enormous increase in electrical consumption, this should be
regarded as a favourable sign in estimating the economic situation of the country.

The major exports-spun silk and cotton tissues-show a decline compared with the corresponding period of 1926, when 31,000 quintals of silk and 272,000 quintals of cotton tissues were exported, whilst the figures for this year are 24,000 quintals and 256 ,000 quintals respectively. On the other hand, the increase in minor exports continues-motorcars, artificial silk, vegetables and fruit.

Other Indications:- The note circulation of the Bank of Italy remains steady; it declined from \(14,062 \mathrm{Mn}\). to 13,998 Mn. at the end of August, and the gold reserve increased to a maximum of three milliards compared with \(\mathrm{I}, 66 \mathrm{I} \mathrm{Mn}\). before the war.

Whilst external trade has fallen off considerably, internal trade, as indicated by railway statistics, remains at the same level as last year. Unemployment showed a considerable increase at the beginning of August, but since then there has been an increased demand for workers for the principal industries. New capital issues in August amounted to 42 Mn . (provisional).

\section*{RUSSIA.}

Information communicated by the Institute of Conjuncture, Moscow, under the direction of Professors N. KONDRATIEFF and M. V.IGNATIEFF. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF U.S.S.R. IN AUGUST, 1927.

THERE were several favourable factors in July: a normal beginning of the new crop's realization, stability of the purchasing power of the chervonetz and a favourable balance of foreign trade. On the other hand the economic conditions of July were adversely influenced by an increase in the monetary circulation and by a fall in industrial production at a time when demand for industrial goods increased.

In August some of the above tendencies were not only maintained but even intensified and, at the same time, others appeared.

Prices.-In August the falling tend-
ency of prices continued, but at a less rapid rate. The wholesale index fell by o. 6 per cent., compared with I.I per cent., in July. The general retail index diminished by 0.4 per cent. (July, 0.5 per cent.). The fall in retail prices took place not only in the state and co-operative sphere, but also in private trade in which the retail index for the U.S.S.R. showed a fall of 0.7 per cent., after its July fall of 0.3 per cent. The reduction of the average level of prices was observed both in industrial and agricultural products, but contrary to July the fall was more considerable in the latter than in the former.

FINANCE. PRICES. PRODUCTION \& TRADE


\section*{finance.}

Currency in Circulation.-
Deposits, Discounts, etc.PRICES Wholesale -

Retail-

PRODUCTION. -
State Industry
Agricultural Purchases-
( aross issue of State Eank notes less those held by Banking Cash Offices and End of month. Includes (a) gross issue of betalic small change in circulation Currency Department of the Treasury; (b) currente Bank, of the Banks of Trade and Industry, of Foreign End of month. From Balance Sheets of the Moscow Municipal.
Trade, the All-Russian Co-operative, and the Moscow Muncian (State Planning Commission), now issued End of month. General index formerly calcuat Geometric mean for 69 commodities in 62 towns of European Russia. End of month. General index calculated by the institur 40 largest Russian towns; previously unweighted weighted geometric mean of pr
arithmetic mean of 15 prices. An index of physical volume of production in bers relating to 52 industrial commodities. Basa-Average weighted geometric average of the relative by the Institute of Conjuncture, production 1923-4 (Oct.-Sept.) \(=100\). Issued by the Institute of conjuncture. 7 staple agricultural produsts (weighted geometric average). Index of volume

In view of the stability of world prices-and even of their slight risetogether with the fall of home prices mentioned above, August showed a smaller divergence between the level of U.S.S.R. prices and world prices.

Money Circulation and Credit.After the July increase of 13.4 Mn . Rbl. in the circulation the note issue during August was 64.0 Mn . Rbl. The amount of money issued from August, 1926, to August, 1927, was 27 M Mn. Rbls., or 22 per cent. The August issue was used chiefly to finance corn purchasing, banks, heavy industry and railway transport.

As is evidenced by the price movement the increased issue has not lowered the purchasing power of the chervonetz; the latter rose in August on the wholesale market by 0.4 per cent.; from the ist September, 1926, to the Ist September, 1927, it rose (according to the index of wholesale prices) by 5.8 per cent.

Deposits and current accounts of the State Bank (without Treasury deposits) and the four Moscow Joint-Stock Banks diminished in August by 3.4 per cent. The movement of deposits in the JointStock Banks was chiefly responsible for this decrease. Discounts and loans of the same five Banks increased in August by 2.3 per cent.

In consequence of the decrease of deposits and of the discrepancy in the movement of the principal assets and the liabilities, there was increased stringency in the operations of the State Bank and the four Joint-Stock Banks.

Trade and Industry.-With the approach of the end of the harvest collection of 1927, an intensive development of State and co-operative purchasing of agricultural products is beginning. The total amount, which, according to the market prices, reached in August 70 Mn . Rbl., increased for the month by I 54 per cent. An exceptionally large increase occurred in grain purchases, which amounted to 917,650 tons, exceeding four times the purchases of July and by 24 per cent. the purchases of August, 1926. The
purchase of oil-seeds is yet not in full swing but already exceeds 14 times the July total although it is 32 per cent. less than in August, 1926.

The purchase of the new flax crop has not yet begun, so the volume of purchases is less than in July. The collection of butter shows the usual seasonal decrease and was only 82 per cent. of the July amount.

On the wholesale market for industrial commodities the July tendency continues, i.e., an increase in the volume of turnover. On the Moscow Produce Exchange turnover showed a rise of 70 per cent., and on the twenty-one provincial produce exchanges-7I per cent. A considerable scarcity of commodities-cotton piece goods, iron and leather wares and building materials, etc.-is noted in the markets.

Foreign trade in August showed an unfavourable balance of I 4.5 Mn . Rbl., owing to the diminution in the majority of exports and the increase of imports (leather, cotton, woollen yarn, tea, herrings).

The general volume of industrial production which usually increases in August, after the period of summer holidays and repair of plant, shows an expansion this year also. After the July decrease (according to the index of physical volume of production) it rose by 14.5 per cent. Compared with August 1926, August 1927 shows an increase of 7.7 per cent. Among the different branches of industry the following conditions were observed. The production of coal and oil remained approximately at the same level as in July. Textile production showed a considerable increase. The quantity of cotton manufactures increased by 27 per cent., linen manufactures by 34 per cent., woollen manufactures by 60 per cent.

In the supply of industrial raw materials some partial difficulties were noted. The financial situation of industry in August continued to be strained, as in July.

Printed by
ST. CLEMENTS PRESS, LTD.
Portuanl Strzest,

\section*{Kingswar}

\title{
LONDON \& CAMBRIDGE ECONOMIC SERVICE
} ISSUED IN CO-OPERATION WITH THE HARVARD UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC RESEARCH

\author{
MONTHLY BULLETIN SPECIAL QUARTERLY ISSUE VOLUME V . BULLETIN X . \\ OCT. 24th, 1927
}

Strictly Private. Copyright. Not for Publication. PUBLISHED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF LONDON \& CAMBRIDGE ECONOMIC SERVICE, CARE OF THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AT HOUGHTON ST., ALDWYCH, LONDON, W.C. 2.

\section*{EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.}

\author{
Sir W. H. Beveridge, K.C.B. (Chairmar) - - London School of Economics. \\ Professor A. L. Bowley, Sc.D., F.B.A. . . . London School of Economics. \\ Mr. J. M. Keynes, C.B. . . . . . . . Economics Department of University of Cambridge. \\ Mr. D. H. Robertson ......... Economics Department of University of Cambridge \\ Mr. C. Tennyson, C.M.G. . ......... Federation of British Industries. \\ Sir Charles Addis, K.C.M.G. (Hom. Treasurer)
}

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE FOR 1927.
Sir W. H. Beveridge, K.C.B. . . . . . . . London School of Economics.
Professor A. L. Bowley (Editor) . . . . . London School of Economics.
Mr. J. M. Keynes, C.B. \(\ldots \ldots\) Economics Department of University of Cambridge
Mr. F. Lavington . . . . . . . . . Economics Department of University of Cambridge
Mr. H. Dalton . . . . . ........ London School of Economics.
Mr, T. Gregory . . . . ......... London School of Economics.
Sir Charles Addis, K.C.m.g.
G. L. Schwartz (Secrelary).

Annual Subscription for the Full Service, \(£ 6\).

For particulars, apply to the Sccretary, London Eo Cambridge Economic Service, Houghton Street, Aldwych, W.C.2. Telephone: Holborn 5671-5673.

\section*{LONDON \& CAMBRIDGE ECONOMIC SERVICE.}

\author{
VOL. V.
}

BULLETIN X.
OCTOBER 24th, 1927

\section*{TABLE OF CONTENTS.}
PAGE
General Index Charts, U.K. and U.S.A. ..... 322
General Business Position, United Kingdom ..... 323
Harvard Cable
324
Extracts from Harvard Weekly Letter, October 1st, 1927
325
Canada
327
Finance, Trade and Production in U.K. in 3rd Quarter of 1927, and Recent Movements of Subsidiary Series
328
Quarterly Statistics.-Summary for 1925-3rd Qr., 1927
329
Exports of Manufactures (distribution by countries, of chief)
331
Shipping laid up in U.K. Ports
IMPORTS (NET).-Declared values of Raw Materials and certain partly manufactured goods (15 groups). Quarterly, 1925-3rd Qr., 1927 ..... 332
Exports.-Declared values of Manufactures (19 groups). Quarterly, 1925-3rd Qr., 1927 ..... 332
The Physical Volume of Production ..... 333
Graph of Quarterly Index of Production ..... 334
Quarterly Index Numbers of Production ..... 335
Public Income and Expenditure during the First Half of the Financial Year ..... 336
Graphs and Tables of Subsidiary Series:
Finance ..... 338-339
Prices and Wages ..... 340-341
Trade and Output ..... 342-343
Transport and Unemployment ..... 344345
Foreign Exchanges ..... 346Subscribers are reminded that the Service is prepared to answor enquiries and to supply further statistics on special subjects. No charge is made unless considerable labour is entailed.

INDEX CHART, U.K.

\(\star\) Normal seasonal change removed.
HARVARD INDEX CHART, U.S.A.


\title{
THE GENERAL BUSINESS POSITION.
}

\author{
UNITED KINGDOM.
}

THERE is again no material change in the situation. Throughout the third quarter of the year the volume of employment has been nearly steady, except for a recent diminution in building, at a general level markedly higher than the third quarter of 1925 , this is reflected also in the latest estimate of the volume of production (see p. 335). Exports of manufactured goods continue to make an unsatisfactory total, smaller in value, but owing to the fall of prices, greater in quantity than in 1925.

It is becoming evident that there is no mmediate prospect of substantial recovery in the industries where unemployment is heaviest, production far below the potentiality of the plant and exports unsatisfactory, especially coal (where the expectation of a permanent higher volume of sales is no longer entertained), iron and steel, shipbuilding and cotton. Till labour is transferred from these industries the numbers of unemployed must continue high. The geographical distribution of unemployment confirms this view; the
percentage is high in the North-East and North-West of England and Wales, moderate in the Midlands, and relatively low in London and the South-East. Apart from industries depending specially on exportation, though there is considerable room for improvement in many cases, the situation is generally not bad and there are no indications of worsening.

The visible adverse balance of trade was \(£ 33\) Mn. in September 1927, as compared with \(£ 25\) Mn. in September 1925; for the six months April to September it was \(£ 179 \mathrm{Mn}\). in \(1927, £ 176 \mathrm{Mn}\). in 1925. Up to the present there has been no definite evidence of difficulty in financing imports, nor is the position expected to become acute in the near future; but the problem of balancing imports and exports is not yet finally resolved, and must continue to give cause for anxiety.

Bankers' advances have grown steadily throughout the year, and it is doubtful whether there is the possibility of any further increase of the ratio of advances to deposits.

\section*{UNITED STATES. HARVARD FORECAST. (By Cable.)}

\section*{14th October, 1927.}

AUTUMN expansion business reflected in increased volume of commercial loans and bank debits outside New York City. Money conditions continue easy and little change probable during next few weeks. Freight traffic expand-
ing, retail trade in good volume, and construction activity only slightly below level of last year. Manufacturing industries less active than a year ago, but consumption is large, clearing way for renewed expansion. Expect good autumn business and active holiday trade.

\section*{UNITED STATES}

\section*{(Harvard Economic Service).}

\section*{FINANCIAL AND BUSINESS CONDITIONS (Extracts from letter of October 1st, 1927).}

THE Financial Situation.-During September money has continued to beunusually easy, while the financing of the autumn trade has given rise to a growing demand for commercial accommodation. Time rates advanced slightly at the beginning of the month; but, for September as a whole, rates on both time money and commercial paper averaged even lower than in August, when sharp declineswere under way. Monthly average rates have thus fallen for the past two months, contrary to the pre-war seasonal tendencies; and the money curve (C) of our monthly index chart (which is corrected for seasonal changes) has therefore dropped sharply. In September, the position of this curve was lower than at any other time since the autumn of 1925.

Security flotations have responded naturally to the stimulus of easier money. In July and the first three weeks of August there occurred a sharp reduction which, while partly seasonal, was this year enforced by the congestion in the bond market earlier in the summer. Late in August flotations began to increase, and the total for that month was not only somewhat larger than that for July, but also higher than for any previous August. Railroad issues were in unusual volume, while offerings of foreign bonds continued at a high level. Flotations remained large in September.

The rise in bond prices was checked late in August, when new flotations first appeared in large volume; but during the past ten days the advance has been resumed, prices rising above their previous high point. Stock prices in September fluctuated at a higher level than in August. Fluctuations in rails were narrow ; indus-
trials, after rising to a new high figure in the first half of the month, have since moved irregularly.

The Business Outlook.-Accompanying the expansion of commercial borrowing, the expected seasonal increase of freight traffic has been taking place. While car loadings continue less than a year ago-a condition shared by most of the important freight classifications-the increase between mid-August and midSeptember has been practically the same as last year. For total car loadings, it amounted to 75,000 cars between August I3 and September 17, as against 77,000 cars in the corresponding weeks of I926. If coal and coke are excluded, the increase amounted to 64,000 cars in 1927, as against 63,000 ears in 1926. Miscellaneous and merchandise (1. c. 1.) loadings rose slightly less than last year.

These early indications that autumn business is developing in a normal fashion reveal a generally healthy situation. Moreover, they have been attended by an improvement in commodity prices which promises to be more than a merely temporary fluctuation, although its continuance is in part dependent upon developments abroad during the next month or two. Meanwhile, there has been a contraction of industrial production which has brought our manufacturing index slightly below normal and thus cleared the way for renewed expansion; and the volume of current consumption has undoubtedly remained high. August sales of both mail-order and department stores showed marked gains over the same month a year ago, while the volume of new building and engineering projects, as shown by the F. W. Dodge figures for contracts awarded, remained very large.

During the first half of September the latter figures have approximated the high level of a year ago.

Finally, continuance of the unusually easy money situation seems assured during the next three months, when demand for funds is active. Low interest rates facilitate the current production
and marketing of goods; and they have already stimulated the flotation of new securities, through which the funds of investors find outlet in labour and commodity markets and thus sustain the volume of business activity. All in all, the present evidence clearly points to a good volume of trade this autumn.

\section*{CANADA.}

Information communicated by Professor H. MICHELL, of McMaster University, Toronto.


October Ist, 1927.

STOCKS.-There was a remarkable increase in the average of 30 common industrial stocks during September (Curve A, which is adjusted for long-time growth.) The rise in the average of slightly under io per cent. was the most remarkable recorded in any single month since the record of these stocks has been kept from January Igog. No single recession was found in the whole list, and the rises in the various classes were im-pressive:-Iron and Steel 3 per cent., Textiles and Clothing I6, Foodstuffs 5.5, Pulp and Paper 5, Construction 33, Milling 8.

A glance at the chart will reveal the great height to which curve A has risen,
and it is reasonable to suppose that it cannot rise very much farther, although in the past two years anticipations of a severe and continued decline have been continuously falsified.

Wholesale Prices. - The Michell index number of wholesale prices declined during September from 172.9 registered at the end of August, to 171.7 at the end of September. This compares with 170.6 for September, 1926.

Foodstuffs advanced from 188.7 at the end of August, to 189.5 at the end of September. This compares with 185.2 for September, 1926. Among the commodities included, pork, butter, cheese tea and eggs rose in price, while four and potatoes fell. It is to be noted that this
index does not include the various grains, in which somewhat severe declines in price have taken place lately, reflected in this index by the fall in price of flour. But an index number such as that compiled by the Canadian Bank of Commerce, which includes all the grains heavily weighted, shows a very unmistakable fall in the prices of foodstuffs. Manufacturers' goods fell from 157.7 at the end of August, to 153.4 at the end of September. This compares with 156.0 for September, 1926. Raw wool, raw cotton, binder twine, lead, tin, prepared paints, pine, and galvanized sheets fell in price ; the only rise in price was in silver.

Bank Loans and Total Assets.Curve C on the chart, the ratio of total current loans and discounts in Canada to total assats of the chartered banks, fell fractionally. Total assets in August amounted to \(\$ 3,004 \mathrm{mn}\). as compared with \(\$ 2,96 \mathrm{I} \mathrm{mn}\). for July, while total loans and discounts stood at \(\$ 1,026 \mathrm{mn}\). in August, as compared with \(\$ 1,016 \mathrm{mn}\). in July. The percentage of loans to assets therefore fell from 34.3 in July to 34.I in August. While current loans have advanced substantially since the beginning of 1925, yet for the last five months they have been stationary. In April they stood at \(\$ \mathrm{I}, 022 \mathrm{mn}\)., and since then have only advanced a little over 3 million dollars. Total assets in April stood at \(\$ 2,977 \mathrm{mn}\)., and have registered an advance to date of almost exactly 27 million dollars. The interaction in the chart of curves B and C provides a study
of interest and importance. Wholesale prices are, with an oceasional upward swing which dies away after a few months, declining slowly, while physical volume of production has been increasing rapidly. It is the fact that wholesale prices are falling which keeps current loans in Canada from rising more markedly; and to a certain extent which is hard, if not impossible, to define exactly, it is the failure of current loans to increase which keeps wholesale prices down. The two factors are really reciprocals of the same general tendency.

Physical volume of production continues to increase notably, although preliminary figures for July and August clearly indicate that the sharp upturn that has been in progress since the beginning of the year is dying away and, following the course of physical production in the United States, will probably decline in the near future.

Conclusion. - It is quite apparent that business is brisk in the Dominion. Total revenue car loadings for August stood at 282,807 , as compared with 257, Ioo in August 1926. Bank clearings are also running well ahead of the corresponding months of last year, and employment shows a satisfactory increase. Imports in August were a little under io million dollars in advance of those of August 19.25, and imports 41 millions in advance of the corresponding month of last year. Business should continue to be brisk for the next few months.

\section*{FINANCE, TRADE, AND PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM IN THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1927, AND RECENT MOVEMENTS OF SUBSIDIARY SERIES.}

FINANCE.-The index of industrial securities after being steady from May to August rose rapidly in September and the beginning of October. On the other hand, the index of speculative securities fell in the last two months, continuing the fall which began in the middle of March. (No artificial silk company is included in either index.) Fixed interest securities have hardly moved since June, nor has the short money index.

New capital issues for Great Britain were greater than in the third quarter of 1921, 2, 3, 4 or 5, and those for Overseas greater than in any third quarter in the table, following on considerable issues in the earlier quarters.

NEW CAPITAL ISSUES, £Mn.
\begin{tabular}{c|c|c|c}
\hline - 3rd Qrs. & For Gt. Britain. & For Overseas. & Total. \\
\cline { 1 - 1 } \cline { 3 - 4 } 1921 & 10.0 & 10.4 & 20.4 \\
1922 & 17.6 & 7.3 & 24.9 \\
1923 & 10.3 & 14.2 & 26.5 \\
1924 & 18.8 & 9.3 & 32.9 \\
1925 & 11.3 & 18.7 & 20.6 \\
1926 & 25.4 & 20.6 & 44.1 \\
1927 & 21.6 & & 42.2 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Bankers' Town Clearings showed less than the usual seasonal fall in the third quarter. Country Clearings varied, but over the quarter exceeded the 1925 level slightly. Provincial Clearings have been steady, but aggregated 6 per cent. less than in 1925, probably owing to the fall in prices and the difficulties in the cotton and steel industries; the towns included are Bristol, Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester and Newcastle.

Bankers' advances have again beaten all records, while deposits have been nearly stationary.

\section*{advances as percentage of}

DEPOSITS,
\begin{tabular}{lccccccc} 
& & \multicolumn{7}{c}{ CLEARING BANKS. } \\
March & \(\ldots\) & \(\ldots\) & \(\ldots\) & 4924 & 1925 & 1926 & 1927 \\
June & \(\ldots\) & \(\ldots\) & \(\ldots\) & 47.9 & 52.4 & 55.2 & 55.8 \\
September & \(\ldots\) & \(\ldots\) & 49.3 & 51.3 & 53.6 & 54.3 \\
December & \(\ldots\) & \(\ldots\) & 49.0 & 51.4 & 54.0 & 55.2 \\
& & & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

It seems probable that this increase has nearly reached its maximum.
GOLD MOVEMENTS TO AND FROM THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
Net influx \((+\) ) or efflux ( - ) £000.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & 1925 & 1926 & 1927 \\
\hline January & & - 251 & - 16 \\
\hline February & & \(+1387\) & \(-1180\) \\
\hline March. & & + 1058 & + 401 \\
\hline April & & + 259 & + 2211 \\
\hline May. & \(+1347\) & + 2646 & - 1545 \\
\hline June. & + 1044 & + 1151 & - 1140 \\
\hline July. & +6358 & \(+1768\) & + 699 \\
\hline August & - 1338 & + 3211 & - 586 \\
\hline September & - 2787 & a
\(+\quad 159\) & - 770 \\
\hline October ........................ & -10829 & - 3518 & + 840* \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
* To October 22nd.

Prices.-There has been no important general change in the index numbers of prices of materials or of food during the quarter. The index numbers of the cost of living and of retail food show the usual seasonal rise over the quarter. Wage rates have been, in general, stationary.

Trade.-The Board of Trade Journal (Oct. 20th, p. 405) gives the following summary calculations:

TOTAL IMPORTS, £Mn.

* I.e., average values as computed from the Trade Returns.

The right hand columns show the movement of quantity, when price changes are eliminated.

The quantity of imports alike of food, materials and manufactured goods was considerably greater in each quarter of

\section*{SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY STATISTICS.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{totals.*} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{1925} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{1926} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{1927} \\
\hline & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { lat } \\
& \text { Qr. }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 2nd } \\
& \text { Qr. }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 3rd } \\
& \text { Qr. }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 4th } \\
& \text { Qr. }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 1st } \\
& \text { Qr. }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 2nd } \\
& \text { Qr. }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 3rd } \\
& \text { Qr. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Qth & 1st & 2nd & 3rd
Qr. \\
\hline BANK CLEARINGS & & & \[
£ \mathrm{Mn} .
\] & & & & & £ Mn. & & & \\
\hline Town ... ... ... ... & 9367 & 8789 & \[
8402
\] & \[
8243
\] & \[
8949
\] & \[
8689
\] & 8589 & 9119 & \({ }_{9246}{ }^{\text {Mn }}\) & \({ }_{9331} \mathrm{Mn}\). & \[
{ }_{8701}^{2} \text { Mn. }
\] \\
\hline \(\begin{aligned} & \text { Country ..̈ } \\ & \text { Provincial } \\ & \text { ( } 5 \text { Towns) }\end{aligned} . .\). & 753
420 & 733
381 & 720
365 & 751
390 & 741
372 & 683
314 & 668
312 & 726
335 & 742 & 742 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 8701 \\
& 726
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Provincial ( Towns) & & & & & & & 312 & & 355 & 337 & 345 \\
\hline BANKERS' ADVANCES : Average for Quarter... & 827 & 849 & 841 & 841 & 866 & 875 & 874 & 886 & 903 & 913 & \\
\hline NEW CAPITAL ISSUES in Gt . Britain : & & & & & & & & & & 913 & 919 \\
\hline All ... ... ... ... & 57.4 & 67.0 & \(20 \cdot 6\) & 74.9 & 78.0 & 53.6 & \(44 \cdot 1\) & & & & \\
\hline For Great Britain & 41.5 & \(43 \cdot 7\) & \(11 \cdot 3\) & 35.8 & \(44 \cdot 1\) & \(24 \cdot 3\) & 25.4 & 47.0 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 82 \cdot 9 \\
& 53 \cdot
\end{aligned}
\] & \(76 \cdot 7\)
\(49 \cdot 4\) & \(42 \cdot 2\)
\(21 \cdot 6\) \\
\hline IMPORTS RETAINED : Food, Drink and Tobacco ... Materials: & 135 & 129 & 126 & 149 & 131 & 116 & 125 & 131 & 123 & 123 & 125 \\
\hline Partly Manufactured & 13 & 12 & 11 & 13 & 13 & 11 & 12 & & & & \\
\hline Cotton ... ... & 43 & 19 & 11 & 41 & 24 & 16 & 11 & 24 & 21 & & \\
\hline Other & 60 & 52 & 53 & 55 & 57 & 51 & 67 & 68 & 65 & 49 & 53 \\
\hline Wholly Manufactured Goods & 116
59 & 83
74 & 75
50 & 109
58 & 94 & 78 & 89 & 106 & 101 & 78 & 72 \\
\hline Total Retained Imports \(\dagger\)... & 312 & 288 & 253 & 316 & 284 & 252 & 277 & 66
305 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
65 \\
290
\end{array}
\] & 60 & 59 \\
\hline & & & & & & & & & & & 258 \\
\hline Materials & 24 & 21 & 18 & 21 & 20 & & & & & & \\
\hline Manufactures-Cotton & 57 & 48 & 48 & 46 & 46 & 36 & 38 & 34 & 20
37 & 20
36 & 18
37 \\
\hline Other... & 109 & 99 & 102 & 108 & 106 & 85 & 97 & 94 & 97 & 101 & \(\begin{array}{r}37 \\ 104 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \\
\hline Total British Exports \(\dagger\) & 209 & 184 & 187 & 194 & 190 & 149 & 158 & 156 & 170 & 172 & \\
\hline EXCESS OF IMPORTS : Goods and Bullion & 99 & 107 & 69 & 110 & 97 & 108 & 125 & 146 & 118 & 92 & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
TONNAGE OF SHIPS (with cargoes): \\
Entered from abroad ... \\
Cleared for abroad
\end{tabular}} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\multirow[b]{5}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l|l|l|l} 
& \multicolumn{2}{c}{ 0000 } & Tons \\
1251 & 1397 & 1466 \\
1521 & 1545 & 1582
\end{tabular}}} & & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{\multirow[b]{3}{*}{0000 Tons}} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{\multirow[b]{3}{*}{0000 Tons}} \\
\hline & & & & \multirow[b]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 1436 \\
& 1592
\end{aligned}
\]} & & & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & 1270 & 1360 & 1935 & 1854 & 1390 & 1533 & \\
\hline & & & & & 1522 & 1089 & 1030 & 1054 & 1496 & 1606 & 1696 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
PRODUCTION : \\
Coal (13 weeks)
\end{tabular}} & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{67730000 Tons} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{0000 Tons} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{0000 Tons} \\
\hline & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{6773
172
194} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{5909
165} & 5629 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{147} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
6901 \\
160 \\
213
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(2006{ }^{6}\)
74} & \multirow{3}{*}{4
18} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
2323|\mid \\
12 \\
51
\end{gathered}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{6831
168} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{|r}
6262 \\
205
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
6113 \\
183 \\
211
\end{array}
\]} \\
\hline  & & & 139 & & & & & & & & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Shipbuilding (commenced)} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{202} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{l|l}
000 \text { Tons } \\
190 & 261
\end{array}
\]}} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{161} & & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
000 \text { Tons } \\
168
\end{array}
\]}} & & 251 & 248 & \\
\hline & & & & & 193 & & & 152 & 580 & 437 & 370 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
+ The Totals include \({ }^{\text {* Except Bankers' Advances for which mean weekly averages are given. }}\)
April 3rd-30th
April 3rd-30th. || Nov. 20th-Jan. 1st. Estimated output. May 1st-Oct. 31st, 13 Mn. tons.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{INDEX NUMBERS Percentage of pie-war level.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Date in Quarter} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{1925} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{1926} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{1927} \\
\hline & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 1st } \\
& \text { Qr. }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 2nd } \\
& \text { Qr. }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 3 \mathrm{rd} \\
& \mathrm{Qr} .
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 4th } \\
& \text { Qr. }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1 \text { st } \\
& \text { Qr. }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 2nd } \\
& \text { Qr. }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 3 \mathrm{rd} \\
& \mathrm{Qr},
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 4th } \\
& \text { Qr. }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 1st } \\
& \text { Qr. }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 2nd } \\
& \text { Qr. }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
3 \mathrm{rd} \\
\mathrm{Qr} .
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
PRICES OF COM-MODITIES- \\
General-Board of Trade... \\
Statist ...
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{Last month Last day} & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{166} & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{157
154} & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{155
156} & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{152} & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{144} & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{146} & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{151} & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{146
146} & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{141} & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 142 \\
& 145
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{142
143} \\
\hline & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Materials-Board of Trade Statist & Last month & 163 & 152 & 151 & 146 & 141 & 141 & 150 & 141 & 137 & 34 & 136 \\
\hline & Last day & 159 & 151 & 154 & 151 & 147 & 142 & 147 & 141 & 142 & 140 & 141 \\
\hline Food-Board of Trade & Last month & 171 & 166 & 162 & 163 & 150 & 155 & 153 & 155 & 147 & 156 & \\
\hline & Last day & 173 & 159 & 159 & 156 & 151 & 155 & 156 & 154 & 150 & 152 & 145 \\
\hline Retail-Food ... & Last day & 170 & 167 & 172 & 171 & 159 & 161 & 163 & 167 & 155 & 159 & 161 \\
\hline Cost of Living & F', & 175 & 173 & 176 & 175 & 168 & 170 & 174 & 175 & 165 & 166 & 167 \\
\hline age Rates.. & after en & 181 & 180 & 180 & 180 & 180 & 180 & 180 & 181 & 181 & 1791 & 181 \\
\hline PRICES OF SECURITIES- & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Industrials ... ... & after end & & 172 & 185 & 191 & 177 & 181 & 190 & 197 & 194 & 201 & 213 \\
\hline \(\underset{\text { Sixed interest }}{\substack{\text { Speculative }}} \ldots\) & arer & 182 & 193 & 205 & 213 & 196 & 218 & 226 & 237 & 226 & 206 & 198 \\
\hline Fixed intereat ... & & 81.0 & 79.7 & 79.9 & 78.6 & 77.7 & 79.2 & 77.1 & 79.8 & \(78 \cdot 6\) & 79.0 & 78.8 \\
\hline SHORT MONEY ... & " & 104 & 102 & 80 & 109 & 105 & 105 & 108 & 101 & 104 & 95 & 96 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Value of chief articles exported in the 3rd quarters of 1926 and 1927 to the principal countries concerned.


1927 than in the corresponding quarters of 1925 or 1924.

While the value of exports fell between 1925 and 1927, the total quantity of manufactured goods rose, probably about \(5 \%\), where the third quarters are compared. The value of exported manufactures was greater in September than in August, though normally there is a seasonal fall.

See for other details of the values of Imports and Exports Tables A and B ., p. 332.

The adverse balance of trade (excess of imports of merchandise and bullion over exports) has been : -


Some ground has therefore been lost in the third quarter of 1927 compared with 1925. New capital issues for overseas were nearly \(£ 30 \mathrm{Mn}\). greater in the first nine months of 1927 than in those of 1925. On the other hand certain items of "invisible" exports (interest, shipping earnings, commissions, etc.) may be greater in 1927 than in 1925, and it is quite possible that the difficulty of financing imports may be no greater than in the former year ; at any rate, the position is better than last year.

The geographical distribution of exports is shown in the table on page 329. Comparison should, however, be made also with the table (Bulletin X., vol. IV.) which shows the statistics for the third quarter of 1925. It is seen that Italy and the United States are taking less pig iron, the Argentine less galvanized and tinned sheets and locomotives, and that the reduction in cotton piece goods and tinned sheets is widespread. The increase in wool tops, especially in Germany, and worsted yarns, is noteworthy.

Production.-Some reaction in production was expected and experienced in the second quarter of the year after the
spurt that followed the end of the coalstoppage. The reaction continued in the third quarter in pig-iron and in steel, though in both cases the output was greater than that in the third quarter of any year since I920. The output of pigiron seems to be permanently below the pre-war level; that of steel in the third quarter exceeded the pre-war average, but the world's consumption of steel has increased. The quarter's output of steel is, however, brought up by the September total; in fact, there had been a continuous fall from April to August. The output of coal fell in the third quarter in spite of its sale at an average loss, and it is very doubtful whether it will continue even at this level.
CRUDE IRON AND STEEL AVAILABLE FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.
PRODUCTION + IMPORTS - EXPORTS
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Quarter.} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{000 Tons} \\
\hline & & Pigiron. & Steel. \\
\hline 1923 & 1* & 1558 & 2282 \\
\hline , & 2** & 2087 & 2479 \\
\hline " & 3* & 1697 & 2052 \\
\hline & \({ }^{\text {4**}}\) & 1683 & 2238 \\
\hline 1924 & 1* & 1883 & 2507 \\
\hline " & 2 & 1798 & 2469 \\
\hline , & 3 & 1729 & 2118 \\
\hline 1905 & 4 & 1837 & 2204 \\
\hline 1925 & 1 & 1683 & 2228 \\
\hline , & 2 & 1606 & 2125 \\
\hline " & 3 & 1359 & 1984 \\
\hline プ96 & 4 & 1383 & 2219 \\
\hline 1926 & 1 & 1537 & 2424 \\
\hline " & \(2 \dagger\) & 648 & 1018 \\
\hline ", & \(3 \dagger\) & 99 & 624 \\
\hline 'ด7 & \(4 \dagger\) & 355 & 1055 \\
\hline 1927 & 1 & 1852 & 3069 \\
\hline " & 2 & 2161 & 2873 \\
\hline , & 3 & 1866 & 2463 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
* Ruhr Occupation. + Coal stoppage.

New shipping tonnage commenced was less in the third than in the previous quarters of 1927 ; but the figure is still considerable and unemployment has further diminished.

Freight rates fell during the summer. Tonnage of shipping (with cargoes) entered and cleared show high figures, the former 30 or 40 per cent. above that in 1913, the latter the same as in 1913.

The continued fall in the tonnage of shipping laid up in United Kingdom ports (comparing corresponding quarters year by year) as shown in the next table is significant.

SHIPPING LAID UP IN U.K. PORTB.
Net Tonnage 000
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 1st of Month & British & Foreign & Total \\
\hline 1922, April July. October & \[
\begin{gathered}
734 \\
1026 \\
752
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
102 \\
87 \\
72
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
837 \\
1122 \\
1125
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline  & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 672 \\
& 506 \\
& 668 \\
& 727
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 60 \\
& 40 \\
& 42 \\
& 28
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 732 \\
& 547 \\
& 709 \\
& 755
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline  & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 606 \\
& 391 \\
& 448 \\
& 308
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 24 \\
& 19 \\
& 22 \\
& 26
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 630 \\
& 410 \\
& 430 \\
& 334
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline  & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 470 \\
& 377 \\
& 754 \\
& 557
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 18 \\
& 16 \\
& 23 \\
& 18
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 488 \\
& 389 \\
& 777 \\
& 574
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
1926, January \\
April \\
July. \\
Oetober
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 393 \\
& 347 \\
& 849 \\
& 355
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
14 \\
7 \\
11 \\
16
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 408 \\
& 360 \\
& 880 \\
& 371
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline  & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 352.5 \\
& 228 \\
& 414 \\
& 267
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
12.5 \\
12 \\
6 \\
6
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 365 \\
& 240 \\
& 420 \\
& 273
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Unemployment.-The total number of insured males unemployed, according to Ministry of Labour's statistics, fell to a minimum of 889,000 ( \(10.0 \%\) ) in May, and has since then increased month by month to 935,000 in September (1o.6\%). The principal industries worst affected are: Coal (17.2, 18.7), Iron and Steel (15.8, 17.0), Shipbuilding (23.4, 2I.3), Engineering (Io.I, 9.7), Building and Construction (8.2, 10.8), Cotton (6.9., 9.2), and Wool (8.2, 8.8) ; the figures in brackets give the percentages of males unemployed in May and September. If we exclude these, and also non-industrial occupations (Dealing, Administration, etc.), we find that the percentages for the residual of general industries* in the months May to September respectively were: 8.6, 8.4, \(8.5,8.7,8.7\). There has, therefore, in the five months been some improvement in shipbuilding and engineering as a whole ; a loss in coal, iron and steel, cotton, and wool, and building, \(\dagger\) and stationariness (with some oscillation which is probably seasonal) in the other industries.

\footnotetext{
* Numbers insured ( 000 's) males. Total 8.844 ; Industries named, 3.674; Dealing, etc., 1.760; General industries, 3.410.
\(\dagger\) In building the increase was principally in September and is attributed to the bad weather in that month.
}

The incidence of unemployment and its change are unequally distributed geographically, the variation corresponding partly to the presence of badly affected industries.

PERCENTAGE OF INSURED MALES UNEMPLOYED.


In the statistics a distinction is made between those wholly unemployed and those temporarily unemployed; the latter include those who were unemployed at the date of the return, but, owing to a part-time system or to an understanding that their places were to be kept for them, expected to return to their work within six weeks. The count on one day gives the correct total for the average loss of employment at the period in question, except that it excludes those who worked short hours without losing a whole day; but it understates the number of persons affected by complete or partial loss of employment in the period, while it is too large if one is considering how many people are wholly without work. The figures analysed by this classification are:-

UNEMPLOYED INSURED PERSONS,
000 's.
\begin{tabular}{lr|c|c|c|c|c}
\hline & & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{ Male. } & \multicolumn{2}{c}{ Female. } \\
\cline { 5 - 6 } & & Wholly & Temporarily & & Wholly & Temporarily \\
March & \(\ldots\) & 809 & 182 & 138 & 58 \\
April & \(\ldots\) & 742 & 208 & 119 & 63 \\
May & \(\ldots\) & 693 & 195 & 110 & 60 \\
June & \(\ldots\) & 683 & 215 & 104 & 68 \\
July & \(\ldots\) & 688 & 236 & 110 & 79 \\
August & 705 & 222 & 116 & 86 \\
September... & 723 & 211 & 118 & 75 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Among the temporarily unemployed in September were 97,000 coal miners, 21,000 iron and steel workers, 18,000 in engineering, and 17,000 males and 32,000 females in the cotton and wool industries.

The number of wholly unemployed miners was i31,000 (io. 7 per cent. of all insured).

The incidence of complete unemployment is much more severe on males as a
group (8.2 per cent.), than on females as a group ( 3.7 per cent.); temporary unemployment as here reckoned was in September 2.4 per cent. for males and 2.3 per cent. for females.

TABLE A. NET IMPORTS OF RAW MATERIALS (EXCLUDING RUBBER) AND CERTAIN PARTLY MANUFACTURED GOODS. DECLARED VALUES. £ Mn .
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & \[
\begin{gathered}
1918 . \\
\text { Quarterly } \\
\text { Average. }
\end{gathered}
\] & 1 & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\[
\begin{gathered}
1925 . \\
\text { Quarters. }
\end{gathered}
\]} & 4 & 1 & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{} & 4 & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{} \\
\hline Pig iron, etc. & 1.0 & 1.7 & 1.6 & 1.6 & 1.5 & 1.6 & 1.4 & \(2 \cdot 2\) & 3.0 & & & \\
\hline Copper, tin, lead, zinc ... ... & 4.0 & \(6 \cdot 1\) & \(5 \cdot 9\) & 6.0 & 6.7 & \(6 \cdot 3\) & \(5 \cdot 0\) & \(5 \cdot 3\) & \(5 \cdot 8\) & 6.1 & \(5 \cdot 4\) & 1.8 \\
\hline Yarns & 1.5 & \(1 \cdot 7\) & \(1 \cdot 8\) & 1.3 & 1.5 & 2.0 & \(1 \cdot 6\) & 1.6 & 1.9 & 2.0 & 1.6 & 1.1 \\
\hline Leather & \(2 \cdot 1\) & & \(2 \cdot 9\) & \(2 \cdot 6\) & 3.2 & \(3 \cdot 1\) & \(2 \cdot 7\) & \(2 \cdot 6\) & 2.9 & 3.1 & \({ }_{3}^{1} 1\) & 1.6
2.9 \\
\hline Minerals (non-metals) & 7 & \(1 \cdot 3\) & 1.3 & 1.4 & 1.2 & 1.2 & & & & & & \\
\hline Iron Ore ... ... & \(1 \cdot 85\) & 1.5 & 1.4 & \(1 \cdot 1\) & 1.2 & 1.5 & 1.9 & \(1{ }^{1}\) & \({ }_{1}^{1 \cdot 1}\) & \(1.2{ }^{1 .}\) & \(1.5 \dagger\) & 1.3 \\
\hline Other Metals & 3.0 & 4.0 & 4.0 & 4.2 & 4.0 & \(4 \cdot 1\) & 3.7 & 3.5 & 3.5 & \(3 \cdot 3\) & 1.8 & 1.3 \\
\hline Wood... ... & 8.2 & 7.5 & 9.8 & 16.0 & \(12 \cdot 5\) & 6.0 & 7.7 & 13.0 & \(11 \cdot 9\) & & \(9 \cdot 1\) & 19.4 \\
\hline Oil Seeds, \&c. ... & 6.0 & 14.1 & 12.6 & 13.3 & 12.0 & 10.7 & 11.0 & \(11 \cdot 9\) & \(9 \cdot 3\) & \(10 \cdot 9\) & 11.9 & \(10 \cdot 1\) \\
\hline Paper Materials ... & 1.4 & 2.5
2.2 & 16
2.7 & 2.0 & 1.5 & \(2 \cdot 3\) & 1.0 & \(2 \cdot 1\) & 1.3 & \(2 \cdot 1\) & . 3 & 3.4 \\
\hline Silk ... \(\ldots\)... \(\ldots\).... & 1 & 2 & \({ }^{2} 7\) & \(\cdot 1\) & \(\cdot 3\) & \(\begin{array}{r} \\ \hline\end{array}\) & \(\begin{array}{r}3.5 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 3.1 & \(\begin{array}{r}30 \\ \hline 6\end{array}\) & 2.9
.5 & \(3 \cdot 1\) & 3.4 \\
\hline Other Textiles (except Cotton and Wool) & 3.3 & 6.8 & 1.9 & \(1 \cdot 1\) & 6.0 & & & & & & & \[
\cdot 4
\] \\
\hline \(\begin{array}{lccc}\text { Cotton } & \text {... } & \text {... } & \text {.. } \\ \text { Wool ... } & \text { ar }\end{array}\) & \(15 \cdot 35\) & \(43 \cdot 1\) & \(19 \cdot 4\) & 11.0 & \(40 \cdot 9\) & \(24 \cdot 2\) & 16.1 & 11.0 & 24.4 & \(5 \cdot 2\) & 3.5 & 1.6 \\
\hline Wool ... ... & 6.0 & \(18 \cdot 4\) & 16.0 & 3.4 & 6.0 & 15.0 & 13.0 & \(4 \cdot 6\) & \(5 \cdot 3\) & & \[
\begin{array}{r}
15 \cdot 5 \\
8.7
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 7 \cdot 9 \\
& 3 \cdot 5
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Total, both groups \& miscellaneous & 58.4 & 116.5 & \(85 \cdot 4\) & \(70 \cdot 5\) & \(104 \cdot 1\) & 89.2 & \(\left\{\begin{array}{l}74 \cdot 2 * \\ 73 \cdot 2+\end{array}\right.\) & \(85 \cdot 2 *\) & 102.1* & 95-3** & \(74 \cdot 4 *\) & \\
\hline & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Total. excl. cotton and wool & 37.05 & 55.0 & 50.0 & \(56 \cdot 1\) & 57.2 & & \(\{45 \cdot 1 *\) & & & & & \\
\hline & & 550 & 50 & 561 & 572 & 50.0 & \{ \(44 \cdot 1 \dagger\) & 50.2† & 49.8† & \(51.6 \dagger\) & \(50 \cdot 1+\) & \(59 \cdot 1\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
* Including Coal.

Excluding Coal.

TABLE B.
EXPORTED MANUFACTURES-DECLARED VALUES.


\footnotetext{
Goods exported to South Ireland not included in 1913.
}

\section*{THE PHYSICAL VOLUME OF PRODUCTION.}

THE Final Index for the third quarter of 1927 is 94.5 , as compared with 95.7 for the previous quarter and 99.7 for the first quarter of the year. This continued tendency to decline indicates very little ground for real pessimism. There was bound to be a reactionafter the spurt due to accumulated orders owing to the coal strike, and the much smaller decline in the index for last quarter seems to indicate that it has nearly run its course. Further, in each of the years since 1923 this index has registered a decline in the third quarter of the year as compared with the second, and there is therefore a strong probability that some seasonal adjustment is required. Comparing the last two quarters the index numbers for the first four groups are down, while those for the last three show an increase. Of the component series of the first four groups, the tonnage of shipbuilding under construction, the exports of railway vehicles and the apparent consumption of lead, tin and zinc, have increased.

The decline in coal output is less than the usual drop in the third quarter, but there has been a sharp decline in the production of iron and steel and in the apparent consumption of cotton. In the last three groups, the consumption of cocoa
is much larger presumably in part as the result of a low figure for the previous quarter. On the whole the chemical trades appear active, though oil-seed crushing is experiencing more severe depression than at almost any time since the war. The importation of papermaking materials is always irregular, but continues at a high level.

No useful comparisons can be drawn between the third quarters of 1926 and 1927 owing to the coal strike. Comparison with 1925 or even 1924 shows a most satisfactory advance. For the third quarter of each year the Final Index has been as follows: 1924, 89.6, 1925, 81.2, 1927, 94.5. In 1925 the index was specially depressed by the low output of coal, iron and steel and shipbuilding, but every group index, and nearly all the component series, were less than in 1927. In 1924 the output of coal and of the chemical trades was slightly better than in 1927, but all the other groups were at a definitely lower level of production. Apart from the first two quarters of this year, the index for the third quarter registers higher than for any quarter since 1920. It would be absurd to build great hopes of prosperity on this fact, but there is no doubt that relatively to the general conditions of the last few years production has been at a high level during this summer.

\section*{QUARTERLY INDEX OF PRODUCTION.}



\footnotetext{
* Partly estimated.
}

\title{
PUBLIC INCOME AND EXPENDITURE DURING THE FIRST HALF OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR.
}

DURING the first six months of the financial year (April ist to September 3oth, 1927) the figures for public revenue and expenditure were as follows. Increases and decreases in the respective items as compared with the corresponding period of 1926, which included the general strike and the bulk of the coal stoppage, are also shewn.

PUBLIC REVENUE
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline & April 1stSept.30th,1927 & Increase or Decrease compared with corresponding period in 1926. \\
\hline & £000 & £000 \\
\hline Customs & 54,574 & + 3,197 \\
\hline Excise & 64,892 & + 1,782 \\
\hline Motor Vehicle Duties & 6,733 & + 1,319 \\
\hline Estate, etc., Duties... & 35,050 & + 6,130 \\
\hline Stamps & 10,210 & + 1,200 \\
\hline Land Tax, House Duty and Mineral Rights Duties & 120 & +1,200 \\
\hline Property and Income Tax & 76,090 & - 3,145 \\
\hline Super Tax & 14,430 & - 5,770 \\
\hline Corporation Profits Tax ... Tele- & 940 & - 1,360 \\
\hline Postal Services, including Telegraphs and Telephones & 29,850 & + 2,550 \\
\hline Crown Lands
Interest on Sundry Loans ... & 540
12,057 & 1 \\
\hline Miscellaneous Ordinary Receipts & 9,781 & \[
\pm 4,740
\] \\
\hline Miscellaneous Special Receipts ... & 13,179 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
3,857
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline Total & 328,887 & + 6,321 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { April 1st- } \\
& \text { Sept. 30th, }
\end{aligned}
\]
\[
1927 .
\] & Increase or decrease compared with corresponding period in 1926. \\
\hline & £000 & £000 \\
\hline I. Consolidated Fund Services. National Debt \& Interest & 155,601 & - 2,009 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Services \Sinking Fund \\
Road Fund
\end{tabular} & 21,178
4,843 & + 5,803 \\
\hline Payments to Local Taxation & 4,843 & + 899 \\
\hline Account, etc.... ... ... & 4,496 & + 51 \\
\hline Payments to Northern Ireland & 2,302 & 114 \\
\hline Other Consolidated Fund Services & 1,423 & 114
\(+\quad 157\) \\
\hline II. Supply Services. \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & & \(+157\) \\
\hline Army, Navy and Air Force ... & 55,900 & + 1,500 \\
\hline Civil Services
Revenue Departments, includ̈- & 108,580 & - 6,522 \\
\hline ing Post Office ... ... & 30,433 & + 1,033 \\
\hline Total... & 384,757 & + 767 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The figures for the full year compare as follows ( \(£ \mathrm{Mn}\) ) :-
\begin{tabular}{lllcccc} 
& \multicolumn{5}{c}{\begin{tabular}{c} 
1926-7
\end{tabular}} & Actual.
\end{tabular} \begin{tabular}{c} 
1927-8 \\
Estimated.
\end{tabular}

On the revenue side the estimated increase over the actual receipts of the previous financial year is \(£^{29} \mathrm{Mn}\)., to which the first half-year has contributed \(\hbar^{6} \mathrm{Mn}\). Two exceptional items of revenue will however accrue wholly in the second half of the year;-
\(\ell_{14.8}^{M n}\). of income tax as a result of the abolition of the dual instalment system for Schedule A and an extra \(£ 5 \mathrm{Mn}\). out of the Road Fund. The transter from the Road Fund is shown under Miscellaneous Ordinary Receipts and has evidently not yet occurred.

The customs figure is well on the way to the estimated increase of \(£ 4.6 \mathrm{Mn}\). on the actual receipts of last year, but the contribution so far of the Excise to the full estimated increase of \(£ \mathrm{I} 2.8 \mathrm{Mn}\). is disappointing.

It may be noted that the total increase of revenue over the corresponding period of \(1926-7\) is almost fully represented by the increased receipts from death duties, an irregular source which is only expected to yield an increase of half a million for the full year.

This fortuitous increase partly offsets the decrease in the income and super tax, which together should bring in \(\nsubseteq 9 \mathrm{Mn}\). more than the actual receipts of 1926-7, which were nearly \(£ 19 \mathrm{Mn}\). below the estimates. Increasing tardiness in the payment of direct taxes is evident in the returns of the past few years, and this may fully account for the lack of buoyancy in the revenue from these twa taxes to date. If sufficient allowance was
made for the effects of last year's troubles upon industrial and commercial profits, the \(£ 835 \mathrm{Mn}\). estimated revenue should be obtained.

On the expenditure side accelerated payments to the Sinking Fund conceal the reduction on last year's total brought about by the satisfactory movement of all the items except Debt charges. This last item has so far only contributed \(\ell^{2}\) Mn . to an estimated reduction of \(\ell_{1} 13.6\) Mn., which may have been based upon an anticipated easing in the money market which has not occurred. Miscalculation of such factors as the size and cost of the floating debt and the encashment of savings certificates is becoming a regular feature of the Budget estimates.

In the financial programme for the succeeding year 1928-9, there are some
definite facts upon which to reckon. A reduction of the Sinking Fund from \(£ 65\) to the normal \(£ 50 \mathrm{Mn}\).* would be countered by the disappearance of this year's windfalls ( \(£ 14 \mathrm{Mn}\). from income tax Schedule A, \(£ 5 \mathrm{Mn}\). from reduction of brewers' credit, \(£_{12} \mathrm{Mn}\). from the Road Fund). A small increase in reparation receipts can also be regarded as definite. Indefinite factors are, on the revenue side, the normal expansion of taxes and a reduction in the direct losses arising from the 1926 industrial stoppage; on the expenditure side effective economies of 68.5 Mn. promised by the Chancellor. While the prospect is for a balanced Budget this year, there does not seem to be scope for reduced taxation in the next.

\footnotetext{
* Such a reduction would mean ignoring outstanding arrears on the Sinking Fund of more than \(£ 20 \mathrm{Mn}\).
}


Scale applicable to all lines.
* NORMAL SEASONAL CHANGE REMOVED.

FINANCE.


Exclusive of Investments in Affiliated Banks.
STOCKS \& SHARES-
NEW CAPITAL ISEUEE-
BANK CLEARINGS-

BANK OF ENQLAND-
PRIHCIPAL BANKE-
TREASURY BILLS
GHORT EOONEY INDEX-

Issues during month in Gt. Britain (a), for Gt, Britain (b), total oxcluding Government loans, etc. - Ses MONTHLY REVIEW OF THE MIDLAND BANK, ITD.
Total of Town Clearings (L.e., excluding Metropolitan) of London Bankers' Clearing Houso for 3 weeks covering Stock Exchange settlement days, Consols settlement day, and 4th of following month. Total of Country Clearings London Bankers' Clearing House for 4 weeks ending apprimately at end of month. Total of Provincial Birmingham, Bristol, Liverpool, Manchester, for four-weekly periods as above. Deposits, other than public, 11-17th of month
Bank Notes and Currency Notes in eirculation 9 clearing banks (ie,-excluding

the National Bank, Ltd.).-MONTHLY REVLEW OB
Total outstanding in middle of month (11th- 17 Months Bill rate and day-to-day rate for week ending 15th of Average of Bank Rate, Banke of 1913 aversge


Scale applicable to all lines.
For Table of F. Exchanges see p. 346.
For Oct., 1927, averages for week ending 15 th are shown above.


PRICE OF SILVERBOARD OF TRADE INDEX-Geometric Mean of Wholesale Price

STATIST (SAUERBECK)
INDICES-COST-OF-LIVING INDEX-

RETAIL FOOD PRICES-
WAGES INDEX-

Arerage (cash) price of bar silver for week ending 15 th of month.-ECONOMIST,
as materials on last day of month, as percentage of average Average wholesale 1913 . STATIST,
of maintaining unchanged the standard of living prevalent Ministry of Labour's indez showing movement in cost of main, but placed against previous month-e.g., reading in working-class households before the war. For list of comparison with "Statist" index.
As abore, for food only.
Average of index-numbers (as percentage of Juls, 1914) of rates of wages for normal week of (a) bricklayers and labourers, (b) engineering fitters and labourers, (c) compositors, (d) dock labourers, (e) railwaymen, (f) woollenworkers, (g) cotton-workers, ( h ) miners; and (i) agricultural labourers. In general includes changes reported up to end of month. From March, 1922, includes those reported by the middle of the month, -PREPARED BY PROFESSOR BOWLEX


Scale Applicable to all lines. From April, 1923, Import and Export Figures affected by changed status of S. Ireland.
^ normal seasonal change removed.

\section*{TRADE AND OUTPUT}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{TOTAL IMPORTS (Values).} & \multicolumn{8}{|c|}{EXPORTS OF U.K. GOODS (Values)} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{output.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \\
\hline & \begin{tabular}{l}
Food. \\
Drink and Tobacco, fMn.
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
Raw \\
Materials. \\
£Mn.
\end{tabular} & Manu. factures. £Mn. & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Total including Miscellaneous) \(£ \mathrm{Mn}\).} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Food, Drink and Tobacco. £Mn.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Raw Materials. £ Mn.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Manufactures. £ Mn.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Total (including Miscellaneous £Mn.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Coal. \\
Tons Mn.
\end{tabular}} & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Pig } \\
\text { Iron. } \\
\text { Tons } \\
000
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{|c|}
\hline \text { Steel. } \\
\text { Tons } \\
000
\end{array}
\] & \\
\hline \[
\begin{gathered}
1913 \\
\text { Average. }
\end{gathered}
\] & 24.6 * & 22.5 * & 16.8 * & \(64 \cdot 1\) & * & \(2 \cdot 8\) & * & 5.5 & * & \(34 \cdot 5\) & * & \(43 \cdot 8\) & * & & 789 & 590 & \(467 \ddagger\) \\
\hline \(\stackrel{1921}{\text { 1stOr Av }}\) & 49.3 59.7 & 26.724 .0 & \(26 \cdot 3 \quad 25 \cdot 9\) & \(102 \cdot 6\) & 102.9 & & 4.0 & & 6.6 & & & & & 17.4 & & & \\
\hline 1stQr.Av,
2nd, , & 41.6
51.5
58.5 & 17.2 18.7 & \(19 \cdot 1\) & 88.2 & 91:5 & 2.7 & 3.2 & 1.8 & 1.9 & & \(43 \cdot 7\) & \(47 \cdot 1\) & 49.9 & 174 & 464 & 429
24 & \(693 \ddagger\) \\
\hline 3rd ,,, & \(46^{.9} \quad 46^{\circ} 0\) & \(20 \cdot 124.7\) & \(18.0 \quad 18 \%\) & \(85 \cdot 3\) & 89.2 & 3.0 & \(2 \cdot 7\) & \(5 \cdot 6\) & \(5 \cdot 5\) & 40.2 & 39.0 & \(49 \cdot 9\) & \(48 \cdot 3\) & \(16 \cdot 3\) & 81 & 300 & \(51 \ddagger\) \\
\hline 4th, & \(41.6 \quad 38.6\) & \(26 \cdot 3 \quad 23 \cdot 1\) & \(18 \cdot 318 \cdot 5\) & 86.4 & \(80 \cdot 4\) & & \(2 \cdot 9\) & \(7 \cdot 3\) & 7.0 & \(49 \cdot 6\) & \(49 \cdot 4\) & 61.5 & \(60 \cdot 6\) & 17.6 & 238 & 386 & \(55 \ddagger\) \\
\hline 1929
1stQr.A & 37.2 \$9.5 & 22.3 & 18.2 17. 8 & \(77 \cdot 9\) & \(77 \cdot 8\) & 3.0 & \(3 \cdot 6\) & \(7 \cdot 5\) & \% 6 & 50.5 & 49.7 & 62.0 & 9 & 19.0 & 304 & 08 & \\
\hline 2nd & 41.048 & 24.026 .0 & \(19.4 \quad 19.4\) & 84.5 & & 3.0 & \(3 \cdot 6\) & 8.0 & 8.1 & \(43 \cdot 3\) & \(45^{\circ} 6\) & 55.2 & 8.2 & 18.7 & 360 & 408 & \(9 \ddagger\) \\
\hline 3 rd ', & \(37.3 \quad 36 \cdot 6\) & 23.428 .8 & \(19.4 \quad 19 \cdot 6\) & 80.4 & 85.2 & 3.0 & \(2 \cdot 7\) & 9.0 & 8.9 & 48.0 & 46.6 & 61.0 & \(59 \cdot 1\) & \(19 \cdot 9\) & 382 & 482 & \(82 \ddagger\) \\
\hline 4th ", & \(42.1 \quad 39 \cdot 1\) & \(29.7 \quad 26.1\) & \(19.7 \quad 20 \cdot 0\) & & 85.5 & & 2.6 & & & & & & 61.0 & 21.1 & 459 & 543 & \(231 \ddagger\) \\
\hline 1933
1stQr. & \(41.8 \quad 44 \cdot 5\) & \(28.2 \quad 25 \cdot 8\) & \(20.8 \quad 20 \cdot 4\) & \(1 \cdot 2\) & \(91 \cdot 2\) & 3.0 & 3.6 & \(10 \cdot 2\) & \(10 \cdot 3\) & 47.8 & 47.0 & 61.8 & \(61 \cdot 8\) & 0 & 542 & 672 & \(5 \ddagger\) \\
\hline 2nd & \(\begin{array}{lll}43 \cdot 1 & 44 \cdot 7\end{array}\) & \(23 \cdot 425 \cdot 3\) & \(21.4 \quad 21.4\) & 88.4 & \(1 \cdot 8\) & \(3 \cdot 7\) & \(4: 2\) & 12.4 & 12:7 & 48.7 & \(51 \cdot 3\) & \(65 \cdot 8\) & \(69 \cdot 3\) & 22.5 & 634 & 740 & \(241 \ddagger\) \\
\hline 3rd ,, ," & \(\begin{array}{llll}39.1 & 38.5\end{array}\) & \(22 \cdot 3 \quad 27 \cdot 5\) & 21.0 21.2 & \(82 \cdot 9\) & \(87 \cdot 6\) & 3.5 & \(3 \cdot 1\) & \(10 \cdot 3\) & \(10 \cdot 2\) & 46.3 & \(45 \cdot 0\) & \(61 \cdot 1\) & \(69 \cdot 3\) & 20.8 & 552 & 595 & \(112 \ddagger\) \\
\hline 4th ,, ," & \(46 \cdot 2 \quad 48 \cdot 0\) & \(34 \cdot 3 \quad 30 \cdot 1\) & \(22 \cdot 522 \cdot 8\) & \(103 \cdot 6\) & 96.4 & 4.6 & 3.9 & \(10 \cdot 8\) & \(10 \cdot 4\) & 50.4 & & \(67 \cdot 1\) & \(65 \cdot 8\) & 22.7 & 554 & 658 & \(245 \ddagger\) \\
\hline 1924
1 stQr & \(43 \cdot 5 \quad 45 \cdot 9\) & 34.6 \(\quad 31 \cdot 1\) & \(21 \cdot 9\) & \(100 \cdot 5\) & & 4.4 & s & \(9 \cdot 6\) & \(9 \cdot 7\) & 49 & . 0 & 64.4 & 4.0 & & & & \\
\hline 2nd, & \(44 \cdot 3 \quad 45 \cdot 9\) & 29.4 & 24.8 24.8 & \(98 \cdot 9\) & \(103 \cdot 0\) & 4.0 & 4.7 & \(9 \cdot 0\) & \(9: 2\) & 51.1 & . & 65.1 & 8.6 & \[
21.5
\] & \[
577
\] & \[
697
\] & 287 \(\ddagger\) \\
\hline JULY & 47.546 .8 & \(\begin{array}{llll}31.7 & 36.6\end{array}\) & 28.228 .2 & 10 & 11 & \(4 \cdot 6\) & 4.3 & \(8 \cdot 3\) & S.0 & 57.2 & 54.9 & 71 & 68.4 & 19.4 & 556 & 607 & \\
\hline AUG & \(46.9 \quad 46 \cdot 3\) & 28.6155 .9 & \(26.2 \quad 26 \cdot 6\) & 102:2 & 109.3 & \(4 \cdot 4\) & 4.0 & \(7 \cdot 8\) & \(7 \cdot 9\) & 53.1 & 51.0 & \(66 \cdot 3\) & & \(20 \cdot{ }^{\circ}\) & 532 & 516 & 253 \\
\hline SEP & \(45 \cdot 944\) & \(27 \cdot 3\) 34.9 & \(27 \cdot 0 \quad 27 \cdot 3\) & \(100 \cdot 9\) & 107.6 & \(5 \cdot 1\) & \(4 \cdot 3\) & 8.2 & \(8 \cdot 1\) & 48.9 & 48.3 & \(63 \cdot 3\) & \(61 \cdot 8\) & 20.4 & 531 & 91 & \\
\hline OCT. & \(56.7 \quad 51.7\) & 37.2 36.5 & 26.025 .5 & \(120 \cdot 5\) & 1143 & \(5 \cdot 9\) & \(4 \cdot 6\) & 8.7 & 8.0 & \(52 \cdot 8\) & 50 & 68.6 & 63.8 & \(20 \cdot 3\) & 530 & 597 & \\
\hline NOV. & 56.758 & \(36.2 \begin{array}{ll}31.0\end{array}\) & 25.226 .0 & 118.7 & \(110 \cdot 2\) & \(6 \cdot 4\) & 4.9 & \(8 \cdot 4\) & \(8 \cdot 3\) & 52.0 & \(52 \cdot 4\) & 68.2 & 67.0 & 21.0 & 545 & 657 & 195 \\
\hline DEC. & \(56 \cdot 3 \quad 53 \cdot 3\) &  & 27-1 27.9 & 131.6 & \(120 \cdot 6\) & \(5 \cdot 3\) & \(5 \cdot 3\) & & \(9 \cdot 3\) & & & \(69 \cdot 3\) & 71.2 & 20.6* & 524 & 527 & \\
\hline 1925 & 51.082 .0 & \(50 \cdot 9 \quad 41.5\) & 26.4 & & 120.8 & & & & & & & & & 5 & 19 & 53 & \\
\hline FEB. & \(45.253 \cdot 2\) & 38.5 \(\quad 36 \cdot 6\) & 25.726 .6 & \(110 \cdot 2\) & \(177 \cdot 0\) & \(4 \cdot 8\) & \(6 \cdot 2\) & 8.2 & 8. & \(55 \cdot 3\) & & 69 & . 68 & 21.4 & 542 & & 202 \\
\hline MAR. & \(47 \cdot 4\) & \(\begin{array}{llll}36 \cdot 6 & 36 \cdot 1\end{array}\) & \(28.4 \quad 25.9\) & \(112 \cdot 9\) & \(110 \cdot 8\) & 4.8 & \(5 \cdot 5\) & 7.8 & 7.8 & 55.5 & 53.3 & \(70 \cdot 3\) & 68.8 & 21.0 & 549 & 28 & \\
\hline APRIL & \(48.250 \cdot 7\) & \(\begin{array}{lll}33.7 & 34.3\end{array}\) & \(28.0 \quad 27 \cdot 6\) & \(110 \cdot 4\) & \(118 \cdot 1\) & 4.0 & \(4 \cdot 9\) & 7.3 & 7.8 & 48.2 & \(51 \cdot 3\) & \(60 \cdot 9\) & 65. & \(20.0^{\circ}\) & 532 & 598 & \\
\hline MAY. & \(42.644^{2} 2\) & \(\begin{array}{llll}31.3 & 38.4\end{array}\) & \(\begin{array}{ll}29 \cdot 8 & 29.4\end{array}\) & \(104 \cdot 3\) & \(107 \cdot 6\) & 4.1 & \(4 \cdot 7\) & 7.5 & \(7 \cdot 1\) & 51.1 & \(58 \cdot 3\) & 64.2 & 65 & \(19 \cdot 6\) & 519 & 610 & \} 190 \\
\hline UNE & \(45^{\prime} 4 \quad 46 \cdot 1\) & 28.833 .3 & \(36.2 \quad 37 \cdot 2\) & 111.0 & \(177 \cdot 2\) & \(4 \cdot 1\) & 4.5 & \(5 \cdot 9\) & 6.3 & 47.7 & 51 & 58 & \(68 \cdot 1\) & 18.1 & 476 & 560 & \\
\hline JULY & \(46 \cdot 3 \quad 45 \cdot 6\) & 27.6 \$1.9 & \(24 \cdot 324 \cdot 3\) & 98.7 & 102.3 & \(4 \cdot 6\) & 4.3 & \(6 \cdot\) & 6.7 & 51 & \(49 \cdot 6\) & - 8 & 62.3 & 18 & 445 & 20 & \\
\hline AUG. & \(41 \cdot 340 \cdot 7\) & 27.784 .9 & \(22 \cdot 3 \quad 22 \cdot 7\) & \(91 \cdot 7\) & 98.7 & 4.5 & 4.1 & 5.5 & 5.6 & 49.5 & \(47 \cdot 5\) & 61.0 & \(58 \cdot 7\) & \(17.3^{\circ}\) & 402 & 466 & 261 \\
\hline SEPT & \(46.445 \cdot 2\) & \(\begin{array}{lll}28 \cdot 3 & 36 \cdot 1 \\ 33.7\end{array}\) & 22.722 .9 & \(97 \cdot 9\) & 104.7 & 4.5 & \(3 \cdot 8\) & 6.0 & 5.9 & 48.8 & 48.2 & 60.7 & \(59 \cdot 3\) & 17.2 & 419 & & \\
\hline NOV. & 49.5 & \(\begin{array}{ll}33.7 & 38 \cdot 1 \\ 39.1 & 35.6\end{array}\) & \begin{tabular}{lll}
251 & 24.6 \\
24.1 & 248 \\
\hline 25
\end{tabular} & 108 & 10 & 5 & \(4:\) & 6.9
6.6 & & & & 61 & 62.5
60.1 & 19.7 & 428 & 85 & \\
\hline DEC. & \(58.0 \begin{array}{ll}54.8\end{array}\) & \(49.0 \quad 40 \cdot 0\) & \(26.9 \quad 27 \%\) & \(134 \cdot 3\) & 122.9 & 4.5 & \(4 \cdot 5\) & \(7 \cdot 4\) & 7.4 & 51.8 & \(53 \cdot 7\) & \(65 \cdot 8\) & \(67 \cdot 7\) & 20.2* & 455 & 581 & \\
\hline JAN. & 52.453 .4 & \(40 \cdot 9 \quad 33 \cdot 3\) & \(24 \cdot 124 \cdot 3\) & \(117 \cdot 7\) & 111 & \(4 \cdot 1\) & 49 & 6.4 & & \(48 \cdot 4\) & & 60 & 59:2 & \(21 \cdot 4\) & 482 & 00 & \\
\hline FEB. & \(40 \cdot 3 \quad 47 \cdot 4\) & \(32 \cdot 230 \cdot 6\) & \(23.8 \quad 246\) & 96.8 & \(103 \cdot 1\) & \(4 \cdot 3\) & \(5 \cdot 5\) & 6.6 & 6.9 & 50.8 & & 62.8 & \(66 \cdot 1\) & \(21 \cdot 6\) & 502 & 704 & \} 193 \\
\hline MAR. & \(45.646 \cdot 5\) & \(\begin{array}{llll}31.9 & 31.5\end{array}\) & \(29.026 \cdot 3\) & \(106 \cdot 9\) & 104. 2 & 4.2 & 4.9 & 7.2 & 7. 3 & \(53 \cdot 5\) & \(51 \cdot 5\) & \(66 \cdot 4\) & \(65^{\circ} 2\) & \(21^{\circ} 0^{\circ}\) & 514 & 690 & \\
\hline APR. & 42.244 .4 & \(\begin{array}{llll}32 \cdot 9 & 33.5\end{array}\) & \(27 \cdot 1 \quad 26 \cdot 7\) & 102.5 & 105.0 & 3.9 & \(4 \cdot 7\) & 6.0 & 6.5 & 41.5 & 472 & \(52 \cdot 7\) & \(56 \cdot 7\) & \(21.0^{\circ}\) & 503 & 661 & \\
\hline MAY & \(36.4 \quad 37 \cdot 7\) & \(24.6 \quad 26.3\) & \(19.9 \quad 19 \cdot 6\) & 81.2 & 83.9 & 3.0 & 3.4 & 3.2 & 3.2 & 39.1 & & \(45 \cdot 8\) & 47. & & 80 & 45 & ) \\
\hline JUNE & \(43-9\) 44.7 & \(27 \cdot 6 \quad 31 \cdot 9\) & \(25.6 \quad 26 \cdot 3\) & 97.5 & \(103 \cdot 3\) & 4.0 & 4.5 & \(2 \cdot 1\) & \(2 \cdot 2\) & 42.2 & 45:2 & \(50 \cdot 1\) & \(58 \cdot 7\) & & 39 & 30 & \\
\hline JULY & \(43 \cdot 5 \quad 42 \cdot 9\) & \(30 \cdot 8 \quad 34 \cdot 9\) & \(25 \cdot 6 \quad 25 \cdot 6\) & \(100 \cdot 3\) & 103. & \(4 \cdot 6\) & \(4 \cdot 3\) & \(2 \cdot 3\) & 2.3 & 49.2 & \(47 \cdot 3\) & \(57 \cdot 3\) & \(55 \cdot 1\) & - & 16 & & \\
\hline AUG. & \(43 \cdot 0\) & \(\begin{array}{llll}30 \cdot 8 & 36 \cdot 8\end{array}\) & \(27 \cdot 0 \quad 27 \cdot 4\) & \(101 \cdot 1\) & \(107 \cdot 0\) & 4.0 & \(3 \cdot 7\) & 1.9 & 1.9 & \(42 \cdot 7\) & 41.0 & 49.7 & 47.8 & - & 12 & & \\
\hline SEPT & \(44 \cdot 9 \quad 48 \cdot 7\) & \(30.0 \quad 36 \cdot 6\) & \(26 \cdot 3 \quad 26.5\) & 101.7 & \(107 \cdot 3\) & \(4 \cdot 3\) & \(3 \cdot 7\) & 1.9 & 1.9 & 43.2 & & 50 & \(49 \cdot 6\) & & 12 & 8 & \\
\hline OCT. & \(46.9 \quad 42 \cdot 8\) & 34.8 34.3 & \(29.0 \quad 28.3\) & 111.0 & 105.7 & 4.5 & \(3 \cdot 6\) & \(2 \cdot 6\) & \(2 \cdot 6\) & 44.9 & \(42 \cdot 5\) & 53.2 & \(49 \cdot 9\) & & 12 & 87 & \\
\hline NOV. & \(45 \cdot 4 \quad 42 \cdot 2\) & 38.734 .5 & \(28 \cdot 8 \quad 29 \cdot 7\) & \(113 \cdot 3\) & \(106 \cdot 8\) & 4.9 & \(3 \cdot 8\) & 2.7 & 2.7 & 44-1 & & \(53 \cdot 1\) & \(52 \cdot 3\) & & 12 & 89 & \\
\hline DEC. ... & \(46.4 \quad 43 \cdot 8\) & \(\begin{array}{ll}37 \cdot 4 & 31.6\end{array}\) & \(28.9 \quad 29 \cdot 7\) & 113.3 & 105\% & 4.5 & & 4.2 & 42 & 38.6 & \(40 \cdot 0\) & \(49 \cdot 7\) & \(51 \cdot 1\) & \(17 \cdot 2\) & 89 & 306 & \\
\hline JAN. 1927 & 44.245 .0 & \(39.5 \quad 33 \cdot 1\) & \(29 \cdot 6 \quad 29 \cdot 9\) & \(113 \cdot 6\) & \(108 \cdot 3\) & \(4 \cdot 1\) & & 6. & 6.7 & \(43 \cdot 7\) & & \(55 \cdot 4\) & 54.5 & \(20 \cdot 7\) & 393 & 84 & \\
\hline FEB. & 38.245 .0 & \(29.5 \quad 28 \cdot 2\) & \(25.6 \quad 26.4\) & \(93 \cdot 9\) & 100.2 & \(3 \cdot 8\) & 4.9 & 6.2 & 6.5 & 41.6 & \(43 \cdot 1\) & 52.9 & 55.8 & 21.4 & 571 & 827 & 580 \\
\hline MAR. & 47.047 .9 & 35.2 34.7 & \(30 \cdot 9 \quad 28.1\) & 113.5 & 111-1 & \(4 \cdot 3\) & \(5 \cdot 0\) & 7.3 & 7.9 & \(49 \cdot 1\) & 47.2 & 62.1 & \(60 \cdot 9\) & \(21 \cdot 1\) & 607 & 836 & \\
\hline APR. & \(41 \cdot 343 \cdot 5\) & \(\begin{array}{llll}30.7 & 31.3\end{array}\) & 28.428 .0 & \(100 \cdot 8\) & 108.2 & 3.6 & 44 & 6.3 & \(6 \cdot 7\) & 41.5 & 442 & 52.6 & 56.5 & \(20 \cdot 6{ }^{\circ}\) & 635 & 870 & \\
\hline MAY & \(41 \cdot 943 \cdot 5\) & 28.2 30.0 & 25.925 .5 & 96.4 & 99.4 & \(4 \cdot 3\) & & \(7 \cdot 4\) & \%.0 & 50.3 & \(51 \cdot 5\) & \(63 \cdot 3\) & \(64 \cdot 7\) & 20.4 & 650 & 811 & < 437 \\
\hline E ... & . \(46 \cdot 9 \quad 47 \cdot 6\) & \(27.0 \quad 31 \cdot 2\) & \(25 \cdot 1 \quad 25 \cdot 8\) & 99.3 & 104.9 & 3.6 & & 6.3 & 6.6 & \(44 \cdot 9\) & & 56.0 & & \(20 \cdot 0\) & 60 & 715 & \\
\hline JULY ... & . 41.1140 .5 & \(\begin{array}{llll}26.6 & 30.8\end{array}\) & \(25.3 \quad 25.3\) & & & \(4 \cdot 3\) & & \(5 \cdot 8\) & & 44.8 & & 56 & 53.9 & & & & \\
\hline AUG. . \({ }^{\text {SEPT }}\) & 42.6 \(42 \cdot 1\) & \(\begin{array}{ll}22.3 & 28.1 \\ 26.4 & 38.7\end{array}\) & \(\begin{array}{ll}24 \cdot 7 & 25 \cdot 1\end{array}\) & 90.1 & 95.8 & 4.4 & & 6.0
5.9 & \(6 \cdot 1\) & 47.7 & & 50.5 & 59.2 & \({ }_{19 \cdot 5}^{19 \cdot 4}\) & 538
552 & 590
684 & \(\} 370\) \\
\hline SEPT. ... & . 48.146 .8 & 26.438 .7 & \(26.5 \quad 26 \cdot 7\) & 101* & \(107 \cdot 6\) & \(4 \cdot 7\) & & & & 48.6 & 48.1 & & \(59 \cdot 2\) & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
N.B.-From April, 1923, Import and Export figures are affected by changed status of S. Ireland (see Vol. I. Bull. VIII, p. 7.) \(\ddagger\) Total for Qr,
* NORMAL SEASONAL CHANGE REMOVED. \({ }^{\circ} 4\) Weeks, excluding holiday week.
* Excludes Christmas week, but includes New Year

* NORMAL SEASONAL CHANGE REMOVED.

TRANSPORT.


\footnotetext{
N.B.-From April, 1923. Shipping figures are affected by the changed status of S. Ireland.
June. \(\quad\) Special figures supplied by Ministry of Transport, Increase on pre-war rates raised from approx

NORMAL SEASONAL CHANGE REMOVED.
}

TRANSPORT:
SHIPPING-ENTERED
AND CLEARED
SHIPPING FREIGHTS-
RAILWAY TRAFFIC-
WEIGHT

Tonnage of British and Foreign ressels entering and leaving British ports with cargoes during month-BOARD OF TRADE MONTHLY ACCOUNTS OF TRADE \& NAVIGATION.
Chamber of Shipping index numbers as published by "The Statist."-PREPARED BY DR. ISSERLIS.
Tonnage of goods carried on the Railways of Great Britain during the month, excluding free-hauled (Controllos railways before August, 1921.)
Monthly Receipts for goods traffic. excluding cost of collection and delivery.-MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & \multicolumn{13}{|c|}{AVERAGE OF DAILY RATES.} \\
\hline & Paris
\[
\text { f. to } £
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Italy* } \\
& \text { 1. to £ }
\end{aligned}
\] & \begin{tabular}{l}
Berlin \\
M. to \(£\)
\end{tabular} & Amsterdam fl. to £ & \begin{tabular}{l}
Prague \\
kr . to £
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
Berne \\
f. to \(£\)
\end{tabular} & Stockholm kr , to £ & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { NewYork } \\
8 \text { to } £
\end{gathered}
\] & Buenos Aires d. to 8 & Riode Janeiro d. per mil & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Bombay } \\
\text { d. perrup. }
\end{gathered}
\] & \begin{tabular}{l}
Hong - \\
kong \\
d. per 8
\end{tabular} & Yokohama d. peryen \\
\hline Parity & 25:2215 & \(25 \cdot 2215\) & 20.43 & \(12 \cdot 107\) & 24.02 & \(25 \cdot 2215\) & \(18 \cdot 159\) & 4.866 & 47.58 & 27 & 24 & - & 24.58 \\
\hline & & & & For 19 & to 1922 & Rates & E E & Bulfe & INS. & & & \(n\) & \\
\hline 1923. & & & 81200 & 11.76 & \(162 \cdot 5\) & 24.78 & 17.32 & 4.655 & 43.87 & 5.90 & 16.36 & 27.51 & \\
\hline FEB. & 69.48 & 97.22 & 130300 & 11.86 & 158.7 & 24.93 & 17.63 & 4.690 & 43.21 & \(5 \cdot 88\) & 16.28 & 28.96 & 24 \\
\hline MAR. & 74.59 & 96.94 & 99100 & 11.89 & 158.2 & 25.26 & 17.65 & 4.696 & 43.07 & \(5 \cdot 79\) & \(16 \cdot 13\) & 27.72 & 24-75 \\
\hline APRIL & 69.86 & 93.88 & 113700 & 11.88 & 156.0 & 25.53 & 17.47 & 4.655 & 42.94 & 5.54 & 16.15 & 28.07 & \(25 \cdot 14\) \\
\hline MAY .... & 69.73 & 95.57 & 213900 & 11.82 & 155.3 & 25.65 & \(17 \cdot 36\) & 4.625 & 42.40 & \(5 \cdot 42\) & 16.12 & 28.33 & 25.47 \\
\hline JUNE ...... & \(73 \cdot 20\) & 100.71 & 504400 & 11.78 & \(154 \cdot 3\) & \(25 \cdot 72\) & \(17 \cdot 37\) & 4.614 & 41.85 & \(5 \cdot 46\) & 16.13 & 27.57 & \(25 \cdot 55\) \\
\hline JULY & 77.80 & 105.9 & 1854100 & 11.68 & 152.9 & \(26 \cdot 12\) & 17.27 & 4.583 & \(40 \cdot 80\) & 5.46 & \(16 \cdot 13\) & 27.05 & \(25 \cdot 53\) \\
\hline AUG. & 80.76 & 106.0 & 19800000 & 11.59 & 155.4 & 25.25 & \(17 \cdot 12\) & 4.561 & \(39 \cdot 18\) & \(5 \cdot 15\) & 16.03 & 27.11 & \(25 \cdot 75\) \\
\hline SEPT & 77.81 & \(102 \cdot 8\) & 481 Mn & 11.55 & 151.8 & 25.42 & \(17 \cdot 10\) & 4.542 & 39.58 & \(5 \cdot 18\) & 16.17 & 27.53 & 25.64 \\
\hline OCT. & 75.97 & \(100 \cdot 2\) & 139000 ," & 11.56 & \(152 \cdot 3\) & \(25 \cdot 32\) & \(17 \cdot 14\) & 4.526 & \(39 \cdot 11\) & \(5 \cdot 06\) & 16.49 & \(27 \cdot 34\) & 25.88 \\
\hline NOV. & 79.23 & \(100 \cdot 7\) & 22.3 Bn . & 11.53 & \(151 \cdot 0\) & 24.99 & 16.69 & \(4 \cdot 385\) & 38.96 & \(4 \cdot 84\) & 16.92 & 27.66 & 28.67 \\
\hline DEC. & 82.88 & \(100 \cdot 5\) & \[
\begin{gathered}
18.9 \\
\text { GoldMarks }
\end{gathered}
\] & 11.46 & \(149 \cdot 1\) & 24.98 & 16.55 & \(4 \cdot 360\) & \(39 \cdot 81\) & \(5 \cdot 18\) & \(17 \cdot 11\) & 27.95 & 25.79 \\
\hline JAN. & 91.00 & 98.2 & \(18 \cdot 7\) & 11.40 & 147.0 & 24.59 & 16.27 & 4.261 & 41.47 & \(6 \cdot 10\) & 17.22 & 28.15 & 25.25 \\
\hline FEB. & \(97 \cdot 47\) & 99.2 & \(19 \cdot 1\) & 11.51 & 148.4 & \(24 \cdot 79\) & 16.44 & \(4 \cdot 308\) & 42.63 & 6.68 & 16.91 & 28.08 & \(25 \cdot 30\) \\
\hline MAR. & 93.49 & \(100 \cdot 3\) & \(19 \cdot 2\) & 11.58 & 147:8 & 24.83 & 16.33 & \(4 \cdot 293\) & 42.87 & 6.42 & 16.71 & 28.31 & 23.98 \\
\hline APRIL & 71.03 & 97.7 & \(19 \cdot 4\) & 11.69 & 146.9 & 24.61 & 16.48 & \(4 \cdot 348\) & 41.28 & 6.22 & 16.78 & 28.36 & 22.60 \\
\hline MAY & 75.87 & 98.2 & \(18 \cdot 6\) & 11.65 & 148.4 & 24.60 & 16.46 & \(4 \cdot 359\) & \(41 \cdot 10\) & 6.09 & 16.87 & 28.60 & \(22 \cdot 14\) \\
\hline JUNE & 82.33 & \(98 \cdot 6\) & \(18 \cdot 1\) & 11.54 & \(147 \cdot 1\) & 24.46 & 16.28 & \(4 \cdot 321\) & 41.07 & \(5 \cdot 99\) & 16.99 & 28.91 & 22.86 \\
\hline JULY & 85.35 & 101.4 & \(18 \cdot 3\) & 11.51 & 147.9 & 24.04 & 16.42 & 4.368 & 40.77 & 5.48 & \(17 \cdot 19\) & 28.80 & 22.76 \\
\hline AUG. & 82.28 & 101.2 & \(18 \cdot 9\) & 11.59 & 151.0 & 23.91 & 16.90 & \(4 \cdot 501\) & 40.94 & \(5 \cdot 31\) & 17.24 & 28.57 & 22.03 \\
\hline SEPT & 84.06 & \(101 \cdot 8\) & \(18 \cdot 7\) & 11.60 & 149.0 & 23.64 & 16.77 & 4.458 & 43.05 & \(5 \cdot 45\) & 17.54 & 28.84 & 21.87 \\
\hline OCT. & 85.77 & 103.1 & \(18 \cdot 8\) & 11.47 & \(150 \cdot 6\) & \(23 \cdot 39\) & 16.86 & 4.487 & 44.77 & 6.02 & 18.07 & \(29 \cdot 27\) & 20.76 \\
\hline NOV. & 87-29 & 106.2 & \(19 \cdot 3\) & 11.51 & \(154 \cdot 1\) & \(24 \cdot 14\) & \(17 \cdot 17\) & 4.606 & 44.57 & 6.00 & 17.96 & 28-75 & 20-10 \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { DEC......... } \\
& 1925 .
\end{aligned}
\] & 86.92 & \(109 \cdot 1\) & \(19 \cdot 7\) & 11.61 & \(155 \cdot 3\) & \(24 \cdot 22\) & 17.41 & 4.694 & \(45 \cdot 20\) & 5.91 & 18.07 & 28.41 & 19.68 \\
\hline JAN........ & 88.54 & 114.7 & 20.07 & 11.83 & \(159 \cdot 3\) & 24.70 & 17.74 & 4.780 & 45.79 & 5.91 & 17.97 & 28.03 & \(19 \cdot 33\) \\
\hline FEB. & \(90 \cdot 34\) & \(116 \cdot 1\) & 20.05 & 11.88 & 161.2 & 24.78 & 17.71 & 4.772 & 45.45 & \(5 \cdot 68\) & 18.00 & 27.99 & 19.66 \\
\hline MAR. & \(92 \cdot 18\) & \(117 \cdot 3\) & 20.06 & 11.97 & 161.0 & 24.79 & 17.72 & 4.777 & \(45 \cdot 13\) & \(5 \cdot 56\) & 17.96 & 27.45 & 20.61 \\
\hline APRIL & 92.37 & 116.9 & \(20 \cdot 14\) & 12.00 & \(161 \cdot 7\) & 24.80 & 17.78 & 4.796 & \(43 \cdot 50\) & \(5 \cdot 33\) & 17.88 & \(27 \cdot 17\) & 20.95 \\
\hline MAY & \(94 \cdot 11\) & 119.4 & \(20 \cdot 39\) & 12.08 & 163.9 & 25.09 & \(18 \cdot 14\) & \(4 \cdot 855\) & 44.66 & \(5 \cdot 13\) & 17.95 & \(27 \cdot 14\) & \(20 \cdot 73\) \\
\hline JUNE & 102:11 & \(127 \cdot 0\) & \(20 \cdot 41\) & \(12 \cdot 11\) & 164.0 & \(25 \cdot 04\) & \(18 \cdot 16\) & 4.861 & \(45 \cdot 13\) & \(5 \cdot 41\) & 18.05 & \(27 \cdot 81\) & 20.16 \\
\hline JULY & 103.48 & \(132 \cdot 7\) & \(20 \cdot 42\) & \(12 \cdot 12\) & 164.0 & 25.03 & 18.09 & 4.860 & \(45 \cdot 33\) & \(5 \cdot 62\) & \(18 \cdot 13\) & 28.22 & \(20 \cdot 30\) \\
\hline AUG. & 103.54 & \(132 \cdot 7\) & \(20 \cdot 40\) & 12.06 & 163.8 & 25.03 & 18.08 & \(4 \cdot 857\) & 45.29 & 6.03 & \(18 \cdot 14\) & 28.44 & \(20 \cdot 27\) \\
\hline SEPT & 102.86 & 119.2 & \(20 \cdot 36\) & 12.05 & \(163 \cdot 7\) & \(25 \cdot 10\) & 18.06 & 4.847 & \(45 \cdot 43\) & 6.71 & 18.19 & 29.38 & 20.21 \\
\hline OCT. & \(109 \cdot 16\) & 121.4 & \(20 \cdot 34\) & 12.04 & 163.4 & \(25 \cdot 12\) & 18.07 & 4.843 & 46.31 & \(7 \cdot 44\) & 18.19 & 29.47 & 20.32 \\
\hline NOV. & \(122 \cdot 2\) & \(121 \cdot 1\) & \(20 \cdot 35\) & 12.05 & 163.5 & \(25 \cdot 14\) & \(18 \cdot 11\) & 4.846 & 46.78 & 7.28 & 18.19 & 28.70 & 20.97 \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { DEC. } \\
& 1926
\end{aligned}
\] & 129.6 & \(120 \cdot 3\) & \(20 \cdot 36\) & 12.07 & 163.7 & \(25 \cdot 13\) & 18.10 & \(4 \cdot 850\) & 46.62 & 7.05 & 18.20 & 28.69 & \(21.40+\) \\
\hline JAN. & \(128 \cdot 7\) & \(120 \cdot 3\) & \(20 \cdot 40\) & 12.09 & 163.9 & 25.05 & \(18 \cdot 13\) & \(4 \cdot 858\) & 46.54 & \(7 \cdot 36\) & 18.20 & 28.75 & 21.80 \\
\hline FEB. & \(132 \cdot 4\) & \(120 \cdot 8\) & 20.43 & \(12 \cdot 14\) & 164.2 & 25.25 & \(18 \cdot 16\) & \(4 \cdot 864\) & 46.03 & \(7 \cdot 32\) & 18.19 & 28.63 & 22.42 \\
\hline MAR. & \(135 \cdot 8\) & \(120 \cdot 0\) & 20.41 & \(12 \cdot 13\) & 164.0 & 25.25 & \(18 \cdot 12\) & \(4 \cdot 861\) & 44.64 & \(7 \cdot 16\) & 18.08 & 27.85 & 22.41 \\
\hline APRIL & \(143 \cdot 4\) & \(120 \cdot 9\) & 20.42 & 12.12 & \(164 \cdot 1\) & \(25 \cdot 19\) & \(18 \cdot 15\) & 4.862 & 44.84 & 6.94 & 17.88 & 26.94 & 23.04 \\
\hline MAY & \(154 \cdot 3\) & 126.2 & 20.42 & 12.09 & \(164 \cdot 1\) & \(25 \cdot 12\) & \(18 \cdot 16\) & \(4 \cdot 862\) & \(45 \cdot 10\) & \(7 \cdot 31\) & 17.93 & 27.35 & 23.20 \\
\hline JUNE & \(165 \cdot 0\) & \(132 \cdot 4\) & \(20 \cdot 44\) & \(12 \cdot 11\) & 164.2 & \(25 \cdot 13\) & \(18 \cdot 15\) & 4.866 & 45.27 & \(7 \cdot 78\) & 17.91 & \(27 \cdot 42\) & \(23 \cdot 14\) \\
\hline JULY & \(197 \cdot 7\) & 145.0 & 20.43 & 12.10 & \(164 \cdot 2\) & \(25 \cdot 12\) & 18.15 & 4.864 & 45.48 & 7.68 & 17.93 & 27.06 & \(23 \cdot 30\) \\
\hline AUG. & \(171 \cdot 4\) & 147.5 & \(20 \cdot 40\) & \(12 \cdot 11\) & \(164 \cdot 0\) & \(25 \cdot 14\) & \(18 \cdot 15\) & \(4 \cdot 858\) & \(45 \cdot 42\) & 7.59 & 17.96 & \(26: 45\) & \(23 \cdot 63\) \\
\hline SEPT & 169.9 & \(132 \cdot 5\) & \(20 \cdot 38\) & \(12 \cdot 112\) & \(163 \cdot 8\) & \(25 \cdot 120\) & \(18 \cdot 15\) & 4.855 & 45.62 & 7.51 & 17.98 & 26.05 & 23.93 \\
\hline OCT. & \(165 \cdot 2\) & 118.3 & \(20 \cdot 379\) & 12.124 & \(163 \cdot 7\) & \(25 \cdot 120\) & \(18 \cdot 147\) & 4.850 & \(45 \cdot 90\) & 6.92 & 17.89 & 23.83 & 24.04 \\
\hline NOV. & 141.8 & \(115 \cdot 1\) & 20.415 & \(12 \cdot 125\) & \(163 \cdot 7\) & \(25 \cdot 141\) & \(18 \cdot 170\) & 4.849 & \(45 \cdot 74\) & 6.40 & 17.84 & 23.56 & \(24 \cdot 30\) \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { DEC. } \\
& 1927 .
\end{aligned}
\] & 122.9 & 109.4 & \(20 \cdot 387\) & 12.130 & \(163 \cdot 8\) & \(25 \cdot 106\) & \(18 \cdot 155\) & 4.851 & \(46 \cdot 16\) & \(5 \cdot 87\) & 17.85 & 23.46 & 24.23 \\
\hline JAN. . & 122.57 & \(111 \cdot 6\) & 20.454 & 12.135 & \(163 \cdot 8\) & 25-176 & \(18 \cdot 171\) & \(4 \cdot 853\) & 46.40 & \(5 \cdot 80\) & 18.03 & \(24 \cdot 17\) & 24-15 \\
\hline FEB. & 123.63 & \(112 \cdot 3\) & 20.466 & \(12 \cdot 123\) & \(163 \cdot 7\) & \(25 \cdot 220\) & \(18 \cdot 174\) & \(4 \cdot 850\) & 46.93 & \(5 \cdot 87\) & 17.97 & 24.79 & 24.20 \\
\hline MAR. & 124.01 & \(107 \cdot 7\) & 20.468 & 12.130 & \(163 \cdot 9\) & \(25 \cdot 235\) & 18.144 & 4.854 & 47.51 & \(5 \cdot 87\) & 17.96 & 24.01 & 24.31 \\
\hline APRIL & 123.98 & 97.05 & 20.90 & 12.140 & 164.0 & 25.251 & 18.135 & \(4 \cdot 857\) & 47.55 & \(5 \cdot 83\) & \(17 \cdot 88\) & 24.50 & 23.90 \\
\hline MAY & 123.97 & 89.96 & \(2(11\) & 12.136 & \(163 \cdot 9\) & 25.253 & 18.157 & 4.857 & 47.56 & \(5 \cdot 80\) & 17.93 & 24.32 & 23.26 \\
\hline JUNE & \(123 \cdot 97\) & 86.94 & 20,34 & 12.124 & \(163 \cdot 9\) & \(25 \cdot 244\) & 18.128 & 4.856 & 47.69 & \(5 \cdot 84\) & 17.91 & 24-21 & 23.09 \\
\hline JULY & 124.00 & 89.04 & 20.450 & \(12 \cdot 119\) & 163.9 & 25.220 & 18.128 & 4.8552 & 47.76 & \(5 \cdot 83\) & 17.87 & 24-15 & 23.31 \\
\hline AUG. & 124.01 & 89.32 & \(20 \cdot 431\) & 12.129 & 164.0 & 25.212 & \(18 \cdot 116\) & 4.8606 & \(47 \cdot 85\) & \(5 \cdot 87\) & 17.87 & 23.68 & \(23 \cdot 37\) \\
\hline Week ending
Sept. 3 ... & 124.00 & 89.54 & 20.431 & 12.132 & \(164 \cdot 0\) & \(25 \cdot 212\) & \(18 \cdot 105\) & \(4 \cdot 8612\) & 47.91 & \(5 \cdot 86\) & 17.91 & 23.66 & \(23 \cdot 35\) \\
\hline ,, 10 & 124.00 & 89.45 & 20.437 & \(12 \cdot 131\) & \(164 \cdot 0\) & 25.209 & \(18 \cdot 101\) & 4.8611 & 47.97 & \(5 \cdot 86\) & 17.96 & 23.77 & 23.29 \\
\hline ", 17 & 124.00 & 89.36 & 20.438 & \(12 \cdot 135\) & 164.0 & \(25 \cdot 214\) & 18.089 & 4.8623 & 47.97 & 5.86 & \(17 \cdot 98\) & 23.82 & 23.17 \\
\hline ,, 24 & 124.00 & \(89 \cdot 27\) & 20.424 & 12.138 & \(164 \cdot 1\) & 25.232 & 18.089 & 4.8667 & 47.92 & \(5 \cdot 88\) & 17.97 & 23.93 & 22.97 \\
\hline Oct. 1 & 124.00 & 89•17 & 20.431 & \(12 \cdot 137\) & \(164 \cdot 1\) & 25.238 & 18.092 & \(4 \cdot 8664\) & 47.94 & \(5 \cdot 89\) & \(17 \cdot 97\) & 23.91 & 22.98 \\
\hline ,, 8 & 124.00 & 89.06 & 20.419 & \(12 \cdot 138\) & 164.2 & 25.243 & 18.084 & 4.8680 & 47.90 & 5.90 & 17.97 & 23.89 & 22.99 \\
\hline ,, 15 & 124.02 & \(89 \cdot 16\) & 20.416 & \(12 \cdot 128\) & \(164 \cdot 3\) & 25-253 & 18.087 & \(4 \cdot 8709\) & 47.92 & \(5 \cdot 90\) & 17.97 & 23.91 & 22.98 \\
\hline ,122 & 124:06 & 89.12 & \(20 \cdot 395\) & \(12 \cdot 107\) & \(164 \cdot 3\) & \(25 \cdot 251\) & 18.080 & \(4 \cdot 8710\) & \(47 \cdot 90\) & 5.92 & \(17 \cdot 98\) & 24.01 & 22.94 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Printed by
ST. CLEMENTS PRESS, LTD., Portugal Street,

Kixgsway,
W.C. 2.


\title{
LONDON \& CAMBRIDGE ECONOMIC SERVICE
}

ISSUED IN CO-OPERATION WITH THE HARVARD UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC RESEARCH

\title{
SUPPLEMENT TO MONTHLY BULLETIN SPECIAL QUARTERLY ISSUE \\ VOL. V. \\ No. X. \\ NOV. 7th, 1927
}

Strictly Private.
Copyright.
Not for Publication.
PUBLISHED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF LONDON \& CAMBRIDGE ECONOMIC SERVICE, CARE OF THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AT HOUGHTON ST., ALDWYCH, LONDON, W.C. 2

\section*{EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.}

Sir W. H. Beveridge, K.C.B. (Chairman) - London School of Economics.
Professor A. L. Bowley, Sc.D., F.B.A. - . London School of Economics.
Mi. J. M. Keynes, C.B. . . ....... Economics Department of University of Cambridge.

Mr. D. H. Robertson . . . . . . . Economics Department of University of Cambridge.

Mr. C. Tennyson, C.M.G.
Federation of British Industries.
Sir Charles Addis, K.C.M.G. (Hon. Treasurer)

\section*{EDITORIAL COMMITTEE FOR 1927.}

Sir W. H. Beveridge, K.C.B.
Professor A. L. Bowley (Editor) . . . . . . London School of Economics.
Mr. J. M. Keynes, C.B. . . . . . . Economics Department of University of Cambridge.
Mr. F. Lavington . ........... Economics Department of University of Cambridge.
Mr. H. Dalton
London School of Economics.
Mr. T. Gregory . . . . . ...... London School of Economics.
Sir Charles Addis, K.C.M.G.
G. L. Sehwartz (Secretary).

\section*{Annual Subscription for the Full Service, \(£ 6\).}

For particulars, apply to the Secretary, London 8 Cambridge Economic Service, Houghton Street, Aldwych, W.C.2. Te'ephowe: Holbarn 5671-5673.

\section*{TABLE OF CONTENTS.}


\section*{UNITED KINGDOM.}

Additional Figures published since October 22nd, 1927.


\section*{FRANCE.}

\section*{Information communicated by M. LUCIEN MARCH, Directeur Honoraire de la Statistique Générale de la France.}

October 25th, 1927.

THE third quarter is always quieter than the first and second. But last year, after the period of fictitious prosperity ending in July, August and September witnessed fairly considerable activity in the money market. This year things are again nearly normal, but the outlook is very uncertain.

State finances have improved since last year. The new taxes and increases on old taxes in force since August, 1926, have ensured budgetary equilibrium and considerably exceeded the estimates. A large part of the surplus has been appropriated for the raising of salaries and pensions to correspond more nearly with the fall in value of the franc. It is hoped

France]
total receipts will not decline, for revenue from the new taxes should improve and compensate for any reduction in industrial and commercial activity. Receipts in September, 1927, were below those in 1926, largely owing to the transference of certain important items-tobacco tax, succession duty, etc.- to the sinking fund from October Ist, 1926. Therefore, comparison of the monthly figures will only be really significant as from October, although the new scales came in force in August. But the collection of direct taxes on income and property has been expedited ; so it would not be surprising to find the total under this head smaller in the fourth quarter of the year. Certain indirect taxes-stock exchange, turnover, consumption-appear to give a smaller return this year, the effect of business stagnation and perhaps of the exaggerated increase in some taxes.

Since the end of 1926 the sinking fund, entrusted with the control of the floating debt in the form of fixed term bonds, has succeeded in gradually eliminating short term bonds, and extending to two years at least the period of any new issues. Three consolidated loans have been issued, in December, 1926, and April and July, 1927, and more than I2,000 Mn. francs of maturing bonds have been cancelled, but new issues for two years or longer required as floating capital for the Sinking Fund have again increased the stock. From October Ist, 1926, to August 31st, 1927, the circulation of bonds had fallen by about \(40,000 \mathrm{Mn}\). The reserves held to meet redemption demands are on deposit mainly at the Bank of France, where they swell the item private current deposits. Since the new long dated loans carry much higher interest than the short term, the debt charge is not reduced but rather increased. At present, charges on all state loans ( 13,500 Mn. per annum) exceed one fourth of total state expenditure. There may be added \(7,500 \mathrm{Mn}\). for pensions and 9,500 Mn . for the Sinking Fund. The considerable sums thus devoted annually to debt
redemption constitute a heavy burden; it it can be sustained, a better future may be anticipated when the outlay necessary for two or three years longer for restoration of devasted areas ceases.

Apart from transactions arising from public loans, the purchase of appreciated currencies has caused movements of funds which have facilitated repayment of part of the state debt to the Bank of France. The francs acquired by sellers of such currencies have remained in part with the banks, who, to obtain even low rates of interest (now under \(1 \frac{1}{2}\) per cent.) on liquid capital, deposited on current account at the Treasury. The current accounts, which reached II,000 Mn. francs, fell to \(6,000 \mathrm{Mn}\). in September. The state debt to the Bank has been reduced, thanks to these funds and to other resources, by \(12,000 \mathrm{Mn}\). since last year.

The total effect of all these operations is that (I) public indebtedness has not been reduced; it has even slightly increased through the conversion of short to long term loans and also on account of increased deposits with national savings banks and with the postal cheque service. (2) obligations to private banks are substituted to some extent for obligations to the Bank of France ; (3) the volume of state bonds in circulation has fallen; those repayable in less than two years should certainly have disappeared in a few months, which reduces repayment demand risks; (4) budgetary returns are quite sufficient to ensure equilibrium ; (5) reserves in the form of foreign currency (amounting to nearly a milliard dollars) are ample to resist any speculative attacks on the franc.

The state financial situation, so critical in July, 1926, may be regarded as completely restored at the present time. But the restoration has involved the formation of large liquid assets-e.g.: the sinking fund reserves at the Bank of France and other banks. This explains the very small reduction in the note issue since last year.


Floating capital is now deprived of remunerative employment, and interest on short term money is negligible. The low level on treasury deposits has been mentioned; contango rate has never been so low as in August and early September, the open market rate is much reduced and the supply of bills has declined, so that the portfolio of the Bank of France is remarkabiy small-evaluated in gold francs it is much less than before the war.

The advantages of such a credit situation to industry and commerce only feebly compensate for the disadvantage resulting from increased taxes and the fall in wholesale prices, for internal consumption is restricted. In the first half of the year many firms had to curtail production, thus causing partial or fulltime unemployment. Now the number wholly unemployed is insignificant, industrial activity becoming normal and efforts to sustain a steady flow of exports appearing to meet with success. But
internal trade is rather slack. The money market is very hesitant, partly regarding the outcome of next year's elections, partly through uncertainties abroad. Indeed, the position in the coming quarter largely depends on the situation in other countries where trade is somewhat affected by the slight rise in prices.

There was very little animation in the stock market, as usual in the third quarter. The amount of business was much less (30 per cent. in September) than last year, when it was of an exceptional character. It is uncertain whether the normal October increase will equal that in 1926. Paris bank clearings, which chiefly reflect financial settlements, were nearly 50 per cent. less than last year. Bank of France current accounts (Paris), another index of bourse activity, showed a smaller total of debits and credits this third quarter than last, in spite of the inclusion of sinking fund operations,


FINANCE.
Value of Stocks and Shares. Clearing House Returns.

Index numbers for end of month till February, 1923, subsequently for 15 th of month
Exchanges.-
Bank of France. -
PRICES.
Wholesale. Total clearings during the month at the Bankers' Clearing House of Paris.
Monthly average of daily rates in Paris. (In 1919, mean of monthly maximum and minimum. Middle of month (last Friday until 1923) except Debits and Credits, which are based upon daily averages.

Retail. -
'TRADE, OUTPUT TRANSPORT \& EMance
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{imports} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{xpor} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[b]{3}{*}{}} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{output} & \multicolumn{3}{|r|}{shipping.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Rallways} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{ЕмP'т.} \\
\hline & \multicolumn{4}{|r|}{Values at 199} & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{micial Prices.} & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline & 융 & & \[
\stackrel{2}{1}
\] & & & &  &  & & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Conl } \\
& \text { execl. }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { pig } \\
\text { Iron. }
\end{gathered}
\] & & & &  &  &  & & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { and } \\
\text { cor } \\
\text { word. }
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline & 541 & 105 & 333 & & & & 135 & 274 & 2:89 & | 1.24 & 3346 & 540 & 374 & \(2 \cdot 24\) & & & 34 & & & \\
\hline & 1780 & 396 & 897 & 407 & 1225 & 175 & 45 & 1217 & 3 & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline \({ }^{\text {and }}\) Se, & 168 & 435 & 816 & 440 & & \[
\begin{gathered}
159 \\
127 \\
187
\end{gathered}
\] & \({ }_{4}^{475}\) & 1143 & \(2 \cdot 32\) & & 2241 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 28797 \\
& 255 \\
& 255
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 249 \\
& 230 \\
& 230
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1.09 \\
& \begin{array}{l}
1.48 \\
2
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1.75 \\
& 1.97 \\
& 1.92
\end{aligned}
\] & & & cister & 39
105
105 &  \\
\hline & & & & & & & & & & & & 284 & & 2.68 & 1.97 & & 118 & \({ }_{43}{ }^{37} 1\) & \({ }_{1}^{105}\) &  \\
\hline 1 Lst & 1756
1802 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 400 \\
& 415
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1010 \\
& 1020
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 346 \\
& 306 \\
& 306
\end{aligned}
\] & \({ }_{1989}^{1995}\) & \begin{tabular}{l}
136 \\
134 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
454 \\
\(477+\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & \({ }_{1500}^{1200}\) & 3.199 & (1.55 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 2575 \\
& 2485
\end{aligned}
\] & \begin{tabular}{l}
340 \\
44 \\
\hline 1
\end{tabular} & 349 & 2:48 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1: 80 \\
& 2: 30
\end{aligned}
\] & & 108 & \({ }_{4}^{41} \cdot 7\) & \({ }_{207}^{125}\) & 7113 \\
\hline & \({ }_{\text {2460 }}^{1950}\) & 487
572 & \({ }_{1128}^{128}\) & \({ }_{364}^{334}\) & 214 & \({ }_{213}^{144}\) & \({ }_{739}^{420}\) &  & + 4.29 & \(2 \cdot 16\) & \({ }^{2579}\) & 446
510 & 418 & & 2.43 & & 128 & 44.5 & 251 & 1160 \\
\hline sts & & & 1442 & & 2166 & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & 135 \\
\hline & & 583 & \({ }_{1}^{1631}\) & & & & 651 & & \({ }_{4}^{4.54}\) & \({ }^{207}\) & 2804 & \({ }_{391}^{369}\) & 338
390 & 2.98 & \({ }_{2}^{2.71}\) & & 118 & \({ }_{49}^{49} 7\) & \({ }_{218}^{298}\) & 126 \\
\hline & 335 & \({ }_{7} 78\) & \({ }_{2295}^{1295}\) & 399 & \({ }_{2956}^{246}\) & \({ }_{317}^{250}\) & \({ }_{932}^{715}\) & 1708 & \({ }_{4}^{4 \cdot 91}\) & \({ }_{2}^{2008}\) & 3440 & \({ }_{5}^{468}\) & 498 & . 9 & 2.75 \({ }^{2}\) & & \({ }^{136} 1\) & 49.3
530 & 232 &  \\
\hline & 3408 & \({ }^{646}\) & 2341 & \({ }_{425}\) & 3658 & 367 & \({ }^{1008}\) & \({ }_{1282}^{1282}\) & \({ }^{4} 38\) & 2.19 & 3646 & 5 & & & & & & & & \\
\hline &  & 810 & 2056 & & & 238 280 & 70 & \({ }^{22075}\) & \({ }_{4.87}^{5.00}\) & \(2: 51\) & & ¢ 649 & \begin{tabular}{l}
573 \\
582 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 68 & 2:86 \({ }^{2}\) & & \({ }_{165}^{156}\) & \begin{tabular}{c}
\(51 \cdot 7\) \\
\(52 \cdot 2\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & & \({ }_{2}^{193}\) \\
\hline & 345 & \({ }_{7}^{804}\) & \({ }_{2210}^{2180}\) & 414 & & \({ }_{383}^{35}\) & 777 & & \({ }_{4}^{4.66}\) & \({ }^{2: 68}\) & 4017 & 660 & \({ }_{6}^{60}\) & 95 & & & 164 & & & \\
\hline \({ }_{\text {D }}^{\text {DEC }}\) & 4118 & 759 & 2811 & 548 & & 426 & 1102 & 2514 & 4.73 & 2.51 & 3770 & \({ }_{665} 6\) & \({ }_{605}^{35}\) & -41 & \({ }_{2}^{2} 52\) & \(\}^{9.62}\) & 154 & 559 & 232 & 146 \\
\hline & \({ }_{3}^{3173}\) & \({ }_{641}^{541}\) & \({ }^{22367}\) & 395
446 & \({ }_{\text {3593 }}^{\text {353 }}\) & 282 & \({ }^{930} 10\) & \({ }_{2237}^{2311}\) & 3.52 & 33 & \({ }_{3731}^{4084}\) & 699 & \({ }_{569}^{608}\) & 24 & \({ }^{2} 2.59\) & & 153 & 3 & 200 & 111 \\
\hline . & \begin{tabular}{|}
330 \\
305 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & \({ }_{605}^{605}\) & & & & 287 & \({ }_{1964}^{1084}\) & \({ }_{2215}^{2215}\) & 3 & \(2: 30\) & \({ }^{4051}\) & 689 & 587 & -44 &  & & cict & 55:1 & 181 & \({ }^{113}\) \\
\hline MAY & \({ }_{299}^{299}\) & \({ }_{6} 561\) & 1977 & 431 & 3650
3506
3 & \({ }_{255}^{259}\) & \({ }_{953}^{956}\) & \({ }_{2}^{2445}\) & 3 3.82 & 2.43 & 3754 & 886 &  & & & & \({ }_{159}^{166}\) & 51.5 & 212 & \({ }_{138}^{138}\) \\
\hline JuLy & & 659 & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline SEP & \({ }^{3297} 4\) & \({ }_{1739}^{74318}\) & 2444 & & & & & \({ }_{223}^{213}\) & 4.65 & & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 124 \\
& 113 \\
& 17
\end{aligned}
\] & & -16 & & 98 & 178 & & \({ }_{\text {298 }}^{228}\) & \({ }_{1}^{163}\) \\
\hline & \({ }_{4}^{4476}\) & coter 90 & & 498 & & \({ }^{3186}\) & & & \({ }_{4}^{465}\) & & & 37 & & \({ }^{3} 411\) & & & \(\xrightarrow{182} 1\) & & 336 & \({ }^{222} 196\) \\
\hline DE & \({ }_{5446}^{4574}\) & \({ }_{898}^{801}\) & \({ }_{3}^{393}\) & 560 & 462 & \({ }_{4}^{37}\) & 130 & \({ }_{2816}^{2612}\) & \({ }^{3.06}\) & \({ }_{2}^{2} 2.5\) & \({ }^{3999}\) & \({ }_{748}^{740}\) & \({ }_{659}^{647}\) & 3:60 & 2 & \({ }^{9 \cdot 3}\) & 178
188 & \({ }_{55}^{57.7}\) & 229 & \({ }_{1}^{139}\) \\
\hline \({ }_{\text {JA }}^{\text {J }}\) & \({ }^{4483}\) & \({ }_{921}^{794}\) & \({ }_{3}^{3206}\) & \({ }_{648}^{483}\) & & 341
34 & 1099 & 2428 & 3.63 & & 416 & \({ }^{63}\) & & 34 & & & 18 & & & \\
\hline & \({ }_{505}^{524}\) & \({ }_{9} 917\) & & & & & & \({ }_{\text {2754 }}^{2755}\) & \({ }^{4} 1.95\) & & & & & & 2.43 & 8.4 & \({ }_{197}^{194}\) & \begin{tabular}{c}
57 \\
58.6 \\
\hline 8
\end{tabular} & \({ }^{241}\) & \\
\hline JUN & \({ }_{5181}\) & 880
808
003 &  & \({ }_{6}^{690}\) & \({ }_{4}^{4564}\) & \({ }^{362}\) & \({ }^{11935}\) & \({ }^{2872}\) & 3:61 & \({ }^{2.59}\) & \({ }^{41166}\) & 783 & 667 & 3.76 & 3.19 & & 1299 & 53.7 & \({ }^{299}\) & 183 \\
\hline JUN & 5181 & 903 & & 686 & 4672 & 391 & 1305 & 2976 & 3:89 & 2.75 & 434 & 778 & 694 & 3.73 & \({ }^{3} 36\) & & 221 & 55.8 & 327 & 201 \\
\hline JUU & 50 & \({ }_{1295}^{965}\) & \({ }_{36515}^{3315}\) & \({ }_{686}^{688}\) & & \({ }_{888}^{459}\) & & 3263 & 3.61 & & & & & & & & 235 & & 377 & \\
\hline \({ }_{\text {Ste }}\) &  & \[
\begin{gathered}
1240 \\
\hline 981 \\
951
\end{gathered}
\] & & 563 & & & & & 3.49 & 69 & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 85 \\
& \hline 186 \\
& \hline 166
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
104 \\
\hline 0.06 \\
1024
\end{array}
\] & . 74 & & & \({ }^{269}\) & 58.7 & 永32 & \\
\hline NEOV & \({ }_{51294}^{495}\) & \({ }_{11091}^{1098}\) & \({ }^{3524}\) & \({ }_{540}^{579}\) & \({ }_{5}^{5239}\) & \({ }^{486}\) & \({ }_{1465}^{1476}\) & 3560 & \({ }^{3} 544\) & \({ }^{2} 267\) & & (190 & \({ }_{714}^{741}\) & 71 & \({ }^{3} 1.13\) & 10.1 & \({ }_{2}^{208}\) & 52. & & \\
\hline & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & 252 & & & \\
\hline & 4797
47414
474 & \({ }_{1}^{13264}\) & \({ }_{2061}^{2061}\) & 348 & 4709 & \({ }_{364}^{4} 4\) & \({ }_{1592}^{139}\) & & 4.06 & & & & 673 & & & \({ }_{9 \cdot 4}\) & 198 & \({ }_{55}^{48 \cdot 6}\) & \({ }_{24}^{63}\) & \\
\hline & \({ }_{4}^{4459}\) & \({ }_{1215}^{1275}\) & & 480
5
5 & \({ }^{\text {4259 }}\) & & & & \({ }_{4}^{4} 4.36\) & 2:83 & & 774 & & & & & 231 & & \({ }_{33}^{25}\) & 14
17
17 \\
\hline MUY & \({ }_{4558}^{489}\) & \({ }_{1128}^{1318}\) & \({ }_{2200}^{3129}\) & \({ }_{526}^{54}\) & 441 & 381
492 & 1315 & & \({ }_{4}^{4} \cdot 61\) & & & \({ }_{7}^{794}\) & \({ }_{672} 712\) & 4.47 & \% 3.77 & 10 & \({ }_{227}^{227}\) & \({ }_{52}^{51 \cdot}\) & 44
66 & \({ }^{24} \begin{aligned} & 24 \\ & 36\end{aligned}\) \\
\hline Ju & \({ }^{4058}\) & \({ }_{1124}^{1124}\) & \({ }_{2}^{2470}\) & \({ }_{443}^{47}\) & \({ }_{4}^{4989}\) & \({ }_{4}^{456}\) & 1370 & \({ }_{2752}^{2673}\) & \({ }^{3} 66\) & 3.30 & 419 & & 677 & 4.39 & 3:80 & & 237 & & \({ }_{8}^{76}\) & \({ }^{42}\) \\
\hline SEPT & 3571 & 1050 & \({ }_{2081}^{2081}\) & 440 & \({ }_{4545}^{4288}\) & \({ }_{409}^{354}\) & \({ }_{1376}^{1172}\) & \({ }_{280}^{2762}\) & \({ }_{3}^{4} \cdot 62\) & 3.34 & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 773 \\
& 761
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 694 \\
& 693
\end{aligned}
\] & & & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 238 \\
& 252 \\
& 258
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
49 \cdot 1 \\
52 \cdot 8
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
83 \\
103
\end{gathered}
\] & \begin{tabular}{l} 
51 \\
70 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
* From January, 1922, Import figures are based upon declared values. Export figures are based upon 1919 official prices until May, 1922, then 1921 official prices. Since July, 1922, an estimate has been made in all cases allowing for increased prices.

\section*{TRANSPORT}

Shipping.-Tonnage of ships of all nationalities entered and cleared (with cargoes) during the month

\section*{France」}
though the total balance was much greater.

Fixed interest shares rose from \(12-15\) per cent. from one year to the other, while variables showed less movement and fluctuated narrowly in September and October. But there were more significant changes in the individual groups. Deposit banks rose 20 per cent., commercial banks i5 per cent., land banks 40 per cent., while metal shares rose only 9 per cent. On account of slight exchange fluctuations and movements in foreign money markets, international shares have been more in demand than French, of late.

The following table shows how some items in the Bank of France accounts have changed greatly, while others are unchanged.
\begin{tabular}{l|c|c|c|c|c|c}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{c|}{ MD. francs. } & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Advances \\
on \\
ondity.
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Advances \\
to \\
State.
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Misc. \\
Assets.
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Note \\
Circu- \\
lation.
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Current \\
a/c \\
balances.
\end{tabular} \\
\hline Oct. 14, 1926 & \(\ldots\) & 5.2 & 36.5 & 5.5 & 55.4 & 2.9 \\
Jan. 13, 1927 & \(\ldots\) & 2.1 & 34.7 & 6.1 & 53.5 & 5.6 \\
Apr. 17, 1927 & \(\ldots\) & 1.9 & 28.3 & 12.1 & 53.3 & 3.9 \\
July 15, 1927 & \(\ldots\) & 1.7 & 26.8 & 26.6 & 53.5 & 12.5 \\
Oct. 20, 1927 & \(\ldots\) & 1.7 & 25.1 & 24.2 & 55.0 & 10.6 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The metallic reserves are of course almost constant ; but including holdings abroad, available or otherwise, and purchases of precious metals, the total rose in a year from 6 to 6.3 milliard gold francs. Advances to the State fell II milliards. "Miscellaneous Assets" covers foreign currency acquisitions, and the difference between the figures for September, 1926, and October, 1927, gives some idea of their magnitude-over 20 milliard paper francs or more than \(\$ 800,000\), with little change in the past quarter. It is large enough to prevent any downward movement in the franc which might occur in the ordinary run of events. Current deposits rose from 3 to over 12 milliards in the year ending July, owing to sinking fund operations, and therefore ceased to be an index of private business activity.

The portfolio of bills discounted has greatly diminished, one reason being easy money and abundance of liquid capital,
which enable industry and trade to avoid discounting paper at the bank. This also explains the reduction in advances, although the rate has been reduced and the maximum lent on various securities raised.

New capital issues have been greater than last year ; but they are usually small in the third quarter. They are mostly additions to capital of existing companies.

The exchanges have been nearly stationary since the beginning of the year, the very slight variations being controlled by the Bank of France, which buys or sells currency according to their direction. The fall in the dollar since 1926 is 25 per cent. (between July and October, I926, i6 per cent.).

In many circles it had been feared that the rise in the franc would impede external trade which had benefited from the premium on the exchange, and all the more as the considerable increase in taxation weighs heavily upon industry and commerce. But doubtless restricted internal consumption stimulated industrialists to make new efforts on foreign markets, for the pessimistic anticipations were belied by the facts. The weight of both imports and exports was greater in 1927 than 1926. Raw material imports have increased, coal imports being greater this year. Exports of raw materials increased to a greater extent, and there was also a considerable increase in exported manufactures.

WEIGHT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS. Mn. Tomes.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 9 Months & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\[
1926 \begin{gathered}
\text { Imports. } \\
1927
\end{gathered}
\]} & \% ch'nge & 1926 & Exports
1927 & \%ch'nge \\
\hline Food Materials M'f'tures & \[
\begin{array}{r}
3580 \\
29884 \\
1063
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
5063 \\
31587 \\
896
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& +42 \\
& +5 \\
& +16
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
1075 \\
19747 \\
3500
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
943 \\
23066 \\
4025
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& +12 \\
& +17 \\
& +15
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Total. & 34527 & 37546 & \(+9\) & 24322 & 28034 & +15 \\
\hline 3 rd Qtr. & & & & & & \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Food \\
Materials \\
M'f'tures
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{array}{r}
1152 \\
9656 \\
317
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
1590 \\
9619 \\
281
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& +38 \\
& -11
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
353 \\
6744 \\
1280
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
345 \\
7888 \\
1469
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& -2 \\
& +17 \\
& +15
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Total... & 11125 & 11490 & \(+3\) & 8377 & 9703 & +16 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

In the third quarter imports of raw materials, and still more their excess

\section*{[France}
over exports, diminished, but exports of manufactures rose more than previously.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline FALUE & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{A. IMPORTS} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{B. EXPORTS} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{B. -A .} \\
\hline Mn. fr. & 1926 & 1927 & 1926 & 1927 & 1926 & 1927 \\
\hline 1st Quarter & 14.8 & \(13 \cdot 3\) & \(13 \cdot 3\) & 14.0 & \(-1 \cdot 6\) & \(+7\) \\
\hline 2nd ," & \(14 \cdot 6\) & 13.8 & 13.5 & 13.0 & \(-1.1\) & - 9 \\
\hline 3 rd , & 14.8 & 11.4 & 16.0 & \(15 \cdot 3\) & +12 & +1.9 \\
\hline 9 Months & \(44 \cdot 2\) & 38.5 & \(42 \cdot 8\) & \(40 \cdot 3\) & \(-1.5\) & \(+1.8\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Although values for 1927 and 1926 cannot be compared on account of price changes, estimates of imports and of exports for the same date may be compared as above.

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE. Mn. Franes.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{9 months} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{IMPORTS} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{EXPORTS} \\
\hline & 1926 & 1927 & 1926 & 1927 \\
\hline Great Britain ... ... & 4916 & 4589 & 7661 & 7525 \\
\hline Germany & 3426 & 3093 & 2739 & 4537 \\
\hline Holland & 1312 & 1429 & 1348 & 1319 \\
\hline Belgium, Luxemburg & 3280 & 2804 & 6929 & 5572 \\
\hline Switzerland ... ... & 775 & 592 & 2818 & 2412 \\
\hline Italy ... . & 1763 & 1083 & 2035 & 1505 \\
\hline Spain ... ... & 774 & 1090 & 1363 & 1253 \\
\hline United States ... & 5804 & 4868 & 2741 & 2661 \\
\hline  & 1320 & 760 & 431 & 401 \\
\hline Argentina O (her foreign countries & 1651 & 1889 & 893 & 861 \\
\hline Other foreign countries & 14221 & 11916 & 6339 & 6341 \\
\hline Total \(\ldots\)... \(\ldots\) & 39242 & 34114 & 35297 & 34387 \\
\hline Algeria, Colouies, Protectorates... & 5048 & 4415 & 6410 & 5897 \\
\hline Total & 44290 & 38529 & 41707 & 40284 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

In spite of the general fall in values due to price changes the value of goods sent to Great Britain and especially to Germany has increased. The excess of imports which reached 2.6 milliards in 1926 became an excess of exports of about I milliard in 1927. But there was an excess of imports in both years for foreign countries only; trade with the colonies and protectorates reversed the balance, sales from the Mother Country having been much greater than purchases in 1927.

Shipping is improving slowly, but the tonnage entered and cleared was much greater at the middle of this year than at the beginning, and much higher than during last year. Until September
the Cardiff-Havre freight rate was much lower than at the beginning of the year, but rose in October.

Internal trade has shown signs of falling off since the beginning of the year. One cause is the fall in wholesale prices, which, in spite of monetary stability, was more than 6 per cent. from March to September; the fall was accentuated in September after small changes in the previous three months. It was particularly great in the food index (I3.5 per cent. April to September), while the materials index remained very high until August and began to fall in September. The two chief groups included in the latter presented contrary movements-coal and metals (especially pig iron) fell since the beginning of the year, while textiles advanced until August and only began to fall in September.

Comparing prices as in the accompanying table, in the third quarters of 1927 and I926 there was a fall in all classes of goods-the total by nearly one-fourth, food rather less, and raw materials rather more-lead and copper showed the greatest reductions, and coal was stationary.

The indices of internal trade are in general unfavourable. The Bank of France portfolio is smaller than a year ago, though partly due to the abundance of liquid resources whereby discounting of paper is often avoided. The Bourse de Commerce has done less business than last year, and less than early in this year, although there was a slight recovery in September. The volume of provincial current account business at the Bank of France has declined since June, though it appeared to recover in September, but to a less degree than last year. The turnover tax produced less than last year, while its rate is higher; the monthly return fell during the third quarter. Postal cheques are nearly the same as in 1926, with even a slight increase in September. The daily loading of railway trucks is lower than last year. After
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} & \multirow{3}{*}{No. of items.} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{\multirow{2}{*}{1925}} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
1926 \\
\text { Quarters }
\end{gathered}
\]}} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{\multirow{2}{*}{1927}} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\% Change} \\
\hline & & & & & & & & & & & 3rd Qr. 1925 to & 3rd Qr. \\
\hline & & 3rd. & 4th. & 1st. & 2nd. & 3 rd . & 4th. & 1st. & 2nd. & 3 rd . & \(3 \mathrm{rd} \mathrm{Pr} .\),
1926. & 3 ra Qr.,
1927. \\
\hline \multicolumn{13}{|l|}{Food-} \\
\hline Vegetable Food Animal Food & \[
8
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 603 \\
& 584
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 622 \\
& 596
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
652
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 789 \\
& 643
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
944
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 842 \\
& 690
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 765 \\
& 696
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
802
\] & 723
636 & a
\(+\quad 57\)
\(+\quad 16\) & -23 \\
\hline Sugar, Coffee, Cocoa & 4 & 523 & 534 & 594 & 694 & 865 & 751 & 726 & 682
672 & 640 & \begin{tabular}{l} 
+ \(\quad 16\) \\
\(+\quad 65\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & \\
\hline Total Food ... & 20 & 579 & 594 & 632 & 712 & 821 & 763 & 730 & 728 & 672 & + 42 & -18 \\
\hline \multicolumn{13}{|l|}{} \\
\hline Pig Iron ... ... & 1 & 493 & 493 & 571 & 613 & 819 & 857 & 743 & 695 & 657 & +68 & -35
-20 \\
\hline Iron Bars ... & 1 & 417 & 440 & 494 & 545 & 652 & 618 & 492 & 459 & 431 & + & - 34 \\
\hline Copper & 1 & 412 & 494 & 528 & 605 & 720 & 527 & 455 & 441 & 452 & + 75 & -37 \\
\hline Lead & 1 & 1058 & 1233 & \[
1234
\] & 1267 & 1654 & 1138 & 962 & 880 & 805 & + 56 & - 51 \\
\hline Coal & & & & & & 661 & 730 & 729 & 661 & 661 & & 0 \\
\hline Textiles & 6 & 942 & 1068 & 1084 & 1150 & 1252 & 891 & 821 & 873 & 954 & & -24 \\
\hline Cotton & 1 & 932 & 918 & 950 & 1048 & 1239 & 693 & 679 & 750 & 952 & + 33 & - 23 \\
\hline Wool & 1 & 903 & 1048 & 1029 & 1205 & 1445 & 1170 & 1032 & 1048 & 1082 & + 60 & -25 \\
\hline Silk... & 1 & 724 & 841 & 890 & 958 & 1110 & 907 & 770 & 769 & 703 & + 53 & -37 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Hides, Skins, Tallow Oils} & 3 & 467 & 510 & 546 & 597 & 703 & & & & & & \\
\hline & 2 & 1123 & 1188 & 1119 & 1150 & 1330 & 978 & 865 & 864 & 873 & + 18 & - 34 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Alcohol
Petroleum} & 1 & 408 & 409 & 487 & 510 & 595 & 680 & 680 & 680 & 680 & + 46 & +14 \\
\hline & 1 & 518 & 549 & 646 & 810 & 954 & 930 & 760 & 798 & 770 & + 84 & -19 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Soda Compounds} & 2 & 432 & 480 & 533 & 615 & 700 & 635 & 609 & 609 & 552 & + 62 & - 21 \\
\hline & 1 & 1027 & 1213 & 1367 & 1380 & 1387 & 1440 & 1260 & 1160 & 1120 & + 35 & - 19 \\
\hline Wood... & 1 & 659 & 707 & 754 & 797 & 977 & 1001 & 912 & 840 & 808 & + 48 & -17 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Rubber
Total Materials} & 1 & 261 & 342 & 248 & 210 & 214 & 175 & 127 & 136 & 124 & \(\begin{array}{r}+\quad 18 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & -42 \\
\hline & 25 & 695 & 780 & 813 & 870 & 1003 & 820 & 730 & 726 & 738 & + 44 & -26 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Total Food and Materials} & 45 & 643 & 697 & 732 & 800 & 922 & 795 & 730 & 727 & 709 & \(+43\) & -23 \\
\hline & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
diminishing from April to July it rose slightly in August and September, but was still below the corresponding level last year. Railway receipts have diminished, when changed rates are allowed for, compared with last year. They tended to recover in September. As pointed out once before, the reduction in railway traffic, especially since the new rates have been in force, is partly due to the development of motor transport.

Coal output was nearly the same as last year; it declined slightly in the middle of the year, but recovered in August. That of iron ore was greater than last year and increased in August.

That of pig iron and steel is less than a year ago; it fell from May to July and slightly recovered in August. Furnaces in blast, which numbered I54 at the end of last year, fell to 145 on April ist, 143 on July ist, and only 142 on September ist.

Coal consumption seems stationary; that of petroleum, which had fallen during the first part of I 927 compared with last year, returned to nearly the same level in August. Cotton consumption is slackening; orders for delivery are falling off though the quantities used per spindle
are analogous to last year's, and seem to have increased recently. Industry presents nearly the same features. Generally speaking, full unemployment is now much reduced, and work is found fairly easily.

The retail index, which only varied a little in the first half of the year, fell considerably during the third quarter. From November, 1926, to September, I927, the Paris index fell 15 per cent.; for other places there was less reduction. The cost of living index, calculated by the special commission in Paris, rose until the fourth quarter of 1926, then fell. In the third quarter of 1927 it was 7 per cent. lower than at the end of 1926. Savings bank deposits are still increasing rapidly, but that is attributable to the widening of the circle of depositors taking advantage of the relatively high rates of interest on such deposits as compared with that now paid by the State and other banks on sight deposits.

Receipts from entertainments, etc., are higher this year than last ; they are always lower in July and August than at other seasons, but recover in September.

\section*{GERMANY.}

Information communicated by Dr. MORITZ ELSAS (Frankfurt), in consultation with Professor LOTZ (Munich) and Professor von SCHULZE-GAEVERNITZ (Freiburg).
\[
\text { REVIEW OF THIRD QUARTER OF } 1927 .
\]


SINCE the third quarter the economic situation has moved into the "boom" phase. Business activity has further increased; iron and steel production show record figures, and unemployment has again declined. Moreover, the reverse side of the boom phase-a great shortage of capital and weakness on the Boursecompletes the picture of high industrial activity. Just as the favourable redevelopment of activity was continually stimulated by foreign capital after foreign loans were again exempted from the capital yield tax, so will the continuance of the upward cycle be essentially determined by the willingness of foreign countries to grant further loans, since capital formation at home is far from sufficient to meet the requirements of trade and industry. This explains the great interest and preoccupation aroused by the current discussion on Germany's increasing foreign indebtedness. Whilst the advocates of the reception of urgently required capital argue that without foreign capital the present high level of activity would
hardly be possible, and that the cessation of these credits would inevitably lead to heavy unemployment, the opponents emphasize the future burden of interest payments and wish to restrict foreign credits to direct productive purposes. The arguments of the opponents have this weakness, that there is no simple criterion of productiveness. At all events, the rather violent discussion of the complex question of foreign loans has already created opposition abroad against an excessive foreign indebtednessof Germany and provoked arguments which generally confuse the problem of foreign credits with reparations.

Interest rates, especially on bank bills, tended during the third quarter to rise above the official rate. An increase of the latter in order to preserve contact with the market had been expected for some months, but for several reasons seems to have been avoided. One of the probable reasons was the expectation that in view of cheaper and falling money rates in foreign centres the phenomenon
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{STOCKS \& SHARES.} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{BANKING.} & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{} & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{WHOLESALE.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { RETAIL. } \\
& \text { Index Nos. of } \\
& \text { Prices of }
\end{aligned}
\]}} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { REAL } \\
& \mathrm{HAGES}
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Capital } \\
& \text { Issues by }
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Reichsbank.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Note Circulation.} & & & & & & \[
\frac{\omega}{0} \infty
\] & & Nos. of
\[
8 \text { of }
\] & & & \\
\hline & & \begin{tabular}{l}
 \\
Mks. \\
Mn.
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
 \\
Mks Mn.
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
 \\
Mks. \\
Mn
\end{tabular} & Mks. Mn. &  &  & & & & &  &  & \%ig &  & 60
E
E
0
0
0.0
0 &  &  \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Pre-War \\
Average
\end{tabular} & 100 & & & \(6 \cdot 1\) & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Aug., } \\
& 1914 \\
& 4.5
\end{aligned}
\] & & & \(4 \cdot 2\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { July, } \\
& 1914 \\
& 3.15
\end{aligned}
\] & 815 & 0.8 & & 1 & 1 & 1 & Jan.,
1914
1 & 1913 \\
\hline & & & & & \(F\) & for 1921 & \(-1923\) & figures s & ec carlie & \(r\) Sup & pleme & nts. & & & & & & \\
\hline 1924 & & & & 1533 & & 480 & & 1263 & \(4 \cdot 2\) & 135 & 29 & \(85 \cdot 7\) & & 1.55 & 1.47 & \(1 \cdot 11\) & 1.23 & \\
\hline JAN. & 35.8
38.6 & 7.8
3.5 & 5.8
2.6 & 1270 & 268 & 590 & & 1295 & \(4 \cdot 2\) & 18 & 46 & 87.5 & & 1.49 & 1.43 & 1.04 & 123 & 74
78 \\
\hline MAR... & 31.5 & 38.0 & 1.6 & 2836 & 314 & 690 & & 1248 & \(4 \cdot 2\) & 22.5 & 58 & 96.0 & & 1.56 & 1.47 & 1.07 & \(1 \cdot 10\) & 79 \\
\hline APR. .. & 23.3 & \(13 \cdot 1\) & 3.0 & 2965 & 364 & 780 & 2.83 & 1293 & \(4 \cdot 2\) & 36 & 139 & 93.5
90.7 & & 1.52 & 1.52 & 1.12 & & 79 \\
\hline MAY... & \(20 \cdot 2\) & 16.4
14.9 & 4.1
34.6 & 2948 & 371
365 & 930
1100 & 2.82
3.13 & 1332 & 4.2 & \(13 \cdot 5\) & 586 & 89.1 & & 1.49
1.31 & 1.43
1.43 & 1.16
1.12 & \(1 \cdot 10\) & 83
89 \\
\hline JUNE. & \(17 \cdot 5\) & 14 & 34.6 & 2105 & 365 & 1100 & & & & & & & & & & & & 8 \\
\hline JULY. & 18.5 & \(8 \cdot 9\) & \(12 \cdot 9\) & 2155 & 332 & 1210 & \(3 \cdot 30\) & 1301 & \(4 \cdot 2\) & 15.7 & 1125 & 88.5 & & 1.26 & \(1 \cdot 34\) & \(1 \cdot 15\) & \(1 \cdot 10\) & 87 \\
\hline AUG... & \(24 \cdot 1\) & 10.7 & \(14 \cdot 3\) & 2292 & 335 & 1390 & 3.53 & 1283 & \(4 \cdot 2\) & 13.5 & 895 & 91.0 & & 1.21 & 1.30 & 1.14 & & 91 \\
\hline SEP.... & \(25 \cdot 3\) & 8.8 & \(5 \cdot 7\) & 2539 & 310 & 1520 & 3.71 & 1282 & \(4 \cdot 2\) & 13.5 & 850 & 95.5 & & 1.24 & \(1 \cdot 32\) & 1.16 & \(1 \cdot 12\) & 89 \\
\hline OCT. & \(24 \cdot 8\) & \(15 \cdot 3\) & \(20 \cdot 3\) & 2974 & 829 & 1780 & 3.83 & 1279 & \(4 \cdot 2\) & 18.0 & 752 & 97.0
98.5 & & 1.44
1.39 & \(1 \cdot 39\) & 1.23 & & 87 \\
\hline NOV... & \(26 \cdot 3\)
\(30 \cdot 8\) & 4.4 & 6.8
14.5 & 2994 & 750 & 1860 & 3.96
4.27 & '1 otal & \(4 \cdot 2\) & 18.5
12.7 & 621 & 98.5
95.5 & & 1.39
1.37 & 1.38
1.41 & 1.23
1.22 & 1.22 & 88 \\
\hline DEC... & \(30 \cdot 8\) & \(5 \cdot 7\) & 14.5 & 3587 & 1132 & 1940 & 4.27 & Debtincl foreign loans & \(4 \cdot 2\) & \(12 \cdot 7\) & 616 & 95.5 & & \(1 \cdot 37\) & 1.41 & 1.22 & & 92 \\
\hline JAN.. & 36.7 & \(24 \cdot 1\) & 54.0 & 3936 & 984 & 1900 & 4.21 & 2888 & \(4 \cdot 2\) & 11.0 & 796 & 93.0 & 89 & 1.42 & 1.45 & 1.24 & 1.26 & 89 \\
\hline FEB & \(36 \cdot 3\) & \(9 \cdot 2\) & 31.0 & 3637 & 929 & 2110 & \(4 \cdot 39\) & 2820 & \(4 \cdot 2\) & 13.5 & 723 & \(95 \cdot 5\) & 90 & 1.47 & 1.45 & 1.25 & & 89 \\
\hline MAR... & 35.0 & \(7 \cdot 2\) & \(148 \cdot 1\) & 4095 & 992 & 2310 & 4.48 & 2816 & 4.2 & \(10 \cdot 0\) & 776 & \(94 \cdot 8\) & 91 & 1.46 & 1.44 & \(1 \cdot 36{ }^{* *}\) & 1.29 & 92 \\
\hline APR ... & 33.0 & \(5 \cdot 3\) & \(38 \cdot 1\) & 4166 & 860 & 2450 & 4.50 & 2782 & \(4 \cdot 2\) & 9.0 & 687 & 93.5 & 91 & \(1 \cdot 38\) & 1.42 & 1.37 & & 94 \\
\hline MAY . & \(30 \cdot 7\) & \(7 \cdot 8\)
21.7 & 52.5
27.7 & 4103
4302 & 787 & 2610 & 4.77
4.77 & 2714 & \(4 \cdot 2\)
\(4 \cdot 2\) & 9.7
9.5 & 807 & \(93 \cdot 3\)
\(94 \cdot 3\) & 91
91 & \(1 \cdot 36\)
\(1 \cdot 36\) & 1.42
1.41 & \(1 \cdot 36\)
\(1 \cdot 38\) & 1.28 & 97 \\
\hline JUNE & \(27 \cdot 1\) & 217 & 27 & 4302 & 717 & 2470 & 477 & 2604 & 42 & 95 & 760 & 943 & 91 & 136 & 141 & 138 & & \\
\hline JULY & 26.4 & \(10 \cdot 8\) & \(75 \cdot 4\) & 4609 & 766 & 2530 & 4.89 & 2577 & \(4 \cdot 2\) & 10.0 & 797 & 96.5 & 91 & 1.42 & 1.43 & 1.43 & \(1 \cdot 30\) & 94 \\
\hline AUG... & \(24 \cdot 3\) & \(23 \cdot 2\) & \(19 \cdot 0\) & 4433 & 926 & 2590 & 4.98 & 2527 & \(4 \cdot 2\) & 11.0 & 751 & \(95 \cdot 8\) & 88 & 1.40 & 1.43 & 1.45 & & 96 \\
\hline SEPT. & \(25 \cdot 7\) & \(15 \cdot 7\) & 28.9 & 4382 & 815 & 2650 & 5.05 & 2497 & \(4 \cdot 2\) & \(9 \cdot 7\) & 914 & 98.5 & 88 & 1.40 & 1.44 & 1.45 & 1.34 & 99 \\
\hline OCT. & \(24 \cdot 5\) & \(60 \cdot 7\) & \(47 \cdot 4\) & 4650 & 786 & 2800 & 5.06 & 2439 & \(4 \cdot 2\) & \(10 \cdot 5\) & 1164 & 98.0 & 86 & 1.40 & 1.44 & 1.43 & & 99 \\
\hline NOY. & 22.4 & 12.7 & 52.6 & 4216 & 833 & 2770 & 4.98 & 2420 & \(4 \cdot 2\) & 10.0 & 1343 & 98.0 & 86 & \(1 \cdot 38\) & 1.44 & 1.41 & 1.30 & 102 \\
\hline DEC... & 21.6 & \(5 \cdot 0\) & \(553 \cdot 8\) & 4398 & 765 & 2960 & \(5 \cdot 18\) & 2414 & \(4 \cdot 2\) & 8.5 & 1660 & 96.3 & 86 & 1.41 & 1.44 & 1.41 & & 103 \\
\hline 1926 & 24.0 & \(16 \cdot 3\) & 56.2 & 4177 & 860 & 2649 & 4.85 & 2339 & \(4 \cdot 2\) & 9.5 & 2092 & 94.5 & 86 & 1.42 & 1.44 & 1.40 & \(1 \cdot 29\) & 104 \\
\hline FEB & 264 & 16.7 & 24.5 & 3886 & 873 & 2822 & 4.92 & 2334 & 4.2 & 7.5 & 1998 & 93.0 & 86 & 1.39 & 1.41 & 1.39 & 129 & 105 \\
\hline MAR... & 28.0 & 6.2 & 29.8 & 4411 & 874 & 3160 & 5.05 & 2318 & \(4 \cdot 2\) & \(7 \cdot 2\) & 1871 & \(91 \cdot 7\) & 86 & 1.34 & 1.39 & 1.38 & 1.28 & 105 \\
\hline APR... & \(30 \cdot 5\) & 13.4 & 41.4 & 4468 & 1007 & 3086 & 5.03 & 2260 & \(4 \cdot 2\) & \(5 \cdot 7\) & 1302 & 90.0 & 86 & \(1 \cdot 33\) & 1.38 & 1.40 & & 104 \\
\hline MAY. & \(30 \cdot 3\) & \(3 \cdot 8\) & \(34 \cdot 3\) & 4501 & 672 & 2878 & \(5 \cdot 04\) & 2231 & \(4 \cdot 2\) & 5.0 & 1046 & \(88 \cdot 7\) & 86 & 1.36 & \(1 \cdot 37\) & 1.40 & 129 & 104 \\
\hline JUNE & \(32 \cdot 1\) & \(13 \cdot 8\) & \(938 \cdot 1\) & 4613 & 763 & 2971 & \(5 \cdot 17\) & 2219 & \(4 \cdot 2\) & 6.0 & 913 & \(89 \cdot 7\) & 86 & 1.40 & \(1 \cdot 36\) & 1.41 & & 103 \\
\hline JULY. & 34.6 & \(5 \cdot 3\) & \(171 \cdot 7\) & 4899 & 706 & 3107 & 5.28 & 2148 & \(4 \cdot 2\) & 6.5 & 701 & \(90 \cdot 3\) & 86 & 1.41 & 1.35 & 1.42 & 1.33 & 102 \\
\hline AUG. & \(37 \cdot 9\) & 45.5 & 93.4 & 4766 & 703 & 3225 & \(5 \cdot 30\) & 2141 & \(4 \cdot 2\) & 6.0 & 493 & 88.8 & 86 & 1.40 & 1.34 & 1.42 & & 102 \\
\hline SEPT. & 39.0 & \(36 \cdot 3\) & 582.2 & 4644 & 726 & 3251 & \(5 \cdot 46\) & 2240 & \(4 \cdot 2\) & 6.0 & 467 & 85.5 & 86 & 1.39 & 1.84 & 1.42 & 1.32 & 103 \\
\hline OCT & \(42 \cdot 5\) & 31.0 & \(82 \cdot 3\) & 5204 & 738 & 3326 & \(5 \cdot 50\) & 2181 & \(4 \cdot 199\) & 6.5 & 485 & 78.3 & 86 & 1.47 & \(1 \cdot 36\) & 1.42 & & 103 \\
\hline NOV.. & \(45 \cdot 1\) & \(30 \cdot 7\) & \(68 \cdot 1\) & 5454 & 829 & 3375 & \(5 \cdot 42\) & 2200 & \(4 \cdot 204\) & 6.0 & 471 & 74.0 & 86 & 1.53 & \(1 \cdot 37\) & 1.44 & 1.34 & 102 \\
\hline DEC... & \(44 \cdot 9\) & \(4 \cdot 4\) & 436.7 & 5853 & 664 & 3736 & \(5 \cdot 80\) & 2197 & \(4 \cdot 205\) & \(6 \cdot 5\) & 435 & \(75 \cdot 3\) & 86 & 1.55 & 1.38 & 1.44 & & 101 \\
\hline 1927 & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & 1.446 & \(1 \cdot 35\) & 101 \\
\hline FEB ... & 56.0 & 8.4 & 84*2 & 5743 & 553 & 3465 & 5.46 & 4319 & 4.220 & 6.75
6.0 & 473 & 82.7 & 86 & 1.55 & 1.38 & 1.454 & 135 & 101 \\
\hline MAR. & 54.5 & \(7 \cdot 7\) & 256.8 & 7170 & 629 & 3589 & \(5 \cdot 57\) & 4351 & 4-219 & 6.5 & 557 & \(79 \cdot 5\) & 86 & 1.54 & 1.38 & 1.449 & 1.37 & 102 \\
\hline APRIL & \(57 \cdot 7\) & \(5 \cdot 4\) & 176.6 & 8050 & 640 & 3676 & 5.66 & 4413 & \(4 \cdot 217\) & \(7 \cdot 0\) & 421 & 78.0 & 86 & 1.53 & 1.37 & 1.464 & & 103 \\
\hline MAY & \(55 \cdot 4\) & 10.2 & 156.6 & 8368 & 625 & 3719 & \(5 \cdot 68\) & 4398 & \(4 \cdot 220\) & \(7 \cdot 0\) & 464 & \(77 \cdot 5\) & 86 & 1.53 & \(1 \cdot 37\) & 1.465 & 1.40 & 105 \\
\hline JUNE. & \(50 \cdot 4\) & \(42 \cdot 3\) & 128.0 & 8438 & 760 & 3815 & \(5 \cdot 76\) & 4389 & \(4 \cdot 220\) & \(7 \cdot 0\) & 427 & \(79 \cdot 5\) & 86 & 1.54 & \(1 \cdot 38\) & 1.477 & & 105 \\
\hline JULY. & 52.0 & 155.5 & \(180 \cdot 0\) & 8753 & 746 & 3928 & 5.87 & 4333 & 4.219 & 8.0 & 428 & 78.5 & 86 & 1.60 & 1.40 & 1.500 & 1.41 & 103 \\
\hline AUG. & \(51 \cdot 3\) & 31.6 & \(70 \cdot 0\) & 8580 & 597 & 3935 & 5.88 & 4331 & \(4 \cdot 206\) & \(7 \cdot 0\) & 407 & \(78 \cdot 2\) & 86 & 1.48 & \(1 \cdot 37\) & 1.466 & & 105 \\
\hline SEPT & \(49 \cdot 4\) & \(20 \cdot 0\) & \(62 \cdot 6\) & \[
8660
\] & 668 & \[
4182
\] & \(6 \cdot 14\) & 4329 & 4.205 & 6.75 & 360 & \(75 \cdot 7\) & \[
78
\] & 1.43 & \(1 \cdot 36\) & 1.471 & 1.39 & \\
\hline OCT ... & & & & 9574 & 690 & \[
4230
\] & & & 4.199 & 7.5 & & \(77 \cdot 5\) & 78 & 1.42 & \(1 \cdot 36\) & 1.502 & & \\
\hline NOV... & & & & & & & & & 4-188 & \(7 \cdot 0\) & & 78.2 & & 1.45 & \(1 \cdot 38\) & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{NOTES AND SOURCES}

Index Numbers for middle of month. Wirtschaft und Statistik
Wirtschaft und Statistik.
Wirtschaft und Statistik.
Encond week of month.
end of month.

* Including Luxemburg.

Provisional.
Unoccupied Territory only from Jan.-Aug., 1924.

NOTES AND SOURCES.
IMPORTS AND EXPORTS Weight
Values in Gold Marks-
COAL OUTPUT.
SHIPPING.
State Statistical Bureau.
Excluding Saar-Wirtschaft und Statistik

RAILWAY GOODS RECEIPTS-UNEMPLOYMENTWirtschaftsdienst.

\section*{Germany]}
of rising money in Germany was only temporary; an expectation which, however, has not been fulfilled.

Foreign exchange rates continually declined during the third quarter. On July I, the dollar stood at nearly 4.22, whilst on October I it had fallen below 4.20 .

The decline in the dollar rate was the result of the renewed interest in German loans manifested in the U.S.A. In the first half of this year long-term loans, to the amount of I 60 Mn . Marks, were taken up abroad, whilst in 1926 the monthly average influx of foreign loans was 128 Mn ., nearly five times the rate for early 1927. After the removal of the capital yield tax on foreign loans the figure rose in July of this year to 364 Mn., declining in August to III Mn.

The circulation of Reichsbank notes increased from July i to October I by 367 Mn. Marks and the total monetary circulation rose in the same period by 376 Mn . In view of the economic development, the rise in wages and in the price level, and, above all, the expansion in the volume of trade, this change in the circulation is in no way alarming, particularly when it is remembered that in the prewar year IgI3 the average amount in circulation was \(6,070 \mathrm{Mn}\). Marks, and that the puchasing power of money has in the meantime fallen about 30 per cent. It follows that either the total volume of trade is not yet up to the pre-war level, in spite of the current high level of activity, or that the rapidity of circulation has increased, or that both are responsible. The comparatively smaller note circulation may also be due to changed habits of payment, especially the development of the postal cheque service.

During the whole quarter the Bourse only occasionally and for short periods revived out of its lethargy. The measures taken by the Reichsbank to ensure greater liquidity of the banks and the complete cessation of buying on the part of internal capitalists, stifled any upward movement.

In August, and still more in September, the Bourse was heavy, because foreign buying was not large enough to offset the selling pressure from German holders, which was mainly attributable to monetary requirements. Moreover, foreign interest was chiefly confined to the less prominent chemical and electrical shares.

According to the official index the general level of prices rose over the quarter by 2 points ( \(\mathrm{I} \frac{1}{2}\) per cent.). Food prices fell in July and August, but rose in September to the June level. Raw material prices rose by 2 per cent., and manufactured goods by \(3 \frac{1}{2}\) per cent. On the other hand, the Frankfurter Zeitung general index shows a fall of 2 per cent. over the same period. After a temporary rise in July the cost of living has recurned to the June level.

The upward swing in industry isclearly reflected by the almost uninterrupted increase in the figures of trucks loaded on the railways. The daily average number of trucks loaded rose from 149,100 in the first week of July to 160,000 in the last week of September. Moreover, the improvement in industry extended to branches which had hitherto shared very little in the revival-e.g., machine and wagon construction.

The figures for iron and steel production and potash sales were as follow:-

DAILY AVERAGE.
\begin{tabular}{lcccccc} 
& & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Steel Output \\
metric tons.
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Pig iron output \\
metric tons.
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Potash Sales \\
metric tons.
\end{tabular} \\
July & \(\ldots\) & 52,400 & \(\ldots\) & 35,800 & \(\ldots\) & 88,800 \\
August & \(\cdots\) & 52,900 & \(\cdots\) & 36,000 & \(\cdots\) & 84,600 \\
September & \(\ldots\) & 52,700 & \(\cdots\) & 36,800 & \(\cdots\) & 118,600
\end{tabular}

The number of bankruptcies and supervisions has remained stationary at a low level.

External trade brought an increased excess of imports in the third quarter. Imports of raw materials continued on a heavy scale-a sign of good business whilst exports increased slightly, especially in manufactured goods.

The improvement in unemployment made further satisfactory progress in the third quarter. The number of totally
unemployed, which amounted to 541 ,000 on July I, had declined to 355,000 by October I; the reduction since January I amounts to 1.4 Mn . The decline is all the more significant in that the rationalisation of many industries effected during the period has worked against the elimination of unemployment in industry. In many places there was an actual shortage of skilled workers, especially in textiles and building, and as a result of the protracted harvest the demand for landworkers was only satisfied with difficulty.

Wages, nominal and real, have hardly changed during the quarter. Although discontent was very rife amongst the wage earners in many branches of industry, the arbitration boards were successful, at least up to the end of the quarter, in preventing this discontent coming to a head in strikes.

The general situation still rests upon foreign credits in view of the unfavourable trade balance, which is not likely to be converted into a favourable, one. To accomplish this it would be necessary to create a large European, or at least Central European, market and to open up to German industry important markets hitherto closed. The Geneva Economic Conference has so far achieved very little result in this direction.

> RECENT MOVEMENTS.

On October 4 the Reichsbank raised its discount rate from 6 to 7 per cent. and its loan rate from 7 to 8 per cent.

The large increase in the note circulation and the bill portfolio of the Reichsbank (the currency of the bills has also lengthened) may have given the final push in this direction. The preliminary conditions for an increase in the rate had long been present, and only consideration for industry and agriculture seems to have held the hand of the authorities. As a result of the increase the large banks have raised interest rates for deposits at call from \(3 \frac{1}{2}\) to 4 per cent., whilst debit rates have automatically
risen I per cent., thus again increasing the span between debit and credit rates.

With the rise in the discount rate the position of the Reichsbank improved in the first week of October, the bill portfolio and the note circulation both showing a decline. By the third week of October the note cover amounted to 5 I per cent. in gold and 55 per cent. in gold and foreign currency. Private discount rates rose to \(6 \frac{3}{4}\) per cent., and the daily rate became considerably firmer but eased in the third week. The fall in foreign exchange rates towards the gold points-the dollar fell at one time to below 4.19-has brought nearer the possibility of gold imports. Since gold imports will increase the note circulation, a further rise in the discount rate may be occasioned.

After long and varied discussion on the expediency of foreign credits, the external loan to Prussia of 30 Mn . dollars has at last been approved, and placed in New York. Arrangements for other loans (viz., the City of Frankfürt) have been concluded by the contracting parties but still await official approval. This applies also to Breslau and Cologne. Among private loans we may note that of the Kommerz Bank, which follows on the arrangement of the Deutsche Bank. This involves a loan of 20 Mn . dollars for the conversion of its customers' shortterm foreign obligations into long-term credits.

The latest figures for the Savings Bank show an increase of 123 Mn . in August and total deposits of \(4,246 \mathrm{Mn}\). Marks.

The revenue of the State amounted to 582 Mn. Marks in September compared with 545 Mn . in September, 1926, and 660 Mn . last August.

The rise in the discount rate did not greatly affect the Bourse, which was already very weak. Share dealings and new issue business were on a very small scale, and only a few specialities such as electrical and dye shares were occasionally firmer. In the fourth week of October

\section*{Germany]}
anxiety concerning a possible cessation in the supply of foreign capital caused a sharp break in prices.

There has been no important change in the general level of commodity prices. Prices of manufactures are firmer and meat prices have risen. Open-hearth and spiegel pig-iron prices have been reduced since October I in order to meet the competition of foreign pig-iron. Scrap prices have again weakened. The cost of living rose from October I as a result of a io per cent. increase in the rents of restricted houses, which has brought rents up to I 20 per cent. of the pre-war level.

Reports from industry continue favourable; the textile, chemical, and electrical industries are enjoying particularly good business. The output of coal has declined slightly, but coke production has increased. Pit-head stocks of coal have increased and coke stocks decreased. It was stated at a meeting of the directors of the dye industry that production and sales have increased. On the other hand, building, at least private building, has been further handicapped by the rise in interest rates and the shortage of money, and this will probably show itself more clearly in the near future.

September brought an excess of imports to the extent of 249 Mn. Marks. Imports of merchandise increased by I4 Mn. compared with the previous month, whilst exports increased by 64 Mn . Electrical and machine products show the greatest increase. The decline in unemployment continued in October, and this is all the more satisfactory since the end of the harvest period usually brings an increase in the number of unemployed. For purely seasonal reasons there should be an increase of unemployment in the near future.

Discontent is growing among the workers. There has been no important increase in wages of late, and real wages have at the best remained stationary. With the increase in rents from October I, unchanged wage rates involve a corresponding fall in real wages, and on this account increases havebeen demanded by the workers in many industries. In the Central German lignite mining industry a strike has already occurred. The dispute involved about 70,000 workers, but the exact figures are not available. In the Bitterfeld district the number of non-strikers seems to have ensured supplies to the chemical industry. The employers admitted that a wage increase was justified, but stated that they were not in a position to grant this unless the price control board permitted a suitable increase in prices. The workers argued in return that as a result of the rationalisation of the industry an increase of wages was possible without any increase in lignite prices. The strike was speedily ended by the arbitration board, which granted the workers an increase.

In the Rhenish Westphalian industry the dispute has also come to a crisis and the employers have formed a fighting fund to carry the weaker undertakings through the emergency.

The demands of the workers have been stimulated by the increases granted to civil servants. Apart from that, the workers can urge that the rationalisation of business, which led to a great deal of unemployment at first, was effected mainly at their cost, and that in a period of good business no improvement of real wages has been conceded which might compensate for the period of deprivation.

\section*{ITALY.}

Information communicated by Professor C. OTTOLENGHI, of the Roya University of Turin.
\[
\text { THE THIRD QUARTER OF } 1927 .
\]


IN the third quarter there were signs of improvement: there was no question of a phase of expansion but rather of a phase of consolidation and equilibrium in the forces of the economic organisation, a phase whose duration will depend upon the nature and intensity of the exceptional internal and external causes which may operate in the coming months.

In the second quarter the situation became worse. There was a large and rapid fall in the exchanges, and the comparatively great revaluation of the lira in a short time caused a disturbance in production and commerce by unsettling the immediate outlook of producers and traders. Partly in consequence of this and partly independently of it, as a
result of reduced demand and the unfavourable outlook, there was a decline in productive and commercial activity, and a fall in wholesale prices and security values.

This situation worked itself out and new tendencies set in under the influence of various causes.

First: The Italian Government realised that a further large and rapid revaluation of the lira would be harmful, and was willing and able in the first month of the third quarter to check and to fix forthwith the revaluation of the lira at a definite level known as the 90 sterling rate. This action of the State, not only in itself, but by the psychological effect of the demonstration of the Government's power to control the lira,


SOURCES.-FINANCE.
Exchanges.
Values of Industrial Shares Official Exchanges (Gazzetta ufficiale del Regno)
New Capital Investments
(Joint Stock investments
National Clearins Companies).-Bulletin of the Società per Azioni (Ministero dell' Industrie e Commercio). Bolletino di Notizie Economiche
Returns Clearing House
Deposits and Current Ac-
counts (Bank of Italy).-Gazzetta ufficiale del Regno,
Savings Bank Deposits.
Bankruptcies
Uffieio


Bulletins of the Milan and Genoa Chambers of Commerce, of the Cotton Association, of the Silk Association Bulletin of the Offices of Labour Statistics of the communes of Rome, Milan and Turin

Ministry of Finance statistics of special import and export trade
Municipality of Genoa.
Bolletino della Disoccupazione in Italia (cf. Bolletino del Lavoro e della Previdenza Sociale)

\section*{Italy]}
restored confidence and enabled producers and traders to base their outlook on a secure foundation.

Second: In order to mitigate the serious consequences of the depression of the first half-year upon the condition of the less well paid sections of the population, the Government promoted directly and indirectly new fields of employment to absorb the number of unemployed which had greatly increased, and on the other hand lowered the cost of living by the well-known decree of June reducing rents, and by measures designed to reduce the price of certain foodstuffs.

Third: Another factor contributed to equilibrium. We have previously emphasized the improvement in the standard of living of the Italian population, particularly of the workers. There was discontent among the population during the depression, but the discontent was neither general nor serious; a proof of this is given by the figures for what may be called luxury expenditure. From January to July, I927, 256,000 quintals of coffee were imported, a figure not unlike that for the corresponding period of ig26. But the importation of sugar was 543,000 compared with 74,000 , whilst the quantity of sugar beet worked up from July, I926, to the end of May, 1927, was 24 Mn. compared with 12 Mn . in the preceding period; the quantity of tobacco manufactured was 220,000 quintals in the first nine months of 1927 compared with 200,000 in the same period of 1926 . It is evident that this large section of the population, with its low standard of living and low purchasing power in pre-war times, would in similar circumstances have constituted an aggravating factor in the situation, but that the higher standard of living and purchasing power of to-day is a positive influence towards recuperation in so much as the relatively high demand for products assists in maintaining productive activity.

Exchanges.-The monthly indices of
the dollar and sterling in the second and third quarters compare thus :
\begin{tabular}{l|ll}
\(\mathbf{S}\) 2nd Quarter. & 383, 354, 343. & 3rd Quarter. \\
£ 2nd Quarter. & \(381,352,352.35,343\). & 3rd Quarter. \\
350, 352, 352,
\end{tabular}
The low level of 343 in June corresponds to 87 lire to the pound, while in the previous June sterling was worth about 133 lire; the almost uninterrupted fall produced a decline of 39 points in the sterling index from April to June. In the first month of the third quarter, as a result of the stabilisation policy of the Government, the index rose to 350 , at approximately 89 lire, and remained at a level slightly above this during the rest of the quarter, enabling producers and traders to review the situation in its true proportions and to provide for the future.

Industrial Shares.-In the second and third quarters the monthly index numbers of the selected 20 industrials were:
2nd Quarter 199, 182, 161. | 3rd Quarter 164, 170, 192.
Thus the drop from April to June was continuous and considerable- 38 points, while in the third quarter the situation was reversed. From July to September there was a rise of 28 points. We are not yet up to the level of the first quarter, but the symptomatic importance lies above all in the reversal of tendency. The variation in the index number may be taken as representative of that of shares in general and as a reflection of the complete change in the whole situation occurring over the two consecutive quarters, characterised in the first by lack of confidence and in the second by confidence.

The Bachi Index, which is based upon a very large number of shares in public Companies, confirms the two opposite movements shown in our index, though in different proportions. The Bachi index gave:
\[
\text { 2nd Q. ... } 123,110,98 ; \quad \text { 3rd Q. ... 101, 105, } 114 .
\]

Also in the two quarters Government shares practically followed the same two contrary movements, the average values of 5 per cent. consols being:
\[
\text { 2nd Q. ... 79, } 78,76 ; 3 \text { rd } Q . . . .75,80,82 .
\]

Wholegale Prices.-In the past six months the indices for the two chief groups (a) agricultural produce, (b) industrial materials were:
(a) 2nd Q. 638, 637, 596. 3rd Q. 577, 560, 570.

The industrial group fell 78 points from April to June, while the food group fell 42 ; during the third quarter industrial materials were stationary in the first month and in the two subsequent months reacted towards equilibrium, while foodstuffs continued a decline nearly equal to that in the industrial index, only spread over a longer period. In the last month there was reaction towards equilibrium. The combined index for the two groups shows a large continuous fall in the second quarter, which continued during the first part of the third, but in the last two months was stationary, with a tendency to rise.

The same change of direction occurs, though to a different degree, in Bachi's index of prices based upon a large number of commodities.

The two series (a) Ottolenghi, (b) Bachi give the following monthly data :-

The movements in individual commodities in the past six months may be seen from the table on p. 363.

External Trade.-The movements in external trade in the third quarter must be compared with the second with some caution. The value of imports (see table, p. 362) showed a continued fall in the third quarter, though proportionately less in the third month, while that of exports showed stationariness, though with an upward tendency; these results are influenced by prices which were steady for some goods and rising for others. In any case the fall in imports resulted in a reduction of the excess of imports from 324 Mn . in July to 148 Mn . in August, and gave an excess of exports of 29 Mn . in September. There is no doubt that the fall registered in the third quarter as compared with the
level in the second quarter depends partly upon the fall in prices and the revaluation of the lira.

The detailed statistics of external trade for September are not yet available; to avoid the effect of changing prices, the volume of chief imports and exports may be compared for the first eight months of 1926 and 1927:-

Imports.-Cotton yarn, I, 753 thousand and I,493 thousand quintals ; coal, 6,654 and 7,935 thousand tonnes; grain, 1,587 and I,929 thousand tonnes.

Exports.-Cotton yarns and tissues, 414 and 439 thousand quintals; raw silk, 35 and 28.3 thousand quintals; minor exports-motors, 23 and 24 thousands; artificial silk, 65 and IO2 thousand quintals.

As shown above, grain imports were much heavier in the first eight months of 1927 owing to the scarcity of home produce; there was also an increase in coal imports for the needs of industry, whilst there was a considerable reduction in cotton imports owing to the cotton crisis. In spite of this reduction, there was an increase of cotton exports due to yarns and not to tissues. The minor exports, motors and artificial silk have increased, which shows that the crisis in the period under consideration was not really very serious, nor general.

Other Indices.--The total banking and note circulation of the State in the second and third quarters remained stationary. It was at the end of each month:-19,291, 19,020, 18,965, and in the following months 19,015, 18,897, 19,076 . The diminution in external trade is confirmed by the August goods traffic through Genoa. On the contrary, as regards internal trade, the total volume is stationary on account of increased activity due to public works in operation or on the way to development. As already observed, new capital issues were fairly high, for though in the first two months of the third quarter their level corresponded to that of the preceding months, in September the total reached

\section*{Italy]}

105 Mn . lire, i.e., higher than any time since the first half of ig26. To estimate the importance of this movement and to exclude occasional influences, it is necessary to await the results of subsequent months. On the contrary, for unemployment the latest data which relate to the beginning of September show a total of 292,000. To understand the significance of this series, which reflects, after a time-lag, the changes in economic conditions, one must remember that emigration, for reasons which need not be specified, is much reduced, and results in increased unemployment. According to the judicial statistics, the number of bankruptcies,
which reached I,oro in July, declined in August to 862 .

Note.-In the supplement for October 7 th, p. 315, § I, ll. 9-10, " general rise in shares and in wholesale prices" should have read "general rise in shares and in some wholesale prices."

October.-Exchange rates are unchanged. Industrial shares rose further from 192 in September to 204, in October. Wholesale prices (October 24th provisional) of industrial materials are still slowly falling ( 452 to 446 ), while foodstuffs, owing to increases in grain, meat and especially wine, showed an appreciable advance, so that the combined index rose from 533 in September to 546 in October.

\section*{RUSSIA.}

Information communicated by the Institute of Conjuncture, Moscow, under the direction of Professors N. KONDRATIEFF and M. V. IGNATIEFF.
ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF U.S.S.R. IN THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1927.

0N the whole, the general tendencies prevailing in the second quarter were observed in the third as well increased activity on the market, seasonal diminution of industrial production, expansion of the circulation, and a fall of the general price level as a result of a comprehensive system of government regulating measures.

The crops of this year may be considered as rather high. Thus fair crops have been recorded in U.S.S.R. for three consecutive years.

Prices. - The general level fell throughout the quarter: the wholesale index - I. 9 per cent., as against -2.3 in the second quarter; the index of private retail prices -0.4 per cent., against +0.9 ; the index covering the whole of retail trade (State, co-operative and private) -0.5 per cent., as against -2 per cent. Thus, the third quarter evidences further results of the policy directed towards price reduction.

Circulation, Credit and Banking. -Money in circulation increased during the third quarter by is per cent., as compared with the rise of 9.6 per cent. in the second quarter of 1927 and II per cent. in the third quarter last year. The expansion of the circulation is in its essence a seasonal phenomenon connected with the financing of the cereal purchasing campaign, and has not affected the purchasing power of money, which rose by I. 9 per cent. for the quarter under review according to the wholesale index, and by o. 8 per cent. according to the retail index.

Deposits and current accounts in State and four Moscow Joint-Stock Banks diminished by ir. 6 per cent. (in the second quarter - 3.5). Discounts and loans rose 7.1 per cent. (in the second quarter + I3.I).

Trade and Industry.-The purchasing campaign which begins in the third quarter on the agricultural market has

FINANCE. PRICES. PRODUCTION \& TRADE
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & & & & & olesa & & & etait & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline &  &  & &  &  &  &  &  & \% & & & & \[
\left.\begin{gathered}
\text { Cotton } \\
\text { piece } \\
\text { boods } \\
\\
\\
000 \\
\mathrm{Km} .
\end{gathered} \right\rvert\,
\] & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { W} \\
& \text { Booco } \\
& \text { bood }
\end{aligned}
\] & & & &  &  \\
\hline  & 1925 & & & 100 & 100 & 100 & 100 & & 100 & \[
\begin{gathered}
227 \\
85 \\
85
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 73 \\
& 38
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
350 \\
14
\end{gathered}
\] & 25 & - & \[
\begin{gathered}
\hline- \\
19
\end{gathered}
\] & \({ }_{4}\) & & & & 48 \\
\hline & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 154 \\
& \begin{array}{l}
157 \\
2501
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 61 \\
& \begin{array}{l}
123 \\
\hline 148 \\
1470
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
\] &  & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1989 \\
& 1864 \\
& 8264
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
84 \\
87 \\
97
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 112 \\
& 127 \\
& 157
\end{aligned}
\] &  & \[
\begin{gathered}
90 \\
90 \\
107 \\
107
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 125 \\
& 1.75 \\
& 177 \\
& 173
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 199 \\
& 99 \\
& 99
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 41 \\
& \begin{array}{l}
44 \\
46 \\
47
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 28 \\
& 24 \\
& 29 \\
& 29
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 50 \\
& 52 \\
& 45 \\
& 45
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 79 \\
& 69 \\
& 69 \\
& 99 \\
& 99
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 20 \\
& 17 \\
& 10
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 80 \\
& 77 \\
& 70
\end{aligned}
\] & & \[
\begin{gathered}
86 \\
128 \\
102
\end{gathered}
\] &  & 17 \\
\hline & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \({ }^{65}\) & \\
\hline & & 27 & & 218 & 1160 & 170 & 250 & & 20 & & & & \({ }^{65}\) & & & & & & & \\
\hline &  &  & \({ }_{797}^{667}\) & \({ }_{201}^{202}\) & \begin{tabular}{l}
143 \\
145 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
170 \\
171 \\
\hline 1
\end{tabular} & \({ }_{246}^{242}\) & \({ }_{1}^{189} 1\) & 210
217 & \({ }_{131}^{116}\) & \({ }_{56}^{47}\) & \({ }_{62}^{59}\) & 74
80 & \({ }_{88}^{95}\) & 25 & \({ }_{115}^{102}\) & & 115 & \({ }_{137}^{96}\) & \({ }_{19}^{19}\) \\
\hline & \({ }_{7} 67\) & \({ }_{402}^{403}\) & \({ }_{964}^{919}\) & 198 & \begin{tabular}{l}
135 \\
145 \\
\hline 1
\end{tabular} & \({ }_{1}^{164}\) & \({ }_{24}^{244}\) & \({ }_{174}^{167}\) & \({ }_{205}^{205}\) & \begin{tabular}{l}
158 \\
132 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & \({ }_{58}^{58}\) & \({ }_{76}^{74}\) & \({ }_{113}^{113}\) & \({ }_{112}^{126}\) & & 149 & & 246 & 206 & \({ }^{24}\) \\
\hline DEC & 743 & 430 & 1010 & 194 & 153 & 172 & 235 & 177 & 205 & \({ }_{140}^{132}\) & \({ }_{52}^{56}\) & \({ }_{89}\) & 119 & \({ }_{123}^{122}\) & \({ }_{38}^{35}\) & 150 & 65 & 195 & \({ }_{184}^{192}\) & \({ }_{21}^{22}\) \\
\hline & & 496 & 104 & 193 & 164 & 178 & 232 & 185 & 208 & \({ }^{138}\) & & 20 & \({ }^{122}\) & & & 52 & & \({ }^{228}\) & 163 & 20 \\
\hline \({ }_{\text {Feb }}^{\text {FEB. }}\) MAR. & \({ }_{766}^{730}\) & 599 & \({ }_{1156}^{1150}\) & \({ }_{191}^{191}\) & \({ }_{198}^{176}\) & 185 & \({ }_{227}^{229}\) & \({ }_{208}^{193}\) & 217 & \({ }_{147}^{145}\) & 57 & 90
109 & \({ }_{126}^{123}\) & 129 & 42 & \({ }_{17}^{163}\) & \({ }_{51}^{48}\) & 225 & 175 & 23
24
24 \\
\hline APRIL & \({ }_{791}^{780}\) & 624 & \({ }_{1}^{1357}\) & 191 & 203 & \({ }_{191}^{197}\) & \({ }_{222} 22\) & \({ }_{217}^{217}\) & \({ }_{219}^{221}\) & 107 & 5 & 120 & \({ }_{129}^{131}\) & 117 & \({ }_{43}^{40}\) & 168 & & \({ }_{200}^{225}\) & \({ }_{208}^{204}\) & \\
\hline JUNE & 846 & 645 & 1456 & 190 & 186 & & 219 & 217 & 218 & & 61 & 130 & 139 & 108 & 44 & 89 & 23 & 230 & 263 & \\
\hline JULY & 915 & \({ }_{711} 7\) & 11557 & 190 & 161 & 175 & \({ }_{221}^{221}\) & 199
190 & \({ }_{208}^{210}\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 126 \\
& 127
\end{aligned}
\] & 61 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 126 \\
& 142
\end{aligned}
\] & \({ }_{122}^{100}\) & 91
114 & 44 & \({ }_{170}^{181}\) & \({ }_{100}^{25}\) & & \({ }_{\text {c }}^{\text {257 }} 3\) & 24 \\
\hline SEPT & \({ }_{1}^{1065}\) & 833 & 1885 & 195 & 156 & 174 & 239 & 192 & 215 & \({ }_{156}^{127}\) & \({ }_{65}^{61}\) & \({ }_{146}^{146}\) & 164 & 135 & \({ }_{53}^{4}\) & \({ }^{1701}\) & 140 & 466 & 423 & 1 \\
\hline OCT & \({ }_{1227}^{124}\) & \({ }_{808}^{80}\) & \({ }^{1936}\) & \({ }_{198}^{198}\) & 116 & 175 & \({ }_{251}^{245}\) & \({ }_{199}^{199}\) & \({ }_{224}^{217}\) & 192 & \({ }_{65}^{65}\) & 159 & \({ }_{158}^{176}\) & 121 & 55
50
5 & 209 & \({ }_{91}^{110}\) & 467
599 & 326 & 34 3 \\
\hline DEC & \({ }_{1259}^{1287}\) & 799 & 2092 & \({ }_{198}^{198}\) & \({ }_{169}^{169}\) & 183 & 248 & \({ }_{204}^{129}\) & 226 & \({ }_{209}^{129}\) & \({ }_{65}^{65}\) & 171 & 170 & 133 & \({ }_{54}^{54}\) & 226 & \({ }_{96}\) & 286 & 322 & 32 \\
\hline JAN. & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & 291 & \\
\hline \(\underset{\text { MAR }}{\text { MAR }}\) & 1246 & \({ }_{815}^{824}\) & \({ }_{2184}^{2180}\) & 200
202 & 188
191 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 194 \\
& 196
\end{aligned}
\] & \({ }_{262}^{24}\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 219 \\
& 220 \\
& 220
\end{aligned}
\] & \({ }_{241}^{234}\) & \({ }_{212}^{212}\) & 64 & \({ }_{189}^{183}\) & 175 & \({ }_{148}^{146}\) & \({ }_{55}^{56}\) & \({ }_{240}^{226}\) & \({ }_{99}^{104}\) & \({ }_{222}^{238}\) & \({ }_{269}^{287}\) & - \\
\hline APRI
MAY, & \({ }_{123}^{123}\) & \({ }_{767}^{813}\) & \({ }_{2}^{2220}\) & \({ }_{204}^{203}\) & 176 & 189
189 & \({ }_{268}^{271}\) & 230
218 & \({ }_{24}^{25}\) & 216
180 & \({ }_{73}^{67}\) & 190
199 & \({ }_{139}^{183}\) & \({ }_{\substack{168 \\ 128}}\) & 㐌50 & \begin{tabular}{l}
247 \\
\hline 16
\end{tabular} & \({ }_{60}^{89}\) & \({ }_{161}^{415}\) & \({ }_{221}^{296}\) & - 34 \\
\hline JUNE & 120 & 733 & 2208 & 204 & 164 & 183 & 266 & 209 & 236 & 196 & 74 & 197 & 178 & 145 & 57 & 236 & 46 & 217 & 208 & \\
\hline JUL
AUG. & \({ }_{1225}^{123}\) & \({ }_{807}^{771}\) & 2278 & 204 & \({ }_{1}^{162}\) & 180 & \({ }_{264}^{264}\) & \({ }_{201}^{206}\) & \begin{tabular}{l}
234 \\
235 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & \({ }_{194}^{209}\) & \({ }_{76}^{76}\) & 191
198
298 & \begin{tabular}{l}
129 \\
171 \\
\hline 28
\end{tabular} & 105
150 & \({ }_{4}^{44}\) & 238 & 97 & 302 &  & + \\
\hline SEPI & 1343 & 861 & 2466 & 204 & 157 & 179 & 264 & 199 & 230 & 219 & 75 & 215 & 208 & 170 & \({ }_{6} 6\) & & 157 & & 399 & \\
\hline OCT,
Nov
Nover & 1401 & 911 & 2425 & 204 & 155 & \({ }_{178}^{178}\) & 266 & \({ }_{205}^{205}\) & 234
235
235 & 268 & \({ }^{82}\) & \({ }_{2}^{234}\) & 198
205
208 & 177 & 71 & cint & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 180 \\
& 171 \\
& 187
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 880 \\
& \substack{801 \\
2082}
\end{aligned}
\] & 467
488
488 & - 39 \\
\hline DEC & 1413 & 972 & 2464 & 203 & 155 & 177 & 270 & 203 & 235 & 277 & 89 & 251 & 208 & 172 & & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & 32 \\
\hline \%EBE. & \({ }_{134}^{1356}\) & 1015 & 2580 & 196 & 160 & 177 & \({ }_{268}^{208}\) & \({ }_{210}^{209}\) & 238 & & 1 & 201 & & 12 & \({ }_{72}^{69}\) & & \({ }_{81}\) & & \({ }^{234}\) & \({ }_{39}\) \\
\hline & \({ }_{142}^{1354}\) & 1003
1010 & \({ }_{2}^{2676}\) & \({ }_{195}^{193}\) & & 174 & \({ }_{225}^{265}\) & & \begin{tabular}{l}
237 \\
235 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & & & 249
262
262 & & 143
1764 & & & & & \begin{tabular}{l}
153 \\
175 \\
175 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & \\
\hline & & & & & & & & & \({ }^{240}\) & & & & & & & & 4 & 317 & 220 & \\
\hline \({ }_{\text {Ster }}^{\text {AUGF. .. }}\) & 1671 & \({ }^{\text {3 }}\) & & 1888
188 & \({ }_{1}^{154}\) & 170 & - 260 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 216 \\
& 218 \\
& 218
\end{aligned}
\] & \({ }_{238}^{237}\) & & 86** & \({ }_{2}^{245^{*}}\) & 17* & 141* & \({ }_{\text {89** }}^{\text {88* }}\) & & - & \({ }_{514}^{537}\) & 388 & 4 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
* Provisional. + After Jan., 1927, transactions under 2,000 roubles excluded. They amounted to Seven Mn. Rbs, in Jan.


FIMANCE
Currency in Circulation.
Deposits, Discounts, etc.PRICES.

\section*{Wholesale}

\section*{Retail}

End of month. Inclues (a) oross issue of State Bank notes less those held by Banking Cash Offices and Cordation End From Balance Sheets of the State Bank, of the Banks of Trade and Industry, of Foreign 1 rade, the All-Russian Co-operative, and the Moscow Municipa (State Planning Commission), now issued End of month. General index formerly cal ssia.
Rna End of month. General index calculated by the Institute of Conjunctire, Moscow. arithmetic mean of 15 prices.
An inder of physical volume of production in State Industry (abont 80 per cent. of the whole), being a weighted geometric average of the relative numbers relating to 52 industrial commodities. Base-Average production 1923-4 (Oct.-Sept.) \(=100\). Issued by the Institute of Conjuncture. Index of volume of purchases of 7 staple agricultural products (weighted geometric average) Ba•e 1925-6 = 100

\section*{Russia]}
proved quite successful so far. Total purchases of staple crops amounted to \(24,430,000\) quintals-i.e., 3.I per cent. more than in the same period last year. Corresponding figures for oil-seeds and butter are \(3,46 \mathrm{r}\),ooo ( +249.3 per cent.) and 226,700 ( \(+32 \cdot 8\) ), respectively. Increased activity was observable on the industrial market throughout the period under review. The turnover of Moscow and I4 provincial exchanges rose 48 and 19.5 per cent. respectively (in the second quarter +19.5 and -22.3 per cent.). Goods traffic by rail rose II per cent., as against a reduction of 2.7 in the preceding quarter.

The increase of turnover observed in industrial commorities, both wholesale and retail, is rected with the growth of purchasing puwer of wide masses of the population. The latter is chiefly due to the reduction in retail industrial commodity prices, the increase in earnings
of the rural population in connection with large development of labour away from home (especially in building this year), and finally to fairly good crops. The increased demand is so considerable that in some lines a shortage of commodities is recorded.

In the third quarter there was an excess of imports ( 16 mn . rbs.), though exports had increased by is per cent., and imports decreased by 8 per cent.

Industrial production, as a result of holidays and increased repair work, diminished by 5 per cent. The most considerable reduction was observed in textiles; cotton piece goods diminished by io per cent. and linen as much as 41 per cent. In some branches a rise was observed-e.g., 3.5 per cent. in coal. The carrying out of huge building schemes as well as the reduction in prices led to the increased financial stringency in industry.

Printed wy
ST. CLEMENTS PRESS, LTD.,
Puatugal Stheat,
Kingsway,
W.C.2.


\title{
LONDON \& CAMBRIDGE ECONOMIC SERVICE ISSUED IN CO-OPERATION WITH THE HARVARD UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC RESEARCH
}

\author{
MONTHLY BULLETIN vOLUME V . \\ BULLETIN XI. \\ NOV. 23 rd, 1927
}

Strictly Private. Copyright. Not for Publication. PUBLISHED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF LONDON \& CAMBRIDGE ECONOMIC SERVICE, GARE OF THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AT HOUGHTON ST., ALDWYCH, LONDON, W.C. 2.

\section*{EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.}

Sir W. H. Beveringe, K.C.B. (Chairman) - - London School of Economics.
Professor A. L. Bowley, Sc.D., F.B.A. - . - London School of Economics.
Mri. J. M. Keynes, C.B. . . . . . . Economics Department of University of Cambridge.
Mr. D. H. Robertson .......... Economics Department of University of Cambridge.
Mr. C. Tennyson, C.M.G. . . . . . Federation of British Inãustries.
Sir Charles Addis, K.C.M.G. (Hon. Treasurer)

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE FOR 1927.
Sir W. H. Beveridge, K.C.B. ...... London School of Economics.
Professor A. L. Bowley (Editor) . . . . . London School of Economics.
Mr. J. M. Keynes, C.B. . . . . . . . . Economics Department of University of Cambridge
Mr, F. Lavington . . . . ........ Economics Department of University of Cambridge
Mr. H. Dalton . . . . . . . . . . . London School of Economics.
Mr. T. Gregory . . . . . . . . ..... London School of Economics.
Sir Charles Addis, K.C.M.G.
G. L. Schwartz (Secretary).

Annual Subscription for the Full Service, \(£ 6\).
For particulars, apply to the Secretary, London \begin{tabular}{l} 
Cambridge Economic Service, \\
Houghton Sireet, Aldwych, W.C.2. \\
Telephone: Holborn 5671-5673.
\end{tabular}

\section*{LONDON \& CAMBRIDGE ECONOMIC SERVICE.}

VOL. V.
BULLETIN XI.
NOVEMBER 23rd, 1927.

\section*{TABLE OF CONTENTS.}
PAGE
General index charts, U.K. and U.S.A. ..... 370
General business position, United Kingdom ..... 371
Harvard Cable
Harvard Weekly Letter, November 5th, 1927 ..... 372
Canada ..... 373
Recent movements of subsidiary series ..... 374
Net Imports of Raw Materials.-Re-valued at 1913 Prices. Quarterly, 1913 and 1925-3rd Quarter, 1927 ..... 378
Exports of Manufactures.-Re-valued at 1913 Prices. Quarterly, 1913 and 1925-3rd Quarter, 1927 ..... 378
Seasonal Movement in Unemployment ..... 377
Distribution of Exports ..... 379
Graphs and tables of subsidiary series :
Finance ..... 380-381
Prices and Wages ..... 382-383
Transport, Unemployment
384
Foreign Exchanges

Subscribers are reminded that the Service is prepared to answer enquiries and to supply further statistics on special subjects. No charge is made unless considerable labour is entailed.

INDEX CHART, U.K.

\(\star\) Normal seasonal change removed.
HARVARD INDEX CHART, U.S.A.


\section*{GENERAL BUSINESS CONDITIONS.}

\section*{UNITED KINGDOM.}

\section*{18th November, 1927.}

TWHE remarkable stability in the principal indices of the industrial situation continues, and there is no important change or immediate indication of change to report. Apart from an unusually rapid autumnal decline in employment in building, the amount of unemployment has changed very little since July, and the definite improvement over the past three years is maintained. In spite of the maintenance of the output of steel at a slightly higher level than in 1924 and 1925, there is no reason to alter our view that the industries now subject to the heaviest unemployment are oversupplied with plant and workmen for any output that can be expected, at least in the near future. The recently issued statistics of the variation in the numbers of insured persons during the past four years show that there have been reductions in the numbers nominally attached
to these industries, but the process has not been sufficiently rapid.

The absence of correspondence between the movement of wholesale prices and that of wages continues. Wholesale prices fell 16 per cent. during the years 1925 and 1926 and have again fallen a little this year. The cost of living index fell only 6 per cent. in this period, being kept up no doubt by wages in transport and manufacture, for wage-rates have been very nearly stationary for three years. Under existing conditions it seems to be unlikely that wage-rates will fall, though no doubt their level is a factor in keeping up unemployment. There are indications that prices have reached their minimum, but there is no immediate prospect of a marked rise.

Apart from the depressed industries some indications of fairly good trade in the coming months are to be found in the increase of bank clearings in the provinces and in the rise in price of industrial securities.

\section*{UNITED STATES. HARVARD FORECAST. (By Cable.)}

November 17th, 1927.

OCTOBER business displayed slight seasonal increase although low rate of activity evident in some lines. Car loadings declined and department store sales failed to show usual October gain, but outside debits and building contracts awarded advanced substantially. Present easy money conditions together with rate
of operations in basic manufacture below that of year ago, firmer commodity prices and improved agricultural situation point to continuance of generally prosperous business during first half of next year, although political and international influences may operate as unsettling influences.

\section*{UNITED STATES}

\author{
(Harvard Economic Service).
}

\section*{FINANCIAL AND BUSINESS CONDITIONS. (Extractfrom letter of November 5, 1927.)}

FINANCIAL and Business Con-ditions.-The movements of the speculation and money curves (A and C) of our index chart reflect the decline of stock prices and the persistence of easy money during October. The decline in stocks we regard as intermediate in character, since it has developed while money is easy and business, though active, is not at boom levels. The previous advance had so far reduced yields on investment stocks as to be a restraining influence on the market as a whole, and the drop in stock prices was the result of unsound technical conditions within the market and of disappointing third quarter earnings in some industries.

The Domestic Money Market.-The seasonal expansion in the volume of commercial borrowing - which was checked, as usual, towards the middle of Octoberproved to be considerably smaller than in any of the preceding years. This condition doubtless contributed to the ease in money during October. The autumn expansion of export trade in grain, cotton, and other agricultural commodities was reflected in a slight increase of rates on 90- and I20-day bankers' acceptances early in the month; and time money in New York likewise became slightly firmer in the week following the fifteenth, when security issues were large. Time money has again become easier, however, and bond prices were firm throughout the month.

The reserve banks have continued to assist the financing of export trade by their purchases of acceptances, and also
have released funds to the money market by buying government securities, thus offsetting the drain caused by the withdrawal of gold for export. These operations have contributed to the ease in money, and-aside from the usual sharp advance in call-loan rates at the turn of the year, which results from holiday trade and year-end paymentslittle change in rates is in prospect during the rest of 1927. January, however, usually brings a rather pronounced seasonal easing in money.

The Business Outlook. - In its main aspects, the business outlook has not been changed by the developments of October. The decline in stock prices appears to be another intermediate movement without major significance for the future of business, and the general situation remains, as heretofore, favourable to active autumn and holiday trade. Sufficient data are not yet available to indicate whether the seasonal expansion in manufacture and trade - ordinarily large during the month-has been of the usual magnitude; but easy money continues to stimulate the flotations of new securities, through which the funds of investors find outlet in labour and commodity markets. General construction is active, and consumption of goods appears to be in good volume, whereas their output (as is indicated by the maintenance of our index of manufacture near normal from June through September) has been moderate. Thus far this autumn, developments both at home and abroad have been favourable to the maintenance or advance of the general price level.

\section*{CANADA.}

\section*{Information communicated by Professor H. MICHELL, of McMaster University, Toronto.}


November ist, 1927

THE index of general business conditions showed no very great divergence from the trends of the last few months, although there are abundant signs that a strongly marked movement in the stock exchange component of the index is well under way. Once more the average of 30 common industrial stocks moved upwards (2 per cent. during October). But it will be noted that the rate of increase slowed down considerably. From September to October the average rose 17 points ; from October to November it rose \(3 \frac{1}{2}\) points.

A record of the individual groupings of the 30 stocks which go to make up this average is interesting. The movements have been far from regular, and one group, Foodstuffs, has actually receded sharply; another, Iron and Steel, has remained unchanged, and Textiles and Clothing has only advanced very moderately. The great advance has been in such stocks as are included in the category "Construction," as for instance Lyall Construction and Dominion Bridge. Milling stocks advanced very violently with Ogilvies and Lake of
the Woods rising sharply. There can be little reason to doubt that in all probability we have reached the peak in stock prices, which will decline from that point in the near future.

But once again caution prompts us to remember that such was the opinion more than once during the last five years.

A slight recession was recorded in September in the ratio of current loans to assets, although the former actually advanced a trifle. Once more the chartered banks added heavily to their assets ( \(68 \mathrm{Mn} . \$\) ), while their current loans and discounts in Canada advanced a trifle over ten millions. A comparison between September, 1927, and September, 1926, shows that assets have increased I 86 millions during the last twelve months and loans and discounts in Canada have increased 86 millions in the same period.

Wholesale prices displayed a slightly firmer tendency during October, owing to an upward movement in foods, while manufacturers' goods remained unchanged. The index number for all forty commodities rose \(1 \frac{1}{2}\) per cent. in October, i.e., to a level 2 per cent. above that of October, 1926.

The index number for the 20 foods rose 3 per cent., practically to last year's level. Bacon, lard, rice, oatmeal, eggs and especially potatoes rose. Among the commodities which fell were beef, pork, cheese, sugar and flour. All other foods remained unchanged.

Theindex of the twenty manufacturers' goods included, remained unchanged but was nearly I per cent. higher than last year. Wool and silver rose, cotton fell. These were the only changes among the whole twenty commodities, exhibiting a remarkable stabilization in manufacturers' goods.

It may be useful at this point to review the course of prices of foodstuffs and manufacturers' goods. The difference in trend is remarkable. Since October, 1922, foods have advanced I I per cent., while in the same period manufacturers' goods have fallen 2 per cent. But on the other hand, since October, I9I4, foods have advanced 43 per cent. in comparison with a rise of 48 per cent. in manufacturers' goods. The conclusion seems obvious that the great rise in manufacturers' goods, which carried them higher relatively than foodstuffs, spent itself immediately after the war and is now slowly receding, while the prices of foodstuffs are appreciating after the deflation following the post-war "boom." This is due in large measure
to increased production and efficiency in manufacturing which has outstripped production in foodstuffs. The ultimate implications involved in this result are not yet fully clear, but that they will bring somewhat disconcerting consequences in their train seems certain.

Conclusion.-It is hard to avoid concluding that we are fast approaching the end of the present phase of the cycle in Canada, as well as in the United States, and that while everything is now running at top speed and business will certainly be good for the next few months, a recession must come sooner more probably than later. The index of physical volume of production in Canada gives quite unmistakable signs of slowing down, a result which has been foreshadowed for several months in the United States. That a recession will come, and that 1928 will hardly attain the heights of 1927 cannot admit of much doubt, but it is also perfectly plain that the recession will be far from severe ; in fact it may pass without leaving any traces behind of commercial or financial stringency. The Canadian banks are in an exceptionally strong position ; money is plentiful and Europe is recovering. With such factors to offset any disquieting conditions as may appear, it should not be hard to face the next twelve months with the utmost confidence,

\section*{RECENT MOVEMENTS OF SUBSIDIARY SERIES.}

\section*{UNITED KINGDOM.}

FINANCE.-There has been no important change during the past month in the index numbers of prices of securities or the short money index. New capital issues as a whole show more than the usual autumnal increase, especially for overseas, where
the amount, \(£ 23 \mathrm{Mn}\)., was greater than in any month since October, 1924.

Bank Clearings increased considerably in October, and in each category the total was greater than in October, 1926 or 1925. There is usually a considerable change from September to

October, but the total in Provincial Clearings indicates a marked recovery from the low average level of the previous months.

The total of the advances of the nine Clearing Banks has receded very slightly, but the total of deposits has increased £ 42 Mn . The ratio of advances to deposits, to the magnitude of which attention was directed last month, has diminished from \(55^{\circ} 2\) per cent. to \(53^{\circ} 7\) per cent.

The increase of \(£ 83 \mathrm{Mn}\). since October, I925, in the deposits of the nine Clearing Banks, which is reflected in an increase of \(£ 74 \mathrm{Mn}\). in the investments, advances, etc., is an important feature which can be ascribed in part to a reduction in the reserve ratio of one of the Big Five from I \(4 \frac{1}{2}\) per cent. to I3 per cent., and to an increase in the cash holdings of the other clearing banks of nearly \(\AA^{8} \mathrm{Mn}\).

Recent gold movements compare very favourably with the autumnal drain of the two previous years, but competition for new gold coming on to the market has prevented any substantial increase of the reserve.
GOLD MOVEMENTS TO AND FROM THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & & & 1925 & 1926 & 1927 \\
\hline January ... & & ... & & - 251 & - 16 \\
\hline February & \(\ldots\) & \(\cdots\) & & + 1387
+1058 & - 1180
\(+\quad 401\) \\
\hline April .. & \(\ldots\) & \(\ldots\) & & - 259 & + 2211 \\
\hline May . & & \(\ldots\) & + 1347 & + 2646 & - 1545 \\
\hline June & \(\ldots\) & ... & + 1044 & + 1151 & - 1140 \\
\hline July . & ... & ... & \(\begin{array}{r} \\ +\quad 6358 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & + 1768 & + 699
\(+\quad 586\) \\
\hline August ... & & & - 1338 & + 3211 & 586 \\
\hline September & & & - 2787 & \(\begin{array}{r} \\ +\quad 159 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & - 770 \\
\hline October ... & & \(\ldots\) & - 10829
\(-\quad 3281\) & - 3518
\(+\quad 543\) & \(+\quad 671\)
\(+\quad 30 *\) \\
\hline November & \(\ldots\) & \(\ldots\) & - 3281
\(-\quad 2109\) & \(+\quad 543\)
-1624 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Prices and Wages.-The index number of wholesale food prices fell very slightly, according to the Board of Trade reckoning. The Statist number, which gives more relative importance to a considerable lowering of the price of meat, fell considerably, and the two series have not been in accordance for several months. The details are as
follows, if all the prices are equated to 100 in October, 1926:-


The differences in the food indexnumbers are attributable partly to the different composition of the meat group in the two series (especially in the spring and autumn, when the individual movements do not agree), but principally tc the numerous commodities included by the Board of Trade under " other foods."

Better agreement is found between the movements of the two index-numbers for materials, especially when it is remembered that the Statist refers to a date a fortnight later than the middle of the month which the Board of Trade averages, that the latter part of the coal stoppage is included and that the movement of cotton prices has been very rapid.

The general movement of prices since March has been slight, though some commodities have fluctuated considerably, and on the whole the expectation of some rise in the price-level may be justified.

Retail food prices continue their seasonal advance- 9 points since May as compared with 13, 19, 6 and II points in I923, '4, '5 and ' 6 . The cost of living index is 10 points lower than in 1926, 7 (4 per cent.) lower than in 1925, during which period the wage index has risen very slightly.

The anomaly between the stationariness of wage-rates and the fall in wholesale prices of food and of materials become more marked as time goes on. Since October, 1924, wholesale prices (food and materials together) have fallen i7 per cent., the cost of living index 6 per cent., and wage-rates have risen \(I_{\frac{1}{2}}\) per cent.

Trade and Output.-In tables A and B, Imports of Materials and Exports of Manufactures in the third quarter of 1925 are shown, revalued at the prices of I9I3, as accurately as the data permitthere is necessarily a large element of approximation in these figures. The corresponding declared (or current) values were given in Tables A and B of the October Bulletin, p. 332.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 3rd Quarter, & \[
\begin{gathered}
1 \\
\begin{array}{c}
\text { Declared } \\
\text { Value. }
\end{array}
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
2 \\
\text { Value at } \\
1913 \text { Prices. }
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 3 \\
& \text { Index No. } \\
& \text { of Prices. }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1925 \\
& 1926 \\
& 1927
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& £ \mathrm{Mn} . \\
& 70 \cdot 5 \\
& 65 \cdot 8 \text {. } \\
& 70 \cdot 5
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& £ \mathrm{Mn} . \\
& 44 \cdot 1 \\
& 44 \cdot 66^{*} \\
& 48 \cdot 2
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \% \\
& 160 \\
& 148 \\
& 146
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
*Excluding coal. \(\uparrow\) Including some partly manufactured goods. Column 3 is obtained by expressing the figures in col. I as percentages of those in col. 2. The corresponding wholesale price indices of materials, \&c., are Board of Trade: I52, 147, I35; Statist: I54, I45, I 42 .

In October, I927, net imports** of raw materials were in value 9 per cent. less than in October, 1925, but in quantity practically equal thereto, in spite of postponement in moving the new cotton crop from America.
\begin{tabular}{c|c|c|c} 
EXPORTS & OF & MANUFACTURES & (HOME
\end{tabular} PRODUCE).
\(\ddagger\) Column 1 as percentage of Column 2 .
It appears that in the two years the prices of manufactures have fallen as

\footnotetext{
**In October, 1925, re-exports of materials were unasually great, and the impression obtained from the Table p. ©8j, in which re-exports are not subtracted, is misleading for this
}
much as those of materials in spite of the stability of wages.

In October, 1927, exports did not show the usual autumnal increase, but (when the fall of price is allowed for), were about 2 per cent. higher than in October, 1925. The Board of Trade Journal, November I7th, 1927, pp. 504-5, makes an interesting comparison of the quantities of particular goods imported and exported at these dates, from which we extract the following details.


The table of the Distribution of Exports of Manufactures in the third quarter of 1927 (p. 379), shows a general reversion to the proportions in I925. Germany and India are better customers than two years ago ; the proportion of the total taken by India is now very nearly as great as in I9I3.

The output of coal remains relatively low, and that of iron and of steel fell off in October.

Unemployment - Except for a considerable increase of unemployment among labourers and painters in the building trade, which appears to have taken place earlier than usual this season, there has been very little change in the insurance or live register figures in recent weeks.

The new count of the numbers of insured persons raises the total for Great Britain and North Ireland from I2,04I,000 July, I926, to I2, I3I,000 July, 1927, which causes a very slight revision of the percentages.

The Ministry of Labour Gazette, November, 1927, gives an important analysis of the changes in the numbers
attributed to different industries from 1923 to 1927 in Great Britain.

During the year ending July, 1927, the total number insured was increased by 6.8 per cent. (new entrants) and diminished by \(5^{\circ} 9\) per cent. (withdrawals). The withdrawals include deaths, emigrants, superannuated and persons passing into un-insured occupations.

The industries in which the change in 4 years has been considerable are shown in the following column.

The movement from industry to in-
dustry is very considerable, but these statistics suggest that it is not sufficiently rapid.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH IRELAND.
(Male and Female.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Numbers insured} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Unemployed July 1927}} \\
\hline & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { July } \\
& 1923
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { July } \\
& 1926
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { July } \\
& 1927
\end{aligned}
\] & & \\
\hline Increases. & Th & ousan & ds & 000s & \\
\hline Building and Contracting & 844 & 971 & 1017 & 85 & 8.4 \\
\hline Road Transport... ... & 257 & 292 & 307 & 20 & 1.5 \\
\hline Bricks, tiles, stones & 88 & 118 & 124 & 7 & 6 \\
\hline Electrical Engineering & 61 & 76 & 79 & 4 & 5 \\
\hline Silk (including artificial) & 37 & 51 & 55 & 4 & 7 \\
\hline Coal mining . & 1244 & 1226 & 1199 & 258 & 21.5 \\
\hline Shipbuilding & 270 & 223 & 216 & 48 & 22 \\
\hline Iron and Steel Manufacture & 240 & 217 & 219 & 38 & 17 \\
\hline Wool and Worsted & 269 & 254 & 249 & 24 & 10 \\
\hline General Engineering ... & 667 & 612 & 600 & 55 & 9 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{NOTE ON SEASONAL MOVEMENT IN UNEMPLOYMENT AS INDICATED BY INSURANCE STATISTICS.}

UNTIL 1923 the unemployment insurance statistics (books lodged) were frequently and considerably affected by legislative and other changes. Therefore the estimates of the normal seasonal movement given below have been made from the data relating to June, 1923 - September, 1927 only (except for building where it was found possible to begin from October, 1921.)

The series shown correspond to those given in the usual table on p. 383, with the exception of the coal and the iron and steel industries, for which no reliable results could be obtained. The period under consideration was so short and subject to so many exceptional influences that the details given below must not be regarded as conclusive, but merely as a provisional rough guide to the seasonal changes to aid the interpretation of the current figures.

The usual methods of calculation were found to be inapplicable. The results given in the table were obtained by observing the differences between successive months and averaging these (after allowing for exceptional non-
seasonal movements) for each of the twelve months of the year, and then smoothing to remove the effect of longperiod movement, etc.

SEASONAL MOVEMENTS.
Normal change during month. 000's.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{Males} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Females} \\
\hline & E &  &  & - &  &  & W
+
0
- &  \\
\hline January... & \(+55\) & \(+6\) & -1 & \(+14\) & +2 & \(+26\) & \(+23\) & \(+6\) \\
\hline February.. & +38 & +5 & -1 & -15 & -1 & -8 & -14 & -1 \\
\hline March ... & -45 & -3 & -1 & -24 & 0 & -16 & - 21 & -1 \\
\hline April & -22 & 0 & -2 & -11 & +1 & \(-7\) & - 6 & \(+4\) \\
\hline May... & -15 & -5 & \(-3\) & - 8 & \(+1\) & -11 & -6 & +5 \\
\hline June & +18 & +2 & +2 & 0 & +2 & \(-5\) & \(+2\) & \(+3\) \\
\hline July & \(+37\) & \(+1\) & -1 & \(+3\) & \(+3\) & \(+10\) & \(+21\) & \(+9\) \\
\hline August ... & +36 & +1 & \(+3\) & -1 & +3 & +13 & +16 & +3 \\
\hline September & +16 & \(+3\) & +1 & + 6 & -3 & + 3 & - 6 & -4 \\
\hline October ... & \(+10\) & +5 & +3 & \(+7\) & -4 & \(+3\) & - 6 & -8 \\
\hline November & -14 & 0 & 0 & + 0 & -4 & - 1 & + 4 & -5 \\
\hline Decemb'r \({ }^{\text {* }}\) & -38 & -4 & +1 & \(+9\) & +1 & - 8 & - 8 & -8 \\
\hline Numbers Insured & 8899 & 703 & 213 & 1008 & 312 & 4853 & 3232 & 507 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
* Before Christmas. † Excludes Commerce, etc.

The total for males shows a steady fall from the end of January to the end of April, followed by an upward movement which slackens in September, and
two months of temporary improvement before Christmas. The November decrease was much less marked in the old Trade Union percentages before the war. The movement for total females is nearly similar, but improves earlier in the autumn. Of the average decrease of about 120,000 in total males between
the end of January and the end of April, nearly half is accounted for by the building trade. Engineering and shipbuilding both indicate slight summer improvement, and the cotton and wool group (males and females) rises somewhat from March to a high level in August and then falls.

TABLE A.
NET IMPORTS OF RAW MATERIALS-REVALUED AT 1913 PRICESWITH CERTAIN PARTLY MANUFACTURED GOODS, BUT EXCLUDING RUBBER. £Mn.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
1913 \\
\text { Qry. } \\
\text { Av. }
\end{array}
\]} & & 19 & & & & 19 & & & & 1927. & \\
\hline & & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 9 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Pig iron, etc. \(\ldots\).....
Copper, tin, lead, zinc \(\ldots\)} & & 1.2 & \(1 \cdot 2\) & & \(1 \cdot 1\) & \(1 \cdot 3\) & \(1 \cdot 1\) & 2.0 & 2.4 & \(2 \cdot 8\) & 2.0 & 1.7 \\
\hline & & \(4 \cdot 6\) & \(4 \cdot 5\) & \(4 \cdot 8\) & \(4 \cdot 8\) & 4.8 & \(4 \cdot 3\) & 3.9 & 4.5 & \(5 \cdot 2\) & \(4 \cdot 8\) & 4.6 \\
\hline Yarns & & \(\cdot 9\) & \(\cdot 9\) & & 4 & 1.0 & -8 & -8 & \(\cdot 9\) & 1.0 & & \(\cdot 9\) \\
\hline Leather ... ... ... & & \(1 \cdot 8\) & 1.7 & 1.5 & 1.9 & 1.8 & 1.5 & 1.5 & 1.6 & 1.8 & 1.7 & 1.5 \\
\hline Minerals (non-metals) ... & \(\cdot 7\) & . 9 & -9 & 1.0 & \(\cdot 9\) & 1.0 & . \(9 \dagger\) & 101 & . \(9+\) & \(1 \cdot 1+\) & 1.0 & 1.0 \\
\hline Iron Ore ... ... ... & 1.85 & \(1 \cdot 3\) & 1.2 & & 1.0 & 1.4 & -9 & . 2 & -1 & 1.0 & 1.6 & 1.2 \\
\hline Wood ... ... & \(8 \cdot 2\) & \(4 \cdot 8\) & & \(10 \cdot 3\) & 8.4 & 3.9 & \(5 \cdot 1\) & \(9 \cdot 0\) & \(8 \cdot 1\) & 4.6 & 6.1 & \(13 \cdot 2\) \\
\hline Oil Seeds, \&c. & 6.0 & 10.0 & \(9 \cdot 2\) & \(9 \cdot 8\) & 9.4 & 8.7 & \(9 \cdot 2\) & \(9 \cdot 7\) & \(7 \cdot 9\) & 9.1 & 10.2 & 8.5 \\
\hline Hides ... & 1.7 & 1.6 & \(1 \cdot 3\) & 1.9 & 1.4 & 1.4 & \(\cdot 7\) & 2.0 & 1.2 & 1.6 & . 3 & 2.7 \\
\hline Paper Materials ... & 1.4 & 1.4 & I. 6 & 1.8 & 1.9 & \(1 \cdot 6\) & 1.9 & 1.8 & 1.8 & 1.8 & 1.9 & 2.0 \\
\hline Silk ... ... ... & - 3 & 2 & 4 & 0 & -2 & '2 & 2 & 2 & 3 & 3 & & 2 \\
\hline Other Textiles (except Cotton and Wool) & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
3 \cdot 3 \\
15 \cdot 35 \\
6 \cdot 0
\end{gathered}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
3.7 \\
20.9 \\
6.8
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
5 \\
5.4 \\
1.5
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
3 \cdot 0 \\
23 \cdot 5 \\
3 \cdot 3
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{3.1
14.6
8.5} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
16 \\
10.1 \\
7.5
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
4 \\
7.4 \\
2.3
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
1.9 \\
21.0 \\
3.4
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
4 \cdot 3 \\
18 \cdot 4 \\
10 \cdot 8
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
2.4 \\
12.5 \\
5.4
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{8
5
2.5
2.1} \\
\hline Cotton ... ... ... & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Wool ... & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Total, both groups, and Miscellaneous \(\ddagger\) & 58.4 & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{\(\begin{array}{llll}64 \cdot 1 & 50 \cdot 8 & 44 \cdot 1 & 64 \cdot 5\end{array}\)} & 57.4 & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\(50.5+44.6+59.1+\)} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\(67.6+56.2 \quad 48.2\)} \\
\hline Total, excl. cotton \& wool & 37.05 & 36.4 & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\(\begin{array}{lll}35 \cdot 1 & 37 \cdot 2 & 37 \cdot 7\end{array}\)} & \(34 \cdot 3\) & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\(32.9+34 \cdot 9+34.7 \dagger\)} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\(38.4+38.3 \quad 40.6\)} \\
\hline \multicolumn{13}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
\(\ddagger\) The estimates for "Other Metals" are now omitted in the detailed table, as they are found to be unreliable; they are, however, included in the total. \\
+ Excluding Coal.
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

TABLE B.
EXPORTED MANUFACTURES-REVALUED AT 1913 PRICES.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & 1913 & & & & & & & 26 & & & 1927 & \\
\hline & Av. & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\
\hline Coke & 7 & 7 & 6 & 7 & 1.0 & 9 & 3 & & & 6 & 6 & - 8 \\
\hline Earthenware & \(1 \cdot 9\) & 1.8 & \(2 \cdot 0\) & \(2 \cdot 0\) & \(2 \cdot 1\) & \(1 \cdot 9\) & 1.8 & 1.7 & 2.0 & \(1 \cdot 9\) & 1.9 & \(2 \cdot 0\) \\
\hline Iron \& Steel & \(13 \cdot 8\) & 12.0 & 11.2 & \(11 \cdot 1\) & \(12 \cdot 9\) & 13.8 & 10.2 & 7.9 & \(7 \cdot 9\) & 11.6 & 13.6 & 13.4 \\
\hline Cutlery & 1.8 & 1.5 & 1.3 & 1.6 & \(1 \cdot 3\) & \(1 \cdot 5\) & \(1 \cdot 2\) & 1.7 & \(1 \cdot 2\) & 1.5 & 1.5 & \(1 \cdot 6\) \\
\hline Electrical Goods... & \(1 \cdot 3\) & 1.4 & \(1 \cdot 3\) & 1.2 & 1.2 & 1.4 & 1.0 & 1.6 & 1.4 & 1.4 & 1.2 & 1.2 \\
\hline Machinery & 8.4 & 6.0 & \(6 \cdot 1\) & 6.2 & 6.7 & \(6 \cdot 1\) & \(5 \cdot 3\) & \(5 \cdot 8\) & 5.9 & \(5 \cdot 8\) & \(6 \cdot 1\) & 6.1 \\
\hline Wood & -5 & 4 & - 3 & - 3 & - 4 & \(\cdot 3\) & \(\cdot 3\) & - 3 & 4 & - 3 & 4 & \\
\hline Cotton & 31.6 & \(24 \cdot 1\) & \(21 \cdot 2\) & \(22 \cdot 0\) & 21.2 & 22.4 & \(18 \cdot 3\) & \(20 \cdot 0\) & \(17 \cdot 4\) & \(20 \cdot 7\) & 21.9 & 21.6 \\
\hline Wool & 8.9 & 8.6 & \(6 \cdot 1\) & 7.5 & 6.7 & \(7 \cdot 2\) & \(5 \cdot 2\) & \(7 \cdot 6\) & 6.4 & \(7 \cdot 3\) & 6.4 & 8.4 \\
\hline Silk... & . 5 & - 2 & - 2 & \(\cdot 2\) & \(\cdot 2\) & \(\cdot 2\) & -2 & - 3 & - 2 & 3 & - 3 & \\
\hline Other Textiles & 4.0 & \(3 \cdot 4\) & 3.5 & \(3 \cdot 3\) & \(3 \cdot 7\) & 3.4 & 3.5 & 3.8 & \(4 \cdot 0\) & \(3 \cdot 5\) & \(4 \cdot 1\) & \(4 \cdot 4\) \\
\hline Apparel ... & \(5 \cdot 2\) & 4.0 & \(3 \cdot 1\) & 4.0 & \(3 \cdot 6\) & 3.7 & \(2 \cdot 9\) & 4.0 & 3.7 & 3.4 & 3.0 & \(4 \cdot 1\) \\
\hline Chemicals... & 4.9 & 4.6 & 3.9 & \(3 \cdot 6\) & 3.7 & 4.5 & \(3 \cdot 6\) & 3.6 & \(3 \cdot 3\) & 4.0 & 4.2 & \(4 \cdot 1\) \\
\hline Oils... & \(1 \cdot 1\) & \(1 \cdot 3\) & 1.4 & 1.5 & 1.7 & 1.2 & \(1 \cdot 3\) & \(1 \cdot 6\) & 1.4 & 1.2 & 1.4 & 1.4 \\
\hline Leather & \(1 \cdot 3\) & 1.4 & \(1 \cdot 3\) & 1.3 & \(1 \cdot 2\) & \(1 \cdot 3\) & 1.2 & \(1 \cdot 3\) & \(1 \cdot 3\) & 1.4 & 1.4 & 1.9 \\
\hline Paper & 9 & 1.7 & 1.5 & 1.6 & 2.0 & 1.7 & \(1 \cdot 3\) & 1.7 & \(1 \cdot 8\) & 1.6 & \(1 \cdot 3\) & 1.5 \\
\hline Rubber & 8 & 1.4 & 1.7 & \(1 \cdot 3\) & \(1 \cdot 1\) & \(1 \cdot 3\) & \(1 \cdot 3\) & 1.4 & \(1 \cdot 1\) & 6 & 6 & 8 \\
\hline Total (including Misc. \&Vehicles. \() \ddagger\) & 103 \({ }^{*}\) & \(\begin{array}{llll}86.8 & 78.9 & 82.6 & 88.2\end{array}\) & 78.9 & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{82.688 .2} & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{\(\begin{array}{llll}87 \cdot 3 & 71 \cdot 2 & 78 \cdot 6 & 74 \cdot 7\end{array}\)} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\(80 \cdot 1 \quad 86 \cdot 1 \quad 87 \cdot 8\)} \\
\hline \multicolumn{13}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
* These figures are nearly \(5 \%\) lower than they would have been if South Ireland had not then been part of the United Kingdom. \\
: The estimates for "Other Metals" are now omitted in the detailed table, as they are found to be unreliable ; they are, however, included in the total.
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Value of Exports of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom in the Third Quarters of 1913, 1926, \& 1927.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{3}{*}{Countries and Regions (pre-war areas)* TO WHICH CONSIGNED.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Amount. £Mn.} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Percentage of Total.} \\
\hline & 1913 & 1926 & 1927 & 1913 & 1926 & 1927 \\
\hline & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{3rd Qrs.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{3rd Qrs.} \\
\hline Russia ... ... ... & \multirow[t]{8}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
5.78 \\
10.65 \\
1.12 \\
10.01 \\
3.45 \\
8.65 \\
3.43 \\
1.87 \\
1.23
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{8}{*}{2.52
7.39
.97
6.70
1.47
9.87
3.38
2.48
1.54} & \multirow[t]{8}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
2.49 \\
12.31 \\
1.44 \\
8.92 \\
2.91 \\
12.17 \\
5.20 \\
2.96 \\
1.82
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{8}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 4 \cdot 3 \\
& 7 \cdot 95 \\
& .8 \\
& 7 \cdot 5 \\
& 2.6 \\
& 6 \cdot 5 \\
& 2.55 \\
& 1.4 \\
& .9
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{8}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 1.7 \\
& 4.9 \\
& 65 \\
& 4.5 \\
& 1.0 \\
& 6.6 \\
& 2.25 \\
& 1.65 \\
& 1.0
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{8}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 1 \cdot 5 \\
& 7 \cdot 35 \\
& .85 \\
& 5 \cdot 3 \\
& 1 \cdot 7 \\
& 7 \cdot 3 \\
& 3 \cdot 1 \\
& 1 \cdot 8 \\
& 1 \cdot 1
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline Germany and Poland & & & & & & \\
\hline Austria and Hungary & & & & & & \\
\hline Belgium, France ... & & & & & & \\
\hline  & & & & & & \\
\hline Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland & & & & & & \\
\hline Switzerland, Spain, Portugal \(\begin{aligned} & \text { Greece, Balkans, Turkey }\end{aligned}\) & & & & & & \\
\hline European Islands ... ... & & & & & & \\
\hline Total Europe ... ... & 46.19 & \(36 \cdot 32\) & \(50 \cdot 22\) & 34.5 & 24.2 & 30.0 \\
\hline Egypt and Soudan & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
2.45 \\
.28 \\
49 \\
1.07 \\
2.33 \\
5.96
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
2.48 \\
-51 \\
1.86 \\
3.30 \\
8.15
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
3.31 \\
.32 \\
.82 \\
2.35 \\
4.15 \\
8.07
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
1.8 \\
.2 \\
.4 \\
.8 \\
1.7 \\
4.45
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 1 \cdot 65 \\
& -3 \\
& 1 \cdot 25 \\
& 2 \cdot 2 \\
& 5 \cdot 45
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
20 \\
.2 \\
.5 \\
1.4 \\
2.5 \\
4.8
\end{array}
\]} \\
\hline Algeria ... ... ... ... & & & & & & \\
\hline Rest of North Africa... ... & & & & & & \\
\hline \(\begin{array}{llll}\text { East Africa } & \ldots & . . & \ldots \\ \text { West Africa } & \ldots & . . & \ldots\end{array}\) & & & & & & \\
\hline South Africa \(\ldots\)... \(\ldots\)... \(\ldots\) & & & & & & \\
\hline Total Africa & 12.58 & \(16 \cdot 30\) & 19.02 & 9.4 & \(10 \cdot 9\) & 11.4 \\
\hline Asiatic Turkey, Syria, Persia, etc.... & \multirow[t]{7}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
1.59 \\
18.04 \\
2.59 \\
2.12 \\
5.35 \\
5.94 \\
.35
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
2 \cdot 12 \\
21 \cdot 12 \\
4.75 \\
2.38
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
2.45 \\
22.35 \\
4.73 \\
2.64
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
1.2 \\
13.5 \\
1.9 \\
1.6
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
1.4 \\
14.1 \\
3.2 \\
1.6
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1.4
13.4
2.8
1.6} \\
\hline British India ... ... ... ... & & & & & & \\
\hline Ceylon, Straits, Borneo ... .... ... ... & & & & & & \\
\hline French, Portuguese, Dutch East Indies, etc., and & & & & & & \\
\hline China and Hong Kong & & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
5.59 \\
3.22 \\
.40
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
3.83 \\
3.86 \\
.43
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
40 \\
4.4 \\
\cdot 3
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
3 \cdot 7 \\
2 \cdot 1 \\
\quad .3
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{2.3
2.3
\(\cdot 3\)} \\
\hline Japan and Korea ... ... & & & & & & \\
\hline Pacific Islands... ... ... & & & & & & \\
\hline Total Asia & 35.98 & \(39 \cdot 58\) & \(40 \cdot 29\) & 26.9 & 26.4 & \(24 \cdot 1\) \\
\hline Australia, New Zealand & \(11 \cdot 30\) & \(22 \cdot 52\) & \(20 \cdot 44\) & 8.45 & 150 & 12.2 \\
\hline Canada and Newfoundland, ete.
United States ... \(\ldots\)... & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 6.41 \\
& 6.67
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
7.08 \\
11.27
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
8.01 \\
11.51
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 4 \cdot 8 \\
& 5 \cdot 0
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 4.75 \\
& 7.55
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 4.8 \\
& 6.9
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Total North America & 13.08 & \(18 \cdot 35\) & \(19 \cdot 52\) & \(9 \cdot 8\) & \(12 \cdot 3\) & \(11 \cdot 7\) \\
\hline Mexico, West Indies, Central and Equatorial & \(3 \cdot 29\) & \(5 \cdot 12\) & \(4 \cdot 56\) & \(2 \cdot 5\) & 3.4 & 27 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
America \\
Brazi
\end{tabular} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 2.99 \\
& 1.73 \\
& 6.56
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 3.21 \\
& 1.86 \\
& 6.56
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 3.40 \\
& 1.81 \\
& 8.03
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 2.2 \\
& 1.3 \\
& 4.9
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 2 \cdot 15 \\
& 1 \cdot 25 \\
& 4 \cdot 4
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{2.0
1.1
4.8} \\
\hline Peru, Chile \(\ldots\) & & & & & & \\
\hline Argentine, Uruguay, etc. ... ... & & & & & & \\
\hline Total Central and South America ... & 14.57 & 16.75 & \(17 \cdot 80\) & \(10 \cdot 9\) & 11.2 & \(10 \cdot 6\) \\
\hline Total (excluding 8 . Ireland) \(\dagger\) & 13370 & \(149 \cdot 82\) & 167.29 & \(100 \cdot 0\) & \(100 \cdot 0\) & \(100 \cdot 0\) \\
\hline South Ireland ... & - & 7.90 & 8.86 & - & \(5 \cdot 3\) & \(5 \cdot 3\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

* NORMAL SEASONAL CHANGE REMOVED.

+ Exclusire of investments in affiliated Banks. * NORMAL SEASONAL CHANGE REMOVED. For Table of Exchanges see p. 384.
Dates of Figures. Stocks And Shares. - 15 th of month ( 16 th or 17 th if 15 th falls on Sunday or Saturday).
Clearings. Town-Three weeks covering two Stock Exchange Settlement Days and 4th of following month. Bank of England
Treasury Bills -On or about 15 th of month
Olearing Banks-Averages for month.
Money Rates-Averages for week ending 15th of month.
PRICES AND WAGES.



TRADE AND OUTPUT.

+ Totsl for Quarter. \(\quad\) ( NORMAL SEASONAL CHANGE REMOVED. Four weeks, excluding bank holiday week.

OUTPUT
COAL. -Total for 4 weeks ending approximately at end of month. IRON AND STEEL.-Output for a standard four-week month.

TRANSPORT.


NORMAL SEASONAL CHANGE REMOVED,
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multicolumn{13}{|c|}{AVERAGE OF DAILY RATES.} \\
\hline & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Paris } \\
& \text { f. to }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Italy* } \\
& \text { 1. to } £
\end{aligned}
\] & \begin{tabular}{l}
Berlin \\
M. to \(£\)
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
Amster-
dam \\
fl. to £
\end{tabular} & Prague kr , to £ & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Berne } \\
& \text { f. to } £
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}
\text { Stock- } \\
\text { holm } \\
\mathrm{kr}, \text { to } £
\end{gathered}\right.
\] & \[
\begin{array}{|c}
\text { NewYork } \\
8 \text { to } £
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Bunos } \\
\text { Aires } \\
\text { d. to } 8
\end{gathered}
\] & Rio de Janeiro d. per mil & Bombay d. per rup. & \begin{tabular}{l}
Hong: \\
kong \\
d. per 8
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Yoko- } \\
\text { hama } \\
\text { d. per yen }
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline Parity ... & 25.2215 & 25.2215 & 20.43 & 12•107 & 24.02 & \(25 \cdot 2215\) & 18.159 & 4.866 & \(47 \cdot 58\) & 27 & 24 & - & \(24 \cdot 58\) \\
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{1923. For 1919 to 1922 Rates See Eartier Bulietins.} \\
\hline JAN. 1923. & \(69 \cdot 46\) & 95•17 & 81200 & 11.76 & \(162 \cdot 5\) & \(24 \cdot 78\) & 17.32 & 4.655 & 43.87 & 5.90 & \(16 \cdot 36\) & 27.51 & 25.15 \\
\hline FEB. & \(76 \cdot 38\) & 97.22 & 130300 & 11.86 & 158.7 & 24.93 & 17.63 & 4.690 & 43.21 & \(5 \cdot 88\) & 16.28 & 26.96 & \(24 \cdot 73\) \\
\hline MAR. & 74.59 & 96.94 & 99100 & 11.89 & 158.2 & 25.26 & 17.65 & 4.696 & 43.07 & 5.79 & \(16 \cdot 13\) & 27.72 & 24.75 \\
\hline APRIL & 69.86
99.73 & 93.88
95.57 & 113700
213900 & 11.88
11.82 & 156.0
\(155 \cdot 3\) & \(25 \cdot 53\)
25.65 & 17.47
17.36 & 4.655
4.625 & 42.94
\(42 \cdot 40\) & 5.54
5.42 & \(16 \cdot 15\)
16.12 & 28.07
28.33 & 25.14 \\
\hline MAY & \(69 \cdot 73\)
73.20 & 95.57
100.71 & 213900
504400 & 11.82
11.78 & \(155 \cdot 3\)
\(154 \cdot 3\) & 25.65
25 & 17.36
17.37 & 4.625
4.614 & 42.40
41.85 & 5.42
\(5 \cdot 46\) & \(16 \cdot 12\)
16.13 & 28.33
27.57 & 25.47
25.55 \\
\hline JULY & 77.80 & \(105 \cdot 9\) & 1854100 & 11.68 & 152.9 & \(26 \cdot 12\) & 17.27 & \(4 \cdot 583\) & 40.80 & \(5 \cdot 46\) & 16.13 & 27.05 & 25.53 \\
\hline AUG. & \(80 \cdot 76\) & 106.0 & 19800000 & 11.59 & \(155 \cdot 4\) & 25.25 & 17.12 & 4.581 & 39.18 & \(5 \cdot 15\) & 16.03 & 27.11 & 25.75 \\
\hline SEPT. & 77.81 & \(102 \cdot 8\) & 481 Mn . & 11.55 & 151.8 & 25.42 & \(17 \cdot 10\) & 4.542 & 39.58 & \(5 \cdot 18\) & 16.17 & 27.53 & \(25 \cdot 64\) \\
\hline OCT. & 75.97 & \(100 \cdot 2\) & 139000 ', & 11.56 & 152.3 & \(25 \cdot 32\) & 17.14 & 4.526 & 39.11 & 5.08 & 16.49 & 27.34 & 25.88 \\
\hline DEC. & 82.88 & \(100 \cdot 5\) & 18.9 ,, & 11.46 & 149.1 & 24.98 & 16.55 & \(4 \cdot 380\) & 39.81 & \(5 \cdot 18\) & \(17 \cdot 11\) & 27.66
27.95 & 26.67
25.79 \\
\hline JAN. 1924. & 91.00 & 98.2 & GoldMarks & 11.40 & 147.0 & 24.59 & 16.27 & 4.261 & 41.47 & \(6 \cdot 10\) & 17.22 & 28.15 & \\
\hline FEB. & \(97 \cdot 47\) & 99.2 & \(19 \cdot 1\) & 11.51 & 148.4 & 24.79 & 16.44 & \(4 \cdot 308\) & \(42 \cdot 63\) & \(6 \cdot 68\) & 16.91 & 28.08 & 25.30 \\
\hline MAR. & 93.49 & \(100 \cdot 3\) & 19.2 & 11.58 & 147.8 & 24.83 & \(16 \cdot 33\) & 4.293 & 42.87 & 6.42 & 16.71 & 28.31 & 23.98 \\
\hline APRIL & 71.03 & 97.7 & 19.4 & 11.69 & 146.9 & 24.61 & 16.48 & 4.348 & 41.28 & \(8 \cdot 22\) & 18.78 & \(28 \cdot 36\) & \(22 \cdot 60\) \\
\hline MAY & \(75 \cdot 87\) & 98.2 & \(18 \cdot 6\) & 11.65
11.54 & 148.4
147.1 & \(24 \cdot 60\)
24.46 & 16.46
16.28 & 4.359
4.321 & \(41 \cdot 10\) & 6.09 & 16.87 & \(28 \cdot 60\) & \(22 \cdot 14\) \\
\hline JUNE & \(82 \cdot 33\) & 99.6 & 18.1 & & & \(24 \cdot 46\) & 16.28 & & \(41^{\circ} 07\) & \(5 \cdot 99\) & 18.99 & 28.91 & \(22 \cdot 86\) \\
\hline JULY & \(85 \cdot 35\) & 101.4 & \(18 \cdot 3\) & 11.51 & 147.9 & 24.04 & 16.42 & 4.368 & \(40 \cdot 77\) & 5.48 & \(17 \cdot 19\) & 28.80 & 22.76 \\
\hline AUG. ..... & 82.28 & 101.2 & 18.9 & 11.59 & 151.0 & 23.91 & \(16 \cdot 90\) & 4.501 & 40.94 & \(5 \cdot 31\) & 17.24 & 28.57 & 22.03 \\
\hline SEPT. .... & 84.06 & 101.8 & 18.7 & 11.60 & \(149 \cdot 0\) & 23.64 & \(16 \cdot 77\) & 4.458 & 43.05 & \(5 \cdot 45\) & 17.54 & 28.84 & 21.87 \\
\hline OCT. & 85.77 & 103.] & \(18 \cdot 8\) & 11.47 & 1506 & \(23 \cdot 39\) & 16.86 & 4.487 & 44.77 & 6.02 & 18.07 & 29.27 & 20.76 \\
\hline NOV. & \(87 \cdot 29\) & 106. 2 & \(19 \cdot 3\) & 11.51 & \(154 \cdot 1\) & \(24 \cdot 14\) & 17.17 & \(4 \cdot 606\) & 44.57 & 8.00 & 17.96 & \(28 \cdot 75\) & \(20 \cdot 10\) \\
\hline DEC. & 86.92 & 109.1 & 19.7 & 11.61 & \(155 \cdot 3\) & \(24 \cdot 22\) & \(17 \cdot 41\) & 4.694 & \(45 \cdot 20\) & 5.91 & 18.07 & \(28 \cdot 41\) & 19.68 \\
\hline JAN... & 88.54 & 114.7 & 20.07 & 11.83 & 159:3 & \(24 \cdot 70\) & 17.74 & 4.780 & \(45 \cdot 79\) & 5.91 & 17.97 & 28.03 & 19.33 \\
\hline FEB. & \(90 \cdot 34\) & \(116 \cdot 1\) & 20.05 & 11.88 & 161.2 & \(24 \cdot 78\) & 17.71 & 4.772 & \(45 \cdot 45\) & \(5 \cdot 68\) & \(18 \cdot 00\) & 27.99 & \(19 \cdot 66\) \\
\hline MAR. & \(92 \cdot 18\) & 117.3 & 20.06 & 11.97 & \(161 \cdot 0\) & 24.79 & 17.72 & 4.777 & \(45 \cdot 13\) & \(5 \cdot 56\) & 17.96 & 27.45 & 20.61 \\
\hline APRIL & \(92 \cdot 37\) & 116.9 & \(20 \cdot 14\) & 12.00 & 161.7 & 24.80 & 17.78 & 4.796 & 43.50 & \(5 \cdot 33\) & 17.88 & \(27 \cdot 17\) & 20.95 \\
\hline MAY & \(94 \cdot 11\) & 119.4 & \(20 \cdot 39\) & \(12 \cdot 08\) & 163.9 & 25.09 & \(18 \cdot 14\) & 4.855 & \(44 \cdot 66\) & \(5 \cdot 13\) & 17.95 & \(27 \cdot 14\) & 20.73 \\
\hline JUNE & 102:11 & 127.0 & \(20 \cdot 41\) & \(12 \cdot 11\) & 164.0 & 25.04 & \(18 \cdot 16\) & 4.861 & \(45 \cdot 13\) & \(5 \cdot 41\) & 18.05 & 27.81 & \(20 \cdot 18\) \\
\hline JULY & \(103 \cdot 48\)
\(103 \cdot 54\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 132 \cdot 7 \\
& 132 \cdot 7
\end{aligned}
\] & 20.42
20.40 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 12.12 \\
& 12.06
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1640 \\
& 163.8
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 25 \cdot 03 \\
& 25 \cdot 03
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 18.09 \\
& 18.08
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 4: 860 \\
& 4: 857
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 45 \cdot 33 \\
& 45 \cdot 29
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 5 \cdot 62 \\
& 6 \cdot 03
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 18 \cdot 13 \\
& 18 \cdot 14
\end{aligned}
\] & 28.22
28.44 & 20.30 \\
\hline SEPT. & 102.86 & 119.2 & 20.36 & 12.05 & \(163 \cdot 7\) & \(25 \cdot 10\) & 18.06 & \(4 \cdot 847\) & \(45 \cdot 43\) & 6.71 & 18.19 & \(28 \cdot 38\)
29 & 20.21 \\
\hline OCT. & \(109 \cdot 16\) & \(121 \cdot 4\) & \(20 \cdot 34\) & 12.04 & \(163 \cdot 4\) & 25.12 & 18.07 & \(4 \cdot 843\) & \(46 \cdot 31\) & \(7 \cdot 44\) & \(18 \cdot 19\) & 29.47 & 20.32 \\
\hline NOV. & \(122 \cdot 2\) & \(121 \cdot 1\) & \(20 \cdot 35\) & 12.05 & \(163 \cdot 5\) & 25.14 & \(18 \cdot 11\) & \(4 \cdot 846\) & 46.78 & 7.28 & \(18 \cdot 19\) & 28.70 & 20.97 \\
\hline DEC. & \(129 \cdot 6\) & \(120 \cdot 3\) & \(20 \cdot 36\) & 12.07 & 163.7 & \(25 \cdot 13\) & 18:10 & \(4 \cdot 850\) & \(46 \cdot 62\) & 7.05 & \(18 \cdot 20\) & 28.69 & \(21.40 \ddagger\) \\
\hline JAN. & 128.7 & \(120 \cdot 3\) & \(20 \cdot 40\) & 12:09 & \(163 \cdot 9\) & 25.05 & \(18 \cdot 13\) & \(4 \cdot 858\) & 46.54 & \(7 \cdot 36\) & \(18 \cdot 20\) & 28.75 & 21.80 \\
\hline FEB. & \(132 \cdot 4\) & \(120 \cdot 8\) & \(20 \cdot 43\) & \(12 \cdot 14\) & \(164 \cdot 2\) & \(25 \cdot 25\) & \(18 \cdot 16\) & 4.864 & \(46 \cdot 03\) & \(7 \cdot 32\) & \(18 \cdot 19\) & 28.63 & \(22 \cdot 42\) \\
\hline MAR. & \(135 \cdot 8\) & 120.0 & \(20 \cdot 41\) & \(12 \cdot 13\) & \(164 \cdot 0\) & 25.25 & \(18 \cdot 12\) & 4.861 & \(44 \cdot 64\) & \(7 \cdot 16\) & 18.08 & 27.85 & \(22 \cdot 41\) \\
\hline APRIL & \(143 \cdot 4\) & 120.9 & 20.42 & 12.12 & \(164 \cdot 1\) & 25.19 & \(18 \cdot 15\) & 4.862 & 44.84 & 6.94 & 17.88 & 26.94 & 23.04 \\
\hline MAY & \(154 \cdot 3\) & 126.2 & 20.42 & 12.09 & \(164 \cdot 1\) & \(25 \cdot 12\) & \(18 \cdot 16\) & 4.862 & \(45 \cdot 10\) & \(7 \cdot 31\) & 17.93 & 27.35 & 23.20 \\
\hline JUNE & 1650 & \(132 \cdot 4\) & \(20 \cdot 44\) & \(12 \cdot 11\) & \(164 \cdot 2\) & \(25 \cdot 13\) & 18.15 & 4.866 & 45.27 & 778 & 17.91 & 27.42 & 23.14 \\
\hline JULY.
AUG. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 19777 \\
& 171 \cdot 4
\end{aligned}
\] & 145.0
147.5 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 20.43 \\
& 20 \cdot 40
\end{aligned}
\] & 12.10 & \[
164 \cdot 2
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 25 \cdot 12 \\
& 25 \cdot 14
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 18 \cdot 15 \\
& 18 \cdot 15
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 4.864 \\
& 4.858
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 45 \cdot 48 \\
& 45 \cdot 42
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 7 \cdot 68 \\
& 7 \cdot 59
\end{aligned}
\] & 17.93
17.96 & 27.06
26.45 & 23.30
23.63 \\
\hline SEP' & \(169 \cdot 9\) & \(132 \cdot 5\) & \(20 \cdot 38\) & 12.112 & \(163 \cdot 8\) & \(25 \cdot 120\) & 18.15 & 4.855 & \(45 \cdot 62\) & 7.51 & 17.98 & 26.05 & 23.93 \\
\hline OCT. & \(165 \cdot 2\) & 118.3 & \(20 \cdot 379\) & \(12 \cdot 124\) & \(163 \cdot 7\) & \(25 \cdot 120\) & \(18 \cdot 147\) & \(4 \cdot 850\) & \(45 \cdot 90\) & 6.92 & 17.89 & \(23 \cdot 83\) & 24.04 \\
\hline NOV. & 141.8 & \(115 \cdot 1\) & \(20 \cdot 415\) & \(12 \cdot 125\) & \(163 \cdot 7\) & \(25 \cdot 141\) & \(18 \cdot 170\) & 4.849 & \(45 \cdot 74\) & 6.40 & 17.84 & \(23 \cdot 56\) & 24-30 \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { DEC } \\
& 1927 .
\end{aligned}
\] & 122.9 & 109.4 & 20.387 & \(12 \cdot 130\) & \(163 \cdot 8\) & \(25 \cdot 106\) & 18.155 & 4.851 & \(46 \cdot 16\) & 5.87 & 17.85 & 23.46 & \(24 \cdot 23\) \\
\hline JAN. & 122.57 & 111.6 & 20.454 & 12.135 & \(163 \cdot 8\) & \(25 \cdot 176\) & \(18 \cdot 171\) & \(4 \cdot 853\) & \(46 \cdot 40\) & \(5 \cdot 80\) & 18.03 & 24.17 & \(24 \cdot 15\) \\
\hline FEB. & \(123 \cdot 63\) & \(112 \cdot 3\) & \(20 \cdot 466\) & \(12 \cdot 123\) & \(163 \cdot 7\) & 25.220 & 18.174 & 4.850 & 46.93 & \(5 \cdot 87\) & 17.97 & \(24 \cdot 79\) & \(24 \cdot 20\) \\
\hline MAR. & 124.01 & 107.7 & \(20 \cdot 468\) & 12.130 & \(163 \cdot 9\) & 25.235 & 18.144 & \(4 \cdot 854\) & 47.51 & \(5 \cdot 87\) & 17.96 & 24.01 & 24.31 \\
\hline APRIL. & 123.98 & 97.05 & \(20 \cdot 490\) & 12.140 & \(164 \cdot 0\) & 25.251 & 18.135 & \(4 \cdot 857\) & 47.55 & \(5 \cdot 83\) & 17.88 & \(24 \cdot 50\) & 23.90 \\
\hline MAY & \(123 \cdot 97\) & \(89 \cdot 96\) & \(20 \cdot 501\) & 12.136 & 163.9 & 25.253 & 18.157 & 4.857 & 47.56 & \(5 \cdot 80\) & 17.93 & 24-32 & \(23 \cdot 26\) \\
\hline JUNE & \(123 \cdot 97\) & 86.94 & 20.494 & 12.124 & 163.9 & 25.244 & 18.128 & \(4 \cdot 856\) & 47.69 & \(5 \cdot 84\) & 17.91 & 24-21 & 23.09 \\
\hline JULY & 124.00 & 89.04 & 20.450 & 12.119 & \(163 \cdot 9\) & 25.220 & \(18 \cdot 128\) & 4.8552 & 47.76 & \(5 \cdot 83\) & 17.87 & 24.15 & 23.31 \\
\hline AUG. & 124.01 & \(89 \cdot 32\) & \(20 \cdot 431\) & 12.129 & \(164 \cdot 0\) & 25.212 & \(18 \cdot 116\) & 4.8606 & 47.85 & \(5 \cdot 87\) & 17.87 & 23.68 & \(23 \cdot 37\) \\
\hline SEPT. & 124.00 & \(89 \cdot 35\) & 20.433 & 12.135 & 164.0 & 25.222 & 18.094 & 4.8634 & 47.95 & \(5 \cdot 87\) & 17.97 & 23.83 & 23:14 \\
\hline Week ending
Oct. & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline ,, 8 & 124.00 & 89.06 & \(20 \cdot 419\) & \(12 \cdot 138\) & \(164 \cdot 2\) & 25.243 & 18.084 & 4.8680 & 47.90 & \(5 \cdot 90\) & 17.97 & 23.89 & 22.99 \\
\hline ,, 15 & 124.02 & \(89 \cdot 16\) & \(20 \cdot 416\) & 12.128 & \(164 \cdot 3\) & 25.253 & 18.087 & 4.8709 & 47.92 & \(5 \cdot 92\) & 17.97 & 23.91 & \(22 \cdot 98\) \\
\hline , 22 & 124.06 & \(89 \cdot 12\) & \(20 \cdot 395\) & 12.107 & \(164 \cdot 3\) & 25.251 & 18.080 & 4.8710 & 47.87 & \(5 \cdot 91\) & 17.98 & 24.01 & 22.94 \\
\hline , 29 .... & 124:06 & \(89 \cdot 15\) & \(20 \cdot 399\) & 12.094 & \(164 \cdot 3\) & 25.252 & 18.084 & 4.8703 & 47.87 & 5.91 & 17.97 & \(24 \cdot 03\) & \(22 \cdot 94\) \\
\hline Nov. 5 .... & 124.06 & \(89 \cdot 13\) & 20.399 & 12.087 & \(164 \cdot 3\) & 25.253 & 18.094 & 4.8695 & 47.89 & \(5 \cdot 90\) & 17.98 & \(24 \cdot 21\) & 22.89 \\
\hline , 12 & 124.00 & 89.42 & \(20 \cdot 432\) & 12.076 & \(164 \cdot 3\) & 25.258 & 18.102 & 4.8713 & 47.83 & \(5 \cdot 89\) & 17.98 & 24.40 & 22.72 \\
\hline , 19 & 124.00 & \(89 \cdot 60\) & \(20 \cdot 426\) & 12.069 & 164.4 & 25.273 & \(18 \cdot 101\) & 4.8748 & 47.83 & \(5 \cdot 89\) & 17.97 & 24.52 & 22.55 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Printed by
ST. CLEMENTS PRESS, LTD.,
Portugal Street, Kingsway, W.C.2.


\title{
LONDON \& CAMBRIDGE ECONOMIC SERVICE
}

\author{
ISSUED IN CO-OPERATION WITH THE HARVARD UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC RESEARCH
}

\title{
SUPPLEMENT To MONTHLY BULLETIN
}

\author{
VOL. V.
}

No. XI.
DEC. 7th, 1927

\section*{EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.}
Sir W. H. Beveridge, K.C.B. (Chairman)
Phofessor A. L. Bowley, Sc.D., F.B.A. \(\ldots\) London School of Economics.
Mr. J. M. Keynes, C.B.
Mr. D. H. Robertson \(\ldots \ldots\) Echool of Economics.
Mr. C. Tenyyson, C.m.G. \(\ldots \ldots\). \(\ldots \ldots\) Economics Department of University of Cambridge.

Sir Charles Addis, K.C.M.G. (Hon. Treasurer)

\section*{EDITORIAL COMMITTEE FOR 1927.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{15}{*}{}} \\
\hline & & \\
\hline & & \\
\hline & & \\
\hline & & \\
\hline & & \\
\hline & & \\
\hline & & \\
\hline & & \\
\hline & & \\
\hline & & \\
\hline & & \\
\hline & & \\
\hline & & \\
\hline & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Annual Subscription for the Full Service, £6.
For particulars, apply to the Secretary, London E Cambridge Economic Service,
Houghton Street, Aldwych, W.C.2.
Taitphowe: Holborn \(5671-5673\).

\section*{TABLE OF CONTENTS.}


\section*{UNITED KINGDOM.}

Additional Figures published since November 22nd, 1927.

\section*{Stocks and Shares.}


New Capital Issues.
For Great Britain ...
Total ...
Money.
Short Money Index Day to Day Rate Three Months Rate Bank Rate \(\quad 4 \frac{1}{2} \%\) on April 21st

\section*{Prices.}

Silver (bar)—cash per oz. 26.8d. Week ending Dec. 3rd. "Times" Index (Wholesale) Food \(149 \% \quad 151 \%\) Oct. 31st. Nov. 30th. Materials 140\% 140\% Total \(143 \% 144 \%\)

\section*{Railways.}
```

    Weight carried-
    General Merchandise
        Fuel
        Other Minerals
    Goods Receipts
    ```

Gearried
reneral Merchandise Other Minerals
Goods Receipts
End Oct.
\(212 \%\)
\(198 \%\)
\(78.7 \%\)
\(127 \%\)
\(\begin{array}{cccc} & & & \text { November } \\ \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & £ 23,170,000 \\ \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & £ 48,770,000\end{array}\)

\section*{209\%} 196\%
\(78.9 \%\)
\(127 \%\)

End Nov. Exchanges.
95.5\% Week ending Dec. 3rd.
3.58\%
\(4.31 \%\)

September, 1927.
Tons 5,560,000
16,560,000
5,200,000
£9,360,000
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Weekending Paris & Milan & Berlin & Amsterdam \\
\hline Nov, 26th... 12400 & 89:58 & \(20 \cdot 425\) & 12.073 \\
\hline Dec. 3rd ... 124.00 & 89.81 & 20.424 & 12.073 \\
\hline Prague & Berne & Stockholm & New York \\
\hline Nov. 26th ... 164.5 & 25.288 & 18.095 & 4.8776 \\
\hline Dec. 3rd ... 164.5 & 25.297 & 18.084 & \(4 \cdot 8795\) \\
\hline B. Aires & Rio de J. B & mbay H. K & ng Kobe \\
\hline Nov. 26th...47.83 & 5.90 & \(17.99 \quad 24\) & \(22 \cdot 55\) \\
\hline Dec. 3rd... 4784 & \(5 \cdot 88\) & \(18.05 \quad 24\) & \(422 \cdot 59\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Unemployment.}

Numbers on the Live Register, together with Part-time Workers not actually employed on the dates mentioned.


\section*{FRANCE.}

Information communicated by M. LUCIEN MARCH, Directeur Honoraire de la Statistique Générale de la France.

November 25th, 1927.

EXCEPT in certain branches, the economic position is progressively improving. Last month it was feared that political dissentions or the growth of state expenditure-always to be feared on the eve of elections-would endanger the equilibrium of public
finances. But under firm guidance and in view of the gravity of the consequences of a change of policy, such a risk now seems to have been dispelled.

The Bank of France's acquisitions of foreign currency are sufficient to support the franc. At times the bank cedes this currency, usually to meet the need of

\section*{France}


FINANCE.
PRICES.


\footnotetext{
Dates of figures. Cols. 1-4, 15th of month; 9, 12, 19, middle of month; 10, 11, based on daily averages; 16-18, end of month; 19, 20, "during " the month.
}
importers, at other times it buys, but the movements are now very small. The State debt to the bank has been stationary for some months, but is considerably lower than a year ago, thanks to sums which the credit establishments had received in exchange for currency surrendered to the Bank of France, and subsequently deposited at the Treasury. The Bank having almost ceased making these purchases, the process has been stopped. However, the sums thus set in motion exceed total repayments by the State, and the excess has been depositedat sight or term-so there has been created no new instrument of payment which could be utilised for current expenditure and thus increase prices.

On the contrary, prices have fallen, when one might have feared that the volume of monetary instruments set in motion would have caused a rise. External trade remains satisfactory, the difficulties being rather connected with internal.

Stock exchange business which was slack in September recovered in October, but did not return to last year's level. Paris bank clearings also rose from September to October, but were less than half the October, 1926, total. Daily business on current account at the Bank of France (Paris) is more like that of a year ago, but is affected by Sinking Fund transactions and is therefore no longer a good index of money market activity.

As a whole, shares have not moved greatly in the past month. French funds fell in October, but recovered in November. But other fixed interest shares, such as rails, which rose slightly in October afterwards returned to the September level. All classes of fixed interest securities are much higher than last year.

Variable dividend shares have lost ground since a year ago. After rising for the first four months of 1927 they then fell. The fall continued from August to September, and October showed no

TRADE, OUTPUT, TRANSPORT \& EMPLOYMENT.

- 1921 official prices with allowance for estimated incleases since that jear. \(\quad+\) Total for Quarter

France
appreciable recovery. In particular, bank shares (apart from land banks which are steady) and metals are weak.

Owing to abundance of short time money, contango rate was very low until September; it rose a little in October and again at the beginning of November. Capital is finding outlets in contangoes on foreign currencies, therefore the carry over rates on stock exchange contangoes are increased.

In the Bank of France returns, private current deposits have fallen since July owing to Sinking Fund withdrawals; it was the transactions of this fund which had augmented the total as compared with last year. Advances have been rising a little for some months thanks to the reduced rate of interest thereon, though still much higher than in previous years. The bank's total currency holdings in the middle of November were nearly the same as a month before, and the same is true of advances to the State and the note circulation.

During October, foreign trade results were considerably better than in September. Quantities imported were much greater, though not so large as in August. Quantities exported were greater than in both August and September. Imports of industrial raw materials were higher and exports of manufactures slightly lower than in September.

In value, in spite of the fall in price, the imports figure is above that of September, for total goods or for raw materials alone. Similarly, exports have greatly increased.

In October the excess of exports reached nearly 600 Mn . francs. Since the beginning of this year the value of exports has generally exceeded imports, and the balance for the io months reached \(2,300 \mathrm{Mn}\). francs, while in the same period last year imports exceeded exports by nearly half a million.

Since the beginning of the year the general wholesale price index has fallen almost continuously. It was appreciably
lower in October than in September and the fall is chiefly due to agricultural products which are, at the present time, undergoing considerable reductions, cattle and meat in particular. But from September to October raw materials as a group fell far less, though the textile index and the mineral index underwent fairly considerable reductions. Pig iron is much lower than a year ago, but coal has been stationary since the spring.

Since last year the temporary check in business and more recently the fall in prices, especially agricultural, have produced a considerable falling off in commercial activity.

The revenue from the turnover tax was much higher in October than in September, as happens every year, but was much below that of the corresponding month last year. The volume of settlements by postal cheque has also diminished and the volume of business at the Paris Bourse de Commerce is considerably reduced. The portfolio of the Bank of France includes hardly a quarter of the value of trade bills which it held a year ago, and the portfolio of the great credit establishments is also deflated, but that is mainly due to the abundance of idle liquid capital which enables trade and industry to avoid recourse to the banks.

The number of bankruptcies is greater than last year. Railway receipts have stopped falling and the number of trucks loaded daily recovered in October nearly to the October, 1926, level.

Coal output has made no advance for several months, but more iron ore has been extracted than during last year. Metallurgical coke output is stationary, that of pig iron and steel inferior to last year. The number of furnaces in blast has again fallen by one-14I on October rst instead of 142 on September Ist and I53 on October ist, 1926.

Coal consumption does not show any great change from last year. The apparent consumption of cotton shows a considerable fall, and the amount worked
per spindle a reduction also. Orders are less abundant, for both yarns and tissues. Ground lost since last year in the cotton, wool and silk industries has not been regained, but there was some improvement at the beginning of the present year, at least in wool and silk.

For some months building construction has seriously declined. Last year the apparent rise in profits stimulated construction in spite of the obstacles caused by legislation regarding rents. This year the restrictions imposed by the economic situation discourage capital and building enterprises.

Workpeople are placed rather more
easily than in the middle of the year, and the number of unemployed receiving allowances through the unemployment exchanges has greatly diminished.

The retail price index has fallen almost continuously for a year, thanks to the fall in agricultural produce chiefly. The Paris retail index, which reached its maximum during the fourth quarter of 1926, has fallen nearly 15 per cent. since then.

Savings bank deposits are still increasing, chiefly on account of the fall in interest rates on other forms of sight deposits. Entertainment tax receipts have increased.

\section*{GERMANY.}

\section*{Information communicated by Dr. MORITZ ELSAS (Frankfurt), in consultation with Professor LOTZ (Munich) and Professor von SCHULZE-GAEVERNITZ (Freiburg)}

\section*{26 th November, 1927.}

THERE was no essential change in the economic situation in November. The high level of activity continues as far as industrial employment is concerned; but there are enough signs to impose caution: e.g. the stringency in the market for long-term money. In one important respect the present "boom" is essentially different from those of pre-war times. The number of new issues this time is extremely small. Also stocks in hand in nearly all branches of industry are considerably smaller than in previous years, as a result of the relative shortage of working capital and, also, because the tendency is more and more to place short-run orders and only to provide for immediate requirements.

The most important event - which may be a decisive factor in the present business cycle - is the report of the Reparations Agent, to which extraordinary importance is attached. His criticism of
the cost of the administrative machinery has found much support in Germany. The arguments concerning the foreign indebtedness of Germany and its results have again made the reparations problem the centre of discussion. From the German side this is much to be deplored. The German answer has made clear in a satisfactory manner that any sabotage of the Dawes payments is completely out of the question. It is fully realised in Germany that an eventual re-opening of the Dawes Plan is most closely bound up with the general revision of the European War debts problem and that probably only within this sphere can a final settlement be achieved. There is no doubt that a successful revision of the Dawes plan cannot come from Germanywhich wishes to fulfil, and will fulfil, punctually the obligations in reichsmarks to the account of the Agent-but will only proceed from the Agent himself when the impossibility of a transfer without

\section*{Germany]}
shattering the German currency makes itself evident.

Although the total of foreign loans received by Germany, especially last year, may seem extremely large, it cannot be doubted that by far the greatest part of the inflowing foreign capital was applied to highly productive purposes, however indefinite this term may be. With the help of this capital, German industry has, as a matter of fact, succeeded in modernising and rationalising a large part of its deteriorated industrial apparatus and thereby reduced costs of production and increased its competitive capacity. The rising figures of exports of manufactures are palpable proof of the results of these measures, which were only rendered possible by large investments of capital. Above all the utility of these credits is shewn by the fact that Germany has employed them mostly to import foodstuffs and raw materials whilst she has made the
machinery and other means of production herself.

With regard to the loan policy of the municipalities, opinion is divided as to whether it is right for them to appeal to foreign markets even if it is a question of the equipment of trading enterprises. Of course the German municipalities have their special problems because, as a rule, they have taken under their control the entire water, gas and electricity supply and in many cases the tramways. Recently they have also added the building of small houses; all tasks concerning whose productive character there is no doubt, although the Board of Control is in many cases of a different opinion as far as house building is concerned.

Unfortunately in the discussion about Germany's foreign indebtedness, very little has been said of the newly acquired German holdings abroad, e.g. foreign securities. That the latter cannot be

FINANCE, PRICES \& WAGES.


Dates of figures. Cole, 1, 16, mid-month; 5 , second week; \(6,7,8\) and 9 , end of month; 10, 12-15, 17, 1st of month; 18, average per month.
unimportant is shown by the fact that every fall in the German bourse provokes a sharp fall in prices in the other leading stock exchanges and to an extent greatly in excess of previous similar occurrences. The reason is to be found in the selling by German holders who unload their foreign securities at such times. These-probably considerablesecurity holdings abroad cannot be ignored in the discussion of foreign indebtedness.

It can be taken for granted that the influx of foreign capital will slacken, at least for a certain time, because the controversy between the government and the Reparations Agent has already ruffled New York, above all, as far as municipal loans are concerned.

The prospects for industrial loans are rather more favourable when it comes to enterprises of world renown. For example the Norddeutsche - Lloyd of

Bremen has just concluded an American loan of 20 Mn . dollars. With regard to public loans the result will be that, while foreign capital will hold aloof, from the German side, through appreciation of its own interests, demands on the foreign markets will only arise in exceptional cases.

The German council for foreign loans, we may be sure, will take the greatest pains in future to ascertain whether the receipt of foreign money can be justified from the standpoint of general indebtedness, and also in view of the suspicion which has now arisen and which must be taken into account in all future measures.

The possibility of a reduced influx of capital has already resulted in a rise of the dollar rate. On November io it was quoted at 4•I975 compared with \(4 \cdot 1875\) on November I. The rise is probably due primarily to the requirements of importers. In the third and fourth week

TRADE, TRANSPORT, UNEMPLOYMENT.


\section*{Germany]}
of November the dollar again declined to \(4^{\prime} 19\).

Money rates fell slightly in the first half of the month not only for day-to-day money which at times went below \(4 \frac{1}{2}\) per cent., but also for monthly money, which at one time was offered at \(7 \frac{3}{4}\) per cent. and below and then became firmer. Private discounts stood at 63 and trade bills fetched \(7 \frac{1}{4}\) per cent. Contango money was comparatively cheap. The fall in rates has averted, or at least postponed, the threatened rise in the Reichsbank rate.

The Reichsbank's return for midNovember shows a strong deflation of credit. Compared with the previous week the bill portfolio declined by 220 Mn. to \(2,168 \mathrm{Mn}\).; in the third week it fell by another 5 I Mn . The note circulation declined by 233 Mn ., to \(3,787 \mathrm{Mn}\). In third week the total circulation fell to \(3,583 \mathrm{Mn}\). The gold and foreign currency cover in the middle of November represented \(56 \frac{1}{2}\) per cent. and in the next week increased to 593 per cent.

Revenue in October totalled 970.5 Mn. marks. This extremely favourable result was due to the incidence of periodic payments, e.g. income and turnover tax. Also the revenue from customs and excise in October increased by nearly 24 Mn . compared with the previous month.

In the first week in November the Bourse experienced a sharp downward movement. The market reacted all the more sensitively because prices had fallen considerably during the long months of weakness, especially compared with the high levels early in the year. The contributing factors were the effects of the Reparations Agent's Memorandum, together with some unfavourable rumours, e.g. concerning the dividend prospects of the United Steel works. The rumours proved to be exaggerated, but this did not dispel the mistrust shown by the Bourse to these shares, and at the same time the directorate failed to make clear whether the dividends of the current year
-and if so, which dividends-were in question. The fall in these shares was therefore very considerable.

Fears that short-term loans from abroad might be withdrawn worked in the same direction and in addition the large banks refrained from supporting the market. As a result, not only did the Bourse proceed to unload, but the public and even people abroad, sold shares to which they had hitherto held firm.

In the second week there was a temporary recovery which, however, was quite unimportant compared with the previous fall, and in the third and fourth week even this slight improvement was lost.

The general level of wholesale prices rose very slightly in November, mainly as a result of the movements in the foodstuffs group. Raw materials prices hardly changed, but those of industrial finished commodities increased slightly. Scrap prices were unchanged. The cost of living underwent a not inconsiderable rise at the beginning of November, the chief cause being the io per cent. increase in controlled house-rents which entailed a rise of nearly \(\mathrm{I}_{\frac{1}{2}}\) per cent. in the total index.

Coal output shows some increase. The daily average in the Ruhr district was 380,100 metric tons in the first week of November and 398,100 in the second week. Coke production also continues at a high level. The figure for trucks loaded on the railways also remains high and the daily average of 165,000 to 170,000 is one-fourth greater than the 19I3 average for the same territory. In the engineering industry good business continues in the home and foreign markets. The electrical, automobile and chemical industries are also obtaining satisfactory results. Reports from the last named are unanimously hopeful.

In the cotton and other textile industries, business is still good but new orders are slack as a result of uncertain raw material prices. As a result of favourable
weather, building continued to be fairly satisfactory, but shows signs of seasonal slackening.

The number of bankruptcies has increased from a daily average of 16 in the first week of October to 26 in the fourth week of November.

External trade in October brought an excess of imports (merchandise only) of 284 Mn . Marks. Imports and exports increased compared with the previous month. In the case of exports the value of manufactures rose by 25 Mn . marks.

The number of unemployed declined to 329,000 in the middle of October, but increased to 340,000 at the beginning of November as the result of the decline in outdoor work. By the middle of the month the figure rose to 392,000 (the total number on relief being 518,000 ). The shortage of skilled workers is still observed, and encourages the demand for wage increases. In the Rhineland
textile industry, 55,000 workers were locked out by the employers in the second week of November. The dispute was quickly ended by an award of the arbitration court and work recommenced under terms which gave the workers nearly 10 per cent. increase in time wages.

Wage rates rose in October but very slightly, viz., half per cent. on the average. Real wages have declined about 2 per cent. as a result of the increase in the cost of living. The decline in the total purchasing power which occurred in October is not very considerable since it was partly offset by improvement in unemployment. The level of real wages, which in view of the favourable business position can in no way be regarded as high, shows that the widely prevalent conception that the present high level of activity rests primarily on the excessively large consumption of the working classes, is not justified.

\section*{ITALY.}

\section*{Information communicated by Professor C. OTTOLENGHI, of the Royal University of Turin.}

December Ist, 1927.

THE stabilising process continued in November with some fluctuations.

Exchanges. - The exchanges have kept steady since June; the average value of sterling and the dollar in October was 89.1 I and 18.29 ; in November 89.52 and 18.36 . In the very slight fluctuations in these two currencies the rise in sterling has been greater than in the dollar. At the same time in 1926 the values were, II I \(\cdot 70\) and \(23^{\circ} 93\).

Shares.-The index of industrials rose from 204 in October to 207, chiefly owing to the woollen group, whilst engineering and silk were considerably lower and others remained stationary. A decline also occurred in the non-industrial groups. A feature of the Bourse this month has been the scarcity of business. The various movements in securities in the
different industrial groups correspond to the movements in prices, to be discussed below, wool having risen considerably whilst silk and iron prices fell.

Wholesale Prices.-In November there were considerable changes both in the industrial materials group and the food group, and between these two groups. In the materials index-which was higher in August, September and October than in the two months before -there was a considerable fall during November from 452 to 435 . This decline was attributable to a fall in the price of coal, iron, silk and cotton. The index for coal reached a minimum at 339 in spite of the winter season, and the index for iron also touched a minimum at 344 , a level considerably below four times the pre-war figure. With regard to the price of silk, this has not fallen quite so low,

\section*{Italy］}
but the index is the lowest recorded since the end of the war．Wool which had already increased in October experienced a further rise，carrying the index to 635 ．

On the other hand the food group rose from 586 to 588 and the movement was determined by a rise in grain prices and a fall in the price of meat，oil and sugar．Wheat rose from 447 to 478 ， whilst meat fell from 562 to 537 ，oil from 551 to 523 ，and sugar from 521 to 517 ； in these cases the lowest post－war level was touched．While these three com－ modities have fallen considerably in price it is interesting to notice that wine，which is not a necessity，has risen in price in the last few months to the level of 746，which is exceptionally high．

External Trade．－The statistics of external trade in the first nine months of the year－values－showed each month， with the exception of January，a fall in both imports and exports，and moreover，
there was a downward tendency in imports and stationariness in exports． But the interpretation of these figures is most difficult，owing to the fall in prices and the varying extent of the fall in different classes of goods，and also because according to the criticism expressed by the Central Institute of Statistics the value of exports from July， 192I，at which date a new method of evaluation was introduced，should be increased to the extent of 15 per cent． until December Ist， 1926.

This increase was made on the basis of an investigation which revealed that the declaration of the value of exports was below the actual until December 1st， when special controls were put on to ensure the accuracy of the figure． According to the statistics，imports in the first nine months were \(15,68 \mathrm{I} \mathrm{Mn}\) ．and exports \(11,377 \mathrm{Mn}\) ．，with an adverse balance of about \(4,304 \mathrm{Mn}\) ．，whilst the

FINANCE
TRADE．
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
EXCHANGES． \\
Value in Italian Lire（average）．
\end{tabular}}} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{SHARES．} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{BANKING．} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} & \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{IMPORTS．} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
EXPORTS． \\
volume．
\end{tabular}}} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline IM． & EX． \\
PORTS & EORTB \\
\hline VALUE． \\
\hline
\end{tabular}}} \\
\hline & & & & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Bank of Italy．} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{} & & \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{VOLUME．} & & & & & \\
\hline & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 侖 } \\
& \text { ค } \\
& \%
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 曾 } \\
& \text {. } \\
& \text { in } \\
& \%
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 号 } \\
& \text { \# } \\
& \text { \% } \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
\] & & & &  &  & & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 플 } \\
& \text { \% }
\end{aligned}
\] & ธुँ
\[
\%
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ธ̃ } \\
& \text { むे } \\
& \text { \% }
\end{aligned}
\] &  &  & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \stackrel{\circ}{8} \\
& \stackrel{y}{c}
\end{aligned}
\]
\% & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{} & \[
\%
\] & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{c} 
EXTERNAL \\
TRADE， \\
excluding \\
precious metals． \\
Mn．MIn． \\
lire \\
lire \\
\hline
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline \(\stackrel{1913}{\text { Average }}\) & & & & & & Mid． 100 & \[
1913 .
\] & End & \[
1913 .
\] & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Average
1925 & 100 & 100 & 100 & 100 & & \[
100
\] & 100 & \[
100
\] & \[
100
\] & 596 & 100 & 100 & 100 & 100 & 100 & 100 & 100 & 100 & 100 & 303 & 209 \\
\hline tth Qr．Av． & 478 & 476 & 100 & 326 & 51 & 2155 & 927 & 833 & 435 & 590 & 68 & 110 & 90 & 221 & 421 & 172 & 81 & 155 & 96 & 2122 & 1764 \\
\hline \[
\frac{1 s t}{1926} \mathrm{Qr} \cdot \mathrm{Av} .
\] & 475 & 475 & 91 & 299 & 170 & 2089 & 876 & 818 & 435 & 650 & 111 & 115 & 162 & 204 & 214 & 211 & 68 & 112 & 93 & \[
2207
\] & 1338 \\
\hline 2nd Qr．Av． & 498 & 497 & 82 & 254 & 101 & 2479 & 851 & 890 & 439 & 631 & 167 & 143 & 102 & 211 & 172 & 383 & 84 & 104 & 77 & \[
2550
\] & \[
1485
\] \\
\hline JULY ．．． & 571
585 & 570
587 & 73
85 & 252 & 53
67 & 2004 & 883 & 1906 & 443
444 & \begin{tabular}{l}
715 \\
585 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 149 & 107
93 & 113
130 & \[
285
\] & 171
335 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 185 \\
& 178
\end{aligned}
\] & 56
80 & 102
142 & 101 & 2051 & 1329
1694 \\
\hline SEPT．．．． & 534 & 526 & 78 & 228 & 89 & 2126 & 883 & 1742 & 443 & 599 & 61 & 99 & 84 & 284 & 375 & 153 & 99 & 133 & 87 & 1764 & 1708 \\
\hline OCT．．．．．． & 467 & 465 & 71 & 212 & 40 & 1882 & 873 & 2359 & 443 & 723 & 65 & 83 & 79 & 249 & 158 & 69 & 91 & 123 & 128 & 1757 & 1842 \\
\hline NOV．．．．．． & 458 & 445 & 82 & 213 & 60 & 1443 & 876 & 2639 & 440 & 699 & 123 & 91 & 101 & 241 & 184 & 100 & 93 & 118 & 106 & 1860 & 1708 \\
\hline DEC．．．．．． & 431 & 430 & 89 & 198 & 50 & 1474 & 884 & 1852 & 440 & 676 & 122 & 105 & 117 & 208 & 199 & 180 & 74 & 130 & 90 & 2185 & 1919 \\
\hline 1927
JAN．．．． & 442 & 440 & 91 & 204 & 34 & 1358 & 863 & 2411 & 437 & 858 & 149 & 144 & 149 & 219 & 213 & 269 & 57 & 98 & 89 & 2046 & 1177 \\
\hline FEB．．．．． & 444 & 442 & 90 & 218 & 64 & 1359 & 852 & 2000 & 431 & 779 & 171 & 138 & 123 & 200 & 172 & 311 & 63 & 105 & 113 & 1970 & 1340 \\
\hline MAR．．．． & 425 & 424 & 86 & 206 & 53 & 1407 & 843 & 1986 & 431 & 894 & 207 & 146 & 133 & 249 & 177 & 255 & 60 & 113 & 111 & 2162 & 1411 \\
\hline APR． & 383 & 382 & 78 & 199 & 46 & 1352 & 838 & 1805 & 429 & 845 & 160 & 135 & 112 & 227 & 212 & 205 & 55 & 100 & 83 & 1920 & 1336 \\
\hline MAY & 354 & 355 & 72 & 182 & 41 & 1277 & 829 & 2464 & 429 & & 176 & 157 & 104 & 240 & 710 & 258 & 61 & 120 & 77 & 1828 & 1285 \\
\hline JUNE． & 343 & 343 & 70 & 161 & 52 & 1120 & 843 & 2464 & 434 & & 138 & 128 & 86 & 244 & 750 & 212 & 43 & 111 & 88 & 1905 & 1430 \\
\hline JULY & 351 & 350 & 71 & 164 & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline AUG．．． & 352 & 352 & 72 & 170 & 43 & 1104 & 850 & 3317 & & & 138
72 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 135 \\
& 124
\end{aligned}
\] & 109 & 339 & 398 & 152 & 72 & 162 & 91 & 1238 & 1091 \\
\hline SEPT． & 352 & 352 & 72 & 192 & 105 & & 865 & 3474 & & & & & & & & & & & & 1139. & 1168 \\
\hline OCT．
NOV． & 350 & 350
352 & 71 & 204 & 38 & & 869 & 3212 & & & & & & & & & & & & 1403＊ & 1398＊ \\
\hline \multicolumn{16}{|c|}{\(\ddagger\) Monthly Average 1912－14．} & \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{＊Provisional．} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


TRADE.


\section*{Italy]}
balance in the corresponding period of 1926 amounted to almost \(5,000 \mathrm{Mn}\). lire.

It may be noted that, contrary to the movement in recent months of this year, the provisional data for October showed an increase in imports and exports. Imports from \(\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{I} 39 \mathrm{Mn}\). in September rose to 1,403 October, and in exports from I, 168 to 1,399 . Quantities should be studied for a true picture of the external trade situation. The chief imports are grain, cotton and coal ; grain imports amounted to \(1,913,000\) tons in the first nine months of 1927, whereas in 1926 they were \(1,678,000\). Coal was \(8,692,000\) instead of \(7,319,000\). It may be supposed that this difference was affected by the repercussion of the English strike in 1926, but considering that in 1925 there were \(6,275,000\) tons, it is clear that it was due to the low level of prices, in spite of the increased use of electricity. Cotton imports were reduced from I,894,000 in 1926 to \(1,595,000\) in 1927.

Among major exports, spun silk may be cited, as it has a determining influence on the balance of trade. It fell to 34,000
quintals, with a value of nearly a milliard, whilst in the corresponding period of 1926 there were 42,000 quintals, with a value of more than a milliard and a half.

Of cotton yarns and tissues, there was a diminution in exports of the latter and an increase in the former, with an appreciable decline in value. Of the minor exports, motors numbered 27,166 as against 26,097 and artificial silk II 3,000 quintals instead of 74,000.

Other Indices.-The circulation of the Bank of Italy, which was \(14,24 \mathrm{I}\) Mn. at the end of September, rose to a level 68 Mn . higher. Clearings effected through the clearing house in the last month as compared with September showed a rather marked diminution. Current deposits at the Bank of Italy remained at a high level.

New capital issues reached io5 Mn . in September, but were only 38 Mn . in October. The unemployment figure was 306,000 at the beginning of October, as against 292,000 at the beginning of September. But internal trade continued to show the usual activity in October.

\section*{RUSSIA.}

\section*{Information communicated by the Institute of Conjuncture, Moscow, under the direction of Professors N. KONDRATIEFF and M. V. IGNATIEFF.}

\section*{ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF U.S.S.R. IN OCTOBER, 1927.}

November 26th, 1927.

THE last months of the 1926-27 economic year (October-September) were characterised by an increased activity on the market developing under conditions of falling prices, the last-named phenomenon being an outcome of a whole system of related government measures. Also there was an expansion of the note circulation, and some symptoms of stringency in the commodity market. The lighter industries showed a reduction in the last
quarter as compared with the preceding, although on a higher level than in the same period of last year.

The first months of the new economic year produced the following changes:

Prices.-The general price level during October showed a slight upward tendency. The retail and wholesale indices rose 0.3 and 0.2 per cent. respectively (in September +o.I and -O.I). This rise is exclusively due to prices in private trade, those of State and cooperative trade remaining stable.



FINANEE.
Gurrency in Circulation.
Deposits, Discounts, etc
PRICES
Wholesale
Retail
Retail

PRODUCTION
State Industry
Agricultural Purchases
 (b)

End of month From Balance Sheets of the State Bank, of the Banks of Trade and Industry, of Eoreign operative, and the Moscow Municipal (State Planning Commission), now issued
 Russia.
End of month. General index calculated by the Institute of Conjuncture, Moscow. From April, 1924, veighted geometric mean of prices of 35 commodities in 40 largest Russian towns; previously unweighted arithmetic mean of 15 prices.
An index of physical volume of production in State Industry (about 80 per cent, of the whole), being a veighted geometric average of the relative numbers relating to 52 industrial commodities. Base-Average index \(1020-1\) (Oct.-Sept.) - 100. Issued by the Institute of Conjuncture.
maex of volume of purchases of 7 staple agricultural products (weighted geometric average) Base \(1925 \cdot 6=100\)

\section*{Russia]}

Currency and Credit.-October witnessed a slowing down in the rate of paper money emission. After the issue of 118.3 Mn . rbs. in September, there were issued only 70.3 Mn . rbs. in October. At the same time discounts and loans of the credit institutions rose considerably, viz., by 3.2 per cent. in State and four Moscow Joint Stock Banks (in September +2.6 ). The possibility of credit expansion alongside the reduction of emission in October was determined by the inflow of capital to the banks through increased deposits and current accounts. The latter rose 10 . 3 per cent. in October.

Trade and Industry.-Cereal market conditions did not develop quite successfully. Purchases effected by the principal collecting organisations amounted to 1,000,400 tons as compared with 1,279,900 in September, and 1,510,100 in October last year. Thus purchases in October, 1927, receded by 21.4 per cent., as compared with September, and 33.7 as compared with October, ig26. The reduction was to a considerable extent due to the following factors: the bad state of roads this season, a shortage of industrial commodities on the rural markets and a price relation not quite favourable for
cereals. The volume of flax purchases, on the contrary, was very large, eight times as great as in September and 57.0 per cent. greater than the volume in October, 1926. Such a considerable rise is to a certain extent due to seasonal influence.

In the industrial commodity market increased activity prevailed throughout the whole period under observation. The turnover of the Moscow and the provincial exchanges for the month rose 262 and 3.4 per cent. respectively. This rise was chiefly due to the concluding of large contract sales.

Railway goods traffic showed a rise of 4.5 per cent.

There was a favourable trade balance (+ 7.9 Mn. rbs.), imports and exports having increased by 12.4 and 17.1 per cent. respectively (in September exports exceeded imports by 4.7 Mn. rbs.). The volume of production of State industry rose 4.1 per cent. (in September +14.2 per cent.). This rise is chiefly accounted for by increases in the heavy industries, thus coal, crude oil and pig-iron production rose \(14.6,10.5\) and 3.2 per cent. In September there had been a rise in coal production \((+9.9)\), stability in crude oil and a rise in pig-iron \((+2.8)\).

Printed uy
ST. CLEMENTS PRESS, LTD., Porivalal Strest, Kingsway,
W.C. 2 .

\title{
LONDON \& CAMBRIDGE ECONOMIC SERVICE
} ISSUED IN CO-OPERATION WITH THE HARVARD UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC RESEARCH

\author{
MONTHLY BULLETIN vOLUME v . \\ BULLETIN XII. \\ DEC. 22nd, 1927
}

\section*{EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.}Sir W. H. Beveridge, K.C.B. (Chairman) - L London School of Economics.
Professor A. L. Bowley, Sc.D., F.B.A. - - London School of Economics.
Mr. J. M. Keynes, C.B. - . . . . . . Economics Department of University of Cambridge.
Mr. D. H. Robertson Economics Department of University of Cambridge.
Mr. C. Tennyson, C.M.G. Federation of British Industries.
EDITORIAL COMMITTEE FOR 1927.
Sir W. H. Beveridge, K.C.B. - . . . . . . London School of Economics.
Proressor A. L. Bowley (Editor) . . . . . . London School of Economics.
Mr. J. M. Keynes, C.B. . . . . ..... Economics Department of University of Cambridge
Mr. F. Lavington - . . . . . . . . . Economics Department of University of Cambridge.
Ma. H. Dalton . . . . .......... London School of Economics.
Mr, T, Gregory . . . . . . . . . . . . London School of Economics.
Sir Charles Addis, K.C.M.G.
G. L. Schwartz (Secretary).

Annual Subscription for the Full Service, \(£ 6\).

For particulars, apply to the Secretary, London Go Cambridge Economic Service, Houghton Street, Aldwych, W.C.2. Telephone: Holborn 5671-5673.

\section*{LONDON \& CAMBRIDGE ECONOMIC SERVICE.}

\author{
VOL. V.
}

BULLETIN XII.

\section*{TABLE OF CONTENTS.}
General index charts, U.K. and U.S.A. ..... 400PAGE
General business position, United Kingdom ..... 401
Harvard Cable
Harvard Weekly Letters, December 3rd and November 19th, 1927 ..... 402
Canada ..... 404
Recent movements of subsidiary series ..... 406
International Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices ..... 4.08
Graphs and tables of subsidiary series :
\(\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Finance } \\ \text { Prices and Wages }\end{array}\right\}\) ..... 410-411
\(\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Trade and Output } \\ \text { Transport, Unemployment }\end{array}\right\}\) ..... 412-4.13
Foreign Exchanges ..... 414

Subscribers are reminded that the Service is prepared to answer enquiries and to supply further statistics on special subjects. No charge is made unless considerable labour is entailed.

INDEX CHART, U.K.

\(\star\) Normal seasonal change removed.
HARVARD INDEX CHART, U.S.A.


\section*{GENERAL BUSINESS POSITION.}

\section*{UNITED KINGDOM.}

December 20th, 1927.

IT is easy to attach too much importance to the remarkably high total value of exports of British manufactures in November; there is an element of accident in the inclusion or exclusion of ship's cargoes in a particular month, and since the October figures were unduly low, the two months together do not make so favourable an impression. It is known that part of the trade was carried on at an actual loss. The difficulty in accepting these figures as heralding rapidly improving trade lies in the fact that the insurance statistics show a slow retrogression in employment since August, while normally there is improvement during the late autumn, and that
the consumption of iron and of steel is falling off rather than increasing. On the other hand, Provincial Bank Clearings maintain their improvement, and the importation of raw materials has been at a satisfactory level.

The financial statistics do not suggest that any important change has taken place or will occur in the near future, since none of the series show any significant variation, except new capital issues, which were greater even than is usual in November. Prices of commodities as a whole have been remarkably steady for many months, and it would be premature to forecast any significant movement.

\section*{UNITED STATES. HARVARD FORECAST. (By Cable.)}

December 17th, 1927.

MONEY rates continue easy: expect seasonal advance in call money toward end of year. Little likelihood of change in interest rates before January seasonal decline. Thereafter easy money expected so long as federal reserve authorities continue offsetting gold exports by open market operations.

Retail trade in good volume, agricultural situation improved and employment generally good. Automobile industry except Ford plant in usual inventory period and no marked change in iron and steel industry. Recent data of new building projects promise active construction for winter.

\title{
UNITED STATES
}
(Harvard Economic Service).
FINANCIAL AND BUSINESS CONDITIONS. (Extract from letters of December 3 and November 19, 1927.)

THE Financial Situation.-Money continued easy in November, despite the further exports and earmarkings of gold. The influence of the gold outflow -to Brazil early in the month, and later to Canada-was offset partly by the openmarket operations of the federal reserve banks and, after the middle of the month, by the easing effect of Treasury transactions in connection with the calling of the Second Liberty Loan. Further, the commercial loans of the reporting banks of the reserve system are below the peak figure at the middle of October. The volume of brokers' loans, on the other hand, with increasing activity on the stock exchange and large issues of new securities, has again resumed its upward movement.

The money curve (C) of the index chart rose slightly in November, because the monthly average of money rates declined less than our allowance for the usual seasonal movement. Rates on time loans eased slightly toward the end of November, but daily quotations on prime commercial paper and bankers' acceptances remained unchanged throughout the month. Call money showed unusual stability, the renewal rate remaining unchanged at \(3 \frac{1}{2}\) per cent. from November 2 to November 28. The usual month-end hardening has subsequently taken place. Aside from the customary advance in call-loan rates as the end of the year approaches-which results from currency demands for the holiday trade and from year-end payments-little change of interest rates is in prospect during the rest of 1927. January, on the other hand, usually brings a rather pronounced easing in money.

The October decline in stock prices was followed by recovery in November;
but the November monthly averages for industrials and rails did not differ greatly from those of October, and the speculation curve (A) of the index chart (based on Barron's averages for these two classes of stocks) showed a slight decline. Meanwhile, bond prices have been strong, the average for corporation bonds reaching a new high point on November 19, and subsequently showing little change.
\[
\text { Nov. 19th, } 1927 .
\]

The Outlook for 1928: The Index Сhart. - Because of the exceptional ease in money, and also because of the conservatism of business during the past year, the outlook is definitely favourable to the maintenance of general business during the first half of 1928 in something like the present volume. No obstacles such as unwieldy inventories, inefficient transportation, or overproduction of goods are in evidence; in fact, basic manufacture is operating at a substantially lower rate than last year, and weaknesses like that in the oil industry are being corrected. Moreover, the improved agricultural situation, together with general employment, promises abundant purchasing power to support continued activity.

Nor does a major change in speculation appear to be in prospect. It would seem improbable that Curve (A) will rise in 1928 as much as it did in 1927; and it is pretty clear that the stock market will maintain the selective character shown in 1927. While good stocks may well advance as the prospects of particular companies improve, poor stocks will continue to suffer just as in the past year. On the whole, therefore, it seems worth while to repeat our statement made early last January: "Continued easy money will tend to
maintain the demand for investment stocks, and may, if other conditions favour, even carry the industrial averages above the high levels previously attained; but it will not prevent intermediate declines, perhaps of very considerable magnitude, if speculation is overdone." (Letter of January 8, 1927.)

Certain factors not shown on the index chart must also be taken into account in estimating the course of business next year. For example, business is sometimes unsettled during presidential years, and though there is no evidence that such years are necessarily bad, the political hazard is one which must be considered in making a forecast. In the first half of 1924, certainly, the political disquiet occasioned by the oil disclosures was a contributing factor to recession. Again, European conditions will bring unusual stress upon international commodity markets in 1928, chiefly because the problem of transferring reparation payments then becomes more acute. Italy may resume the gold standard; and France will probably re-value the franc; but in both countries practical stabilization in 1927 has paved the way, and the reaction on international commodity markets need not be great.

With reparations the situation is different. By next September, Germany's payments reach their maximum; and it is now clear that the schedule of payments prescribed by the Dawes Plan cannot be made without drastic changes in her financial and economic situation. Since we believe that an honest effort will be made to carry out the Dawes Plan, we believe that changes will occur in the financial policy of the government and in the general economic situation sufficient to enable substantial payments to be made out of German resources without borrowing, thereby maintaining German credit and justifying such additional foreign loans as may seem to be warranted by the whole situation. The changes we expect will require not only economy in public expenditure but
financial pressure through high bank rates, which will react unfavourably on commodity markets. By exercising a depressing influence on prices of international commodities, the adverse effects will tend to spread, and later in 1928 may affect conditions in the United States.

Federal Reserve Policy in 1928. Quite as important as reparations, and not unconnected therewith, is the question of federal reserve policy in 1928. With the financing of our autumn exports accomplished, the desire to moderate speculative activity (or conceivably to check advance in commodity prices) in this country might lead early in 1928as it did in January, 1926-to action designed to stiffen the money market. A 4 per cent. rediscount rate, though it would not mean a major downturn of business or speculation, would almost certainly cause substantial readjustment as it did in 1926 .

But tightening of money rates in the early part of next year would mean that foreign exchanges-particularlysterlingwould then undergo such pressure as was avoided this autumn by our reduction of rates. The financing of the export trade that has been donein New York, ratherthan in London, has simply postponed for a few months the trade payments which foreign countries must make to the United States. Consequently, foreign exchanges early in 1928 will be less strong than they normally are at that time of year, and would probably be very adversely affected by a rise in our money rates. Later in the year, a tightening of our money market would greatly aggravate the difficulty of transferring reparations; while it would certainly encounter opposition from the agricultural interests. Thus it appears that international con-siderations-admittedly an important factor in determining federal reserve policy in 1927-and our domestic agricultural situation will argue strongly for continuance of easy money during 1928.

Conclusion.-The situation revealed by our index chart points to continuance of generally prosperous business during the first six months of I928. Such outstanding conditions in the domestic situation as firmer commodity prices, moderate stocks of goods, efficient transportation, and general business conservatism are all favourable to this forecast; while the large volume of domestic security flotations (stimulated by easy money conditions) will create a demand for labour and materials. Politics may prove a disturbing factor, but probably will not greatly affect the situation except to keep business in its present conservative mood. On the other hand, efforts to transfer increased German reparations may prove a depressing influence of considerable importance, even though this does not become serious until the second
half-year. The most significant economic factor in our whole situation is the persistence of easy money, which on the one hand guarantees that intermediate declines in the stock market will not develop into such major movements as forecast business depression, and on the other hand assures business the use of abundant funds at low rates. Even if the federal reserve authorities should take action calculated to tighten the money market early next year, a period of temporary readjustment, rather than a major depression, would ensue. Speculation would doubtless moderate, and commodity prices decline; curtailment of basic industries would probably follow much as in ig26. But the higher level of money rates here would in turn lead to renewed gold imports, and easy money would inevitably follow.

\section*{CANADA.}

\section*{Information communicated by Professor H. MICHELL, of McMaster University, Toronto.}

December 5th, 1927.

THE index of general business showed no striking divergence from the trends of the last six months. The average of 30 industrial stocks showed another very decided upward movement, advancing nearly 5 per cent. While this rise was not actually so big as the quite astonishing advances of August and September, yet it was sufficiently pronounced to be noteworthy. Of the 30 stocks, 12 rose in price, 5 declined and 13 remained unchanged. The changes in the various groups were: foodstuffs +4.4 per cent., milling +13.2 , iron and steel \(+5 \%\), textiles +4, pulp and paper \(+2 \cdot 0\), construction -3.

The great height reached by all averages of stock exchange securities suggests that the turning point cannot be
very far off, and the numerous warnings of competent observers would seem sufficient to justify extreme caution.

The index number of wholesale prices advanced fractionally during November. The index number for the 20 foodstuffs included advanced nearly I per cent., while that for the 20 manufacturers' goods remained practically unchanged.

Among the foodstuffs, beef, lard, butter, cheese and flour rose. Pork fell, also potatoes. There was a notable seasonal advance in eggs. All other commodities remained unchanged in price.

Among the manufacturers' goods, wool and cotton fell, hides and silver rose. Raw rubber was firmer, but iron bars and galvanized sheets were fractionally lower.

In surveying the field of wholesale prices in general, it may be remarked that the firmness that has been noticeable since May last is maintained, but the higher standing is due solely to foodstuffs, which have risen very decidedly from March to November. Manufacturers' goods, on the other hand, are showing weakness once more, having fallen from August.

During the month of October, the last available, current loans and discounts in Canada advanced \$1,062 Mn., a net increase of somewhat short of 26 Mn . dollars. This increase is, of course, entirely seasonal and is at about the same rate as in the corresponding period of last year. Total assets increased to \(\$ 3,151\) Mn., a net increase of nearly \(\$ 79 \mathrm{Mn}\)., a much more pronounced increase than in the same month for the previous three years. For such a great aggregation of total assets we must go back to October, 1920, when they were \(\$ 10 \mathrm{Mn}\). higher than in October, 1927. This great rise in assets more than counterbalanced the rise in loans and discounts, and the curve denoting the ratio declined fractionally. It will be observed that the rise in Curve C has been most moderate, although the increase in current loans and discounts in Canada since February, 1926, when they touched their lowest point, has been about \(\$ 140 \mathrm{Mn}\). That is a substantial rise, but in comparison with the extraordinary increase in total bank
assets it is really very moderate. Undoubtedly one of the reasons why it has been so moderate is the lower manufacturing costs and the lower prices of manufacturers' goods to which reference has already been made.

The very fact that the Canadian chartered banks have accumulated such immense assets while at the same time they have kept their loans at a very low figure, gives rise to a good deal of con= fidence. Money to loan is plentiful and ready to play its part in future developments. The only problem is what these future developments are going to be. There are certain aspects which are dis-quieting-the stock exchange developments of the last few months, especially in mining shares, are not at all to be commended; production in some industries, notably iron and steel and the woollen industry, is far from satisfactory; but apart from these the country, from east to west, is more prosperous to-day than ever before. There seems at present to be no apparent reason why a high level of prosperity should not continue during the major part of 1928. It was remarked in the last issue that it was apparent we are fast approaching the end of the present phase of the economic cycle in Canada. This is undoubtedly true, and developments during the next half year must be observed with care. Nevertheless, that prosperity may be counted on during most, if not all, the coming year seems quite sure.

\title{
RECENT MOVEMENTS OF SUBSIDIARY SERIES.
}

\author{
UNITED KINGDOM.
}

FINANCE.-There were only slight changes in the index numbers of securities in November and the first half of December, and none in the shortmoney index. New capital issues continue to be considerable both for Great Britain and for overseas; in fact, the total amount ( \(f 49 \mathrm{Mn}\).) is considerably greater than in any month since March, 1920.

Town and Country Clearings are a little higher, and Provincial Clearings unchanged compared with October, when allowance is made for the seasonal movement.

The deposits of the Clearing Banks have lost part of last month's increase, and advances have again fallen a little.
\begin{tabular}{l} 
GOLD MOVEMENTS TO AND FROM THE BANK OF \\
\multicolumn{5}{c}{\begin{tabular}{c} 
ENGLAND.
\end{tabular}} \\
\begin{tabular}{llll|l|l|l} 
Net influx ( + or efflux \((-)\) & £000.
\end{tabular} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
* To December 21st.

Prices and Wages.-The Board of Trade index number remains at 14I, to which it has practically adhered since March. The Statist wholesale food number has nearly recovered from the sharp fall in October, both movements being due to a fluctuation in the price of meat, which was concealed in the Board of Trade's account, since other commodities showed compensating movements. The United States index rose 5 points from June to October and was almost stationary in November.

The retail food index-number was unchanged at the end of November. There is now sufficient experience of this number to make possible a provisional estimate of its seasonal movement, based on the experience of 1916-25. The following table shows (col. I) the corrections to be added or subtracted to eliminate the seasonal movement when the number is near 160, and the figures so corrected for 1925,1926 and 1927:-

RETAIL FOOD INDEX-NUMBER. SEASONAL
CORRECTION.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{End of} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1925} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1926} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1927} \\
\hline & & \[
\stackrel{\text { ®}}{0}
\] &  & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { O} \\
& \text { O }
\end{aligned}
\] &  & O & ¢
¢
¢
¢ \\
\hline January & -2.1 & 176 & 174 & 168 & 166 & 164 & 162 \\
\hline February & + 5 & 176 & 177 & 165 & 165 & 162 & 162 \\
\hline March ... & +3.5 & 170 & 174 & 159 & 162 & 155 & 159 \\
\hline April & +4.2 & 167 & 171 & 158 & 162 & 154 & 158 \\
\hline May & \(+5 \cdot 1\) & 166 & 171 & 158 & 163 & 154 & 159 \\
\hline June & +26 & 167 & 170 & 161 & 164 & 159 & 162 \\
\hline July & +1.0 & 168 & 169 & 161 & 162 & 156 & 157 \\
\hline August ... & & 170 & 170 & 162 & 162 & 157 & 157 \\
\hline September & - 8 & 172 & 171 & 163 & 162 & 161 & 160 \\
\hline October & -4.8 & 172 & 167 & 169 & 164 & 163 & 158 \\
\hline November & -4.8 & 174 & 169 & 169 & 164 & 163 & 158 \\
\hline December & \(-3 \cdot 7\) & 171 & 167 & 167 & 163 & - & - \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The changes during 1926 and 1927 were therefore normal, the only disturbance being at the end of June, 1927, when the price of the new crop of potatoes was unusually high. The comparison between these corrected figures and the wholesale food price index of the Board of Trade suggests some interesting relationships.

Trade and Output. - Imports. The total value of imports of food was high in November, mainly because of an unusually great importation of wheat, presumably to make good the deficient home harvest. Of materials, the receipts of cotton have been relatively small, spinners continuing to use the large stocks at home, till the price of the new crop is steady; coal was imported in large quantities in 1926, and rubber is affected by the stock and re-export. If we ex-
clude these three commodities we find :-
VALUE OF IMPORTED MATERIALS. (£Mn.)
(Excluding Cotton, Coal and Rubber.)
\begin{tabular}{l|r|r|r|r}
\multicolumn{5}{c}{} \\
\hline & & 1925 & 1926 & 1927 \\
\cline { 3 - 6 } & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

When the fall of price is allowed for, about Io per cent. from Ig25 to I927, it is seen that the supply of materials is satisfactory.

Exports.-There was a sensational increase in the value of exported manufactures in November, in which nearly all the main categories of goods took part. This total ( \(f 57^{\circ} 2 \mathrm{Mn}\).) is found to be higher than in any month since March, 192I (after allowance is made for the inclusion of trade to South Ireland as exports from April, 1923). If allowance is made for an increase of prices of 60 per cent. and South Ireland is credited with 3 per cent. of the exports, it appears that the quantity of manufactured goods exported in November equalled the average of the months of 1913 ( \(\measuredangle 34.5 \mathrm{Mn}\). in value), while November exports are normally close to the average for the year. Export trade in manufactures has therefore, for at least one month, regained the pre-war level. It is, however, premature to emphasize this; there is a great element of accident in what trade is recorded in a particular month's figures, e.g. in the sale of large ships; it is only reasonable to put the favourable trade in November together with the much smaller trade of October as is done in the following table :-

EXPORTS OF BRITISH MANUFACTURES.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\[
\]} & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Oct. \& } \\
& 1925
\end{aligned}
\] & Nov. 1927 \\
\hline Iron, Steel \& Manufactures & \(5 \cdot 4\) & 6.5 & 11.8 & 12.5 \\
\hline Electrical Goods . & -9 & \(1 \cdot 2\) & \(1 \cdot 8\) & \(2 \cdot 1\) \\
\hline Machinery ... ... & \(4 \cdot 0\) & \(5 \cdot 4\) & \(8 \cdot 3\) & 9.9 \\
\hline Vehicles ... & 3.9 & 4.5 & \(7 \cdot 1\) & \(7 \cdot 3\) \\
\hline Cotton Goods... & 14.0 & \(15 \cdot 1\) & \(30 \cdot 4\) & 27.4 \\
\hline Woollen Goods & 4.0 & \(5 \cdot 2\) & 8.6 & 9.9 \\
\hline Other Textiles and Clothing & 4.5 & \(5 \cdot 6\) & \(9 \cdot 7\) & \(10 \cdot 9\) \\
\hline Chemicals ... ... ... & 1.8
9.6 & 2.3
11.4 & 3.9
20.3 & \(4 \cdot 3\)
\(21 \cdot 6\) \\
\hline Total & \(48 \cdot 1\) & \(57 \cdot 2\) & \(101 \cdot 9\) & \(105 \cdot 9\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES-QUANTITIES.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{Iron, Steel and Manufactures,} \\
\hline Machinery, tons, 000 & 42 & 58 & 87 & 104 \\
\hline Cotton Prece-Goods, sq. yds., Mn. & 326 & 402 & 693 & 714 \\
\hline Wool and Worsted Piece-Goods, & & & & \\
\hline Ships, \(\quad \begin{aligned} & \text { sq. } \\ & \text { yds., Mn. } \\ & \text { tons, } 000\end{aligned}\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 11 \cdot 9 \\
& 37 \cdot 4
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 16.4 \\
& 48.9
\end{aligned}
\] & \(24 \cdot 3\)
58.0 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 29 \cdot 4 \\
& 22 \cdot 3
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The great value of exports, contrasted with only moderate imports, has improved the position in regard to the balance of trade.
ADVERSE VISIBLE BALANCE (MERCHANDISE AND BULLION)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & 1925 & 1926 & 1927 \\
\hline 1st Nine Months October November & \[
\begin{array}{r}
275 \\
23 \\
35
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
331 \\
46 \\
48
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
296 \\
35 \\
25
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The statistics of output show hardly any change in coal and pig-iron, but a further reduction in steel.

Unemployment.-Employment in November in pre-war years was, according to the Trade Union percentage, normally a trifle better than in October, and post-war experience based on the Insurance figures shows that a considerable improvement has usually taken place from October till just before Christmas. This year total unemployment of males has increased each month from June to November. This movement is not due to coal, where employment has improved since July, nor entirely to building, where unemployment has increased considerably.

NUNBER OF UNEMPLOYED MALES ( 000 s )
(excluding Coal and Building).
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Third week in & 1925 & 1927 & Third week & 1925 & 1927 \\
\hline January... & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 808 \\
& 803 \\
& 790 \\
& 787 \\
& 753 \\
& 747
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 820 \\
& 741 \\
& 680 \\
& 643 \\
& 601 \\
& 587
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
July ... \\
August \\
September \\
October \\
November \\
December
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 763 \\
& 782 \\
& 776 \\
& 778 \\
& 767 \\
& 741
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 583 \\
& 596 \\
& 603 \\
& 615 \\
& 638
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline February & & & & & \\
\hline March .. & & & & & \\
\hline April & & & & & \\
\hline May & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The table on p. 466 of the Ministry of Labour Gazette shows an increase of unemployment in November in many classes. The only important improvement was in the tin-plate industry, where the percentage fell from \(25^{\circ} 7\) to \(18 \cdot 6\).

The increase from October to November is found in every division of the country except the North-Eastern and Wales, which are still the worst divisions, and in every county except seven, of which three were stationary.

The numbers on the Live Register indicate the same movements.

NUMBERS ON LIVE REGISTER ( 000 s ).


\section*{WHOLESALE PRICES.}

\section*{COMPARATIVE INDEX NUMBERS IN 11 COUNTRIES.}

THE comparative index numbers of wholesale prices in eleven principal countries, published in detail in Special Memorandum No. 24, have been continued, and the latest results are given in the table below. It is proposed to publish a similar table each quarter.

As explained in that Memorandum, they are based upon a list of commodities as nearly identical as possible, and the same method of calculation and weighting is applied to all countries. Therefore the resulting movements are due to changes in the prices included, and not to differences of procedure.

The list of items included is as follows, together with the weights applied to each :-

Foodstuffs.-Wheat 6.3, flour 0.9 , rye \(3^{\circ} 0\), barley \(2 \cdot 2\), oats \(5^{\circ}\), maize \(4^{\circ} 8^{\circ}\), rice \(\mathrm{O} \cdot 4\), sugar \(2 \cdot 6\), coffee \(\mathrm{I} \cdot \mathrm{I}\), cocoa \(\circ \cdot 2\), beef \(7 \cdot 0\), veal \(I \cdot 3\), mutton \(I \cdot 3\), pork \(0 \cdot 9\), lard \(0 \cdot 4\), butter \(2 \cdot 6\). Total food, 40 .

Materials.-Linseed oil I.4, nitrate of soda o.6, turpentine o.I, cotton 9.6, hemp 0.5, jute I.I, wool 5.5, wood 5.3, hides 2.7, leather 2.7, coal Io.6, pig iron 3.5 , steel 3.5 , copper I.8, lead I.o, zinc o.9,
tin o.7, petroleum 3.2, paper 5.3. Total materials, 60.

Of course differences due to variation in the commodities under the same heading-e.g., wood-may still remain, but, as far as possible, the standard quotation has been selected.

Unfortunately, owing to pending changes in its form, the issue of the Monthly Bulletin of the International Institute of Statistics (The Hague), from which the majority of the individual prices are extracted, has been delayed, and consequently it has not been possible to give October indices. It is hoped that in future the results will be available for one, and for certain countries two months nearer the date of publication.

Excepting for the last two columns of the table the base period is the year 1925, and the figures therefore correspond to those in Table II, pp. 8-9 of Special Memorandum 24. The last two columns are expressed as percentages of 1913 as base, in order that the others may be related to Table I, pp. 6-7 if desired.*

\footnotetext{
* The two sets of index numbers as published in Special Memorandum 24 were, however, calculated in
detail separately. detail separately.
}

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & \multicolumn{11}{|c|}{Base \(1925=100\)} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Base \(1913=100\)} \\
\hline & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{1926} & \multicolumn{7}{|c|}{1927} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Year } \\
& 1925
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Sept. } \\
& 1927
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline & March & June & September & December & March & June & July & Aug. & Sept. & Oct. & Nov. & & \\
\hline FOOD- Kingdom & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline United Kingdom
U.S.A. ........ & 88
90 & 93
89 & 92
90 & 93
93 & 88
93 & 95
98 & 95
98 & 96
97 & 93
97 & & & 159
151 & 147
144 \\
\hline U.S.A. ........ & 88 & 91 & 86 & 88 & 86 & 90 & 89 & 90 & 88 & & & 160 & 140 \\
\hline Holland......... & 91 & 96 & 85 & 88 & 91 & 98 & 96 & 93 & 88 & & & 147 & 128 \\
\hline Germany ...... & 91 & 100 & 99 & 104 & 104 & 113 & 112 & 110 & 106 & & & 128 & 136 \\
\hline Belgium......... & 95 & 142 & 145 & 153 & 156 & 162 & 157 & 153 & 151 & & & 649 & 967 \\
\hline France ......... & 110 & 130 & 145 & 123 & 124 & 120 & 119 & 117 & 110 & 71 & & 504 & 552 \\
\hline Italy ............ & 96
90 & 100
94 & 100
85 & 92
86 & 89
96 & 76
106 & 72
105 & 68
104 & & 71 & & 663
156 & 446 \\
\hline Cansda ........ & 90
98 & 94
98 & 89
99 & 86
93 & 89 & 92 & 88 & & & & & 158 & \\
\hline +5. Africa ...... & 92 & 95 & 101 & 104 & 102 & & 100 & & & & & 122 & \\
\hline MATERLALS - & & & & & & & & 89 & 91 & & & 157 & 142 \\
\hline United Kingdom
U.S.A. ........ & 93
94 & 96
91 & 96
90 & 96
87 & 85 & 87 & 89 & 90 & 91 & & & 175 & 157 \\
\hline Sweden .......... & 94 & 93 & 92 & 97 & 92 & 91 & \(93 \dagger\) & \(94 \dagger\) & \(96 \dagger\) & & & 141 & \(135 \dagger\) \\
\hline Holland... ...... & 92 & 90 & 94 & 95 & 91 & 91 & 92 & 92 & 93 & & - & 148 & 137 \\
\hline Germany ...... & 93 & 91 & 93 & 89 & 92 & 94 & 95 & 96 & 97 & & & 584 * & 145 \\
\hline Belgium......... & 105 & 139 & 158 & 158 & 154 & 115 & 118 & 120 & 119 & & & 542 & 986 \\
\hline France ......... & 117 & 136 & 151 & 124 & 119 & 74 & 74 & + 74 & 74 & 73 & & 713 & 526 \\
\hline Italy ........... & 94 & 101 & 108
90 & 92
86 & 87 & 88 & 89 & 90 & & 73 & & 169 & \\
\hline Canada ........ & 95
98 & 91
95 & 95 & 86
95 & 96 & 94 & 93 & & & & & 165 & \\
\hline \#S. Africa ...... & 99 & 98 & 97 & 96 & 94 & & 94 & & & & & 161 & \\
\hline TOTAL- & & & & & & & & & & & (92) \(\dagger\) & 158 & 144 \\
\hline United Kingdom & 91 & 95
90 & 95
90 & 95
89 & 88 & 91 & 93 & 93 & 93 & \[
(93) \dagger
\] & (93) \(\dagger\) & 165 & 152 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
U.S.A. \(\qquad\) \\
Sweden
\end{tabular} & 92 & 92 & \(9)\) & 93 & 90 & 91 & \(91+\) & 92† & \(93 \dagger\) & & & 149 & \(137 \dagger\) \\
\hline Holland & 92 & 92 & 90 & 92 & 91 & 94 & 94 & 92 & 91 & & & 148 & 133 \\
\hline Germany ...... & 92 & 95 & 95 & 95 & 98 & 102 & 102 & 102 & 100 & (100) \(\dagger\) & (101) \(\dagger\) & 142 & 141 \\
\hline Belf & 101 & 140 & 153 & 156 & 155 & 160 & 159 & 161 & 159 & & & \(61{ }^{*}\) & 978 \\
\hline Belgium......... \(\}\) & 89 & 87 & 88 & 92 & 91 & 94
117 & r93 & 94
119 & 115 & (112) \(\dagger\) & (113) \(\dagger\) & 527 & 596 \\
\hline France ......... \(\{\) & 114 & 134 & 149 & 124 & 121 & 117 & 98 & 99 & 96 & (94) \(\dagger\) & (95) \(\dagger\) & & \\
\hline , & 87
95 & 83 & 105 & 92 & 88 & 75 & 73 & 72 & 72 & 72 & & 693 & 494 \\
\hline Italy ............ \(\{\) & 96 & 93 & 96 & 103 & 99 & 105 & 100 & 98 & 99 & 98 & & 164 & \\
\hline Canada ......... & 93 & 92 & 88 & 86 & 90 & 95
93 & 95 & & (95) & & & 162 & \\
\hline New Zealand.. & 98 & 96 & 97
99 & 94
99 & 93
97 & 93 & 96 & & & & & 145 & \\
\hline \(\ddagger\) S. Africa ...... & 96 & 97 & 99 & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Provisional. * Includes Petroleum as monthly figures now do.
\(\ddagger\) Figures in first five columns relate to the month after that indicated in heading.
) Most recent figures in brackets are based upon the current movements in the offlial index numbers.


NORMAL SEASONAL CHANGE REMOVED.

FINANCE.

+ Exclusive of investments in affiliated Banks.
* NORMAL SEASONAL CHANGE REMOVED. For Table of Exchanges see p. 414.

DATES OF FIGURES. STOCKS AND SHARES. - 15 th of month ( 16 th or 17 th if 15 th falls on Sunday or Saturday). CLEARINGS \(\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Town-Three weeks covering two Stock Exchange Settlement Days and 4th } \\ \text { Country and Provincial-Four weeks ending approximately at end of month. }\end{array}\right.\)
BANK OF ENGLAND
TREASURY BILLS -On or about 15 th of month
CLEARING BANKS-Averages for month.
MONEY RATES-Averages for week ending 15 th of month
PRICES AND WAGES.
U.S.A. PRiCES.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{BUREAU OF LABOR} \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{} & & \\
\hline & \#] &  \\
\hline &  & 8. 8, \(^{\circ}\) E \\
\hline & \% & \% \\
\hline 100 & 100 & 100 \\
\hline 157 & 165 & 178 \\
\hline 154 & 162 & \\
\hline 151 & 162 & \\
\hline 152 & 161 & \\
\hline 152 & 160 & 175 \\
\hline 151 & 157 & \\
\hline 149 & 156 & \\
\hline 151 & 158 & \\
\hline 150 & 160 & \\
\hline 148 & 162 & \\
\hline 147 & 162 & 176 \\
\hline 147 & 159 & \\
\hline 146 & 156 & \\
\hline 145 & 154 & \\
\hline 144 & 154 & \\
\hline 144 & 155 & \\
\hline 144 & 158 & 173 \\
\hline 145 & 153 & \\
\hline 147 & 152 & \\
\hline 149** & 154 & \\
\hline \(149^{*}\)
\(148.5{ }^{*}\) & & \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
+ No rent restriction. \\
*Provisional tDec.
\end{tabular}}} \\
\hline & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
* NORMAL SEASONAL CHANGE REMOVED.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline  &  &  &  &  &  & 㔻 \\
\hline  &  &  & \%\%\%\% &  &  & z \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


\footnotetext{
« Normal seasonalẹvariation removed.
}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & \multicolumn{8}{|c|}{TOTAL IMPORTS (Values).} & \multicolumn{7}{|c|}{EXPORTS OF U.K. GOODS (Values),} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{OUTPUT.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{c} 
SHIp. \\
B'LD' \({ }^{\prime}\). \\
Tonnage \\
Com- \\
menced. \\
Tons \\
000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Food, Drink and Tobacco. £Mn.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Raw Materials.
\[
£ \mathrm{Mn} .
\]} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Manufactures.
\[
£ \mathrm{Mn} \text {. }
\]} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Total (including Miscellaneous) \(£ \mathrm{Mn}\).} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Food, Drink and Tobacco. £Mn.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Raw Materials. £Mn.} & Manufactures. \(£ \mathrm{Mn}\). & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Total (including Miscellaneous) £Mn.} & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Coal. } \\
& \text { Tons } \\
& \text { Mn. }
\end{aligned}
\] & \begin{tabular}{l}
Pig \\
Iron. \\
Tons \\
000
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{array}{|c|c}
\text { Stecl. } \\
\text { Tons } \\
000
\end{array}
\] & \\
\hline \[
\begin{gathered}
1918 \\
\text { Average... }
\end{gathered}
\] & \(24 \cdot 6\) & * & 22.5 & * & 16.8 & * & 64.1 & * & \(2 \cdot 8\) & * & \(5 \cdot 5\) & * & 34.5 & \(43 \cdot 8\) & * & \(22 \cdot 1\) & 789 & 590 & 467巾 \\
\hline 1925
4 thQr(Av.) & \(52 \cdot 9\) & & \(40 \cdot 6\) & & 25.4 & & 119.2 & 110'8 & \(5 \cdot 0\) & & & & 51.251 .0 & 64.6 & 63.4 & \(19 \cdot 7\) & 448 & 597 & 161† \\
\hline 1926 & \(46 \cdot 1\) & 49:1 & \(35^{\circ} 0\) & 31. 8 & \(25 \cdot 6\) & & 107*1 & 106.4 & \(4 \cdot 2\) & \(5 \cdot 1\) & & & \(50 \cdot 950 \cdot 2\) & \(63 \cdot 2\) & 63.5 & 21.5 & 499 & 665 & \(183+\) \\
\hline 1 istQr & 46.2
42.2 & \(45 \cdot 4\) & 32.9 & 38.5 & \(27 \cdot 1\) & 26.7 & \(102 \cdot 5\) & \(105 \cdot 0\) & 3.9 & \(4 \cdot 7\) & & & \(41.544^{2} 2\) & \(52 \cdot 7\) & 56.7 & \(21.0 *\) & 503 & 661 & \\
\hline MAY & 36.4 & 57.7 & 24.6 & 26.3 & \(19 \cdot 9\) & 19•6 & 81.2 & 88:9 & 3.0 & 3.4 & & & \(39 \cdot 140 \cdot 0\) & \(45 \cdot 8\) & \(47 \cdot 1\) & & 80 & 45 & \(\} 168 \%\) \\
\hline JUNE & \(43 \cdot 9\) & 44.7 & \(27 \cdot 6\) & \$1:9 & \(25 \cdot 6\) & \(26 \cdot 3\) & \(97 \cdot 5\) & 108:3 & & & \(2 \cdot 1\) & & \(42 \cdot 245 \cdot 2\) & \(50 \cdot 1\) & \(53 \cdot 7\) & - & 39 & 32 & \\
\hline JULY & 43.5 & 42.9 & \(30 \cdot 8\) & S4.9 & 25.6 & \(25^{\circ} 6\) & \(100 \cdot 3\) & 108.8 & 4.6 & \(4 \cdot 3\) & & & \(49 \cdot 247 \cdot 8\) & \(57 \cdot 3\)
\(49 \cdot 8\) & \(55 \cdot 1\) & - & 16 & 29 & \\
\hline AUG. & 43.0 & 48.5 & 30.8 & \(36 \cdot 8\)
36.6 & 27.0
26.3 & 27.4 & \(101 \cdot 1\) & 107.0 & 4.0 & 3.7
5.7 & & 1.9
1.9 & 42.7
43.2
42.0
42.7 & 49.8
50.7 & \(47 \cdot 8\)
49.6 & - & 12 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 50 \\
& 88
\end{aligned}
\] & \\
\hline SEPT. & 44.9
46.9 & \(48 \cdot 7\)
40.8 & \(30 \cdot 0\)
34 & 36.6
34.3 & 26.3
29.0 & 26.5
28.3 & 101.7 & \(107 \cdot 8\)
\(105 \cdot 7\) & 4.3 & \(5 \cdot 7\)
\(3 \cdot 6\) & & 1.9
2.6 & \(44.942 \cdot 5\) & 50.7
53 & 49.6
49.9 & - & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 12 \\
& 12
\end{aligned}
\] & 88 & \\
\hline OCT & 46.9
45.4 & 42.8 & 38.7 & 34. 5 & 28.8 & 29.7 & \(113 \cdot 3\) & 106.8 & 4.9 & 3.6
3.8 & & \(2 \cdot 7\) & 44.144 .4 & \(53 \cdot 1\) & 52.9 & - & 12 & 89 & \(\} 152 \dagger\) \\
\hline N & \(46^{4} 4\) & \(45 \cdot 8\) & 37.4 & S1.6 & 28.9 & 29.7 & \(113 \cdot 3\) & \(105 \%\) & 4.5 & 4.5 & \(4 \cdot 2\) & & \(38.640 \cdot 0\) & \(49 \cdot 7\) & \(51 \cdot 1\) & \(17 \cdot 2\) & 89 & 306 & \\
\hline 1927 & 44.2 & 45.0 & 39.5 & 53.1 & 29.6 & 29.9 & 113.6 & 108:S & & 4.9 & & & \(43 \cdot 7 \quad 41 \cdot 9\) & \(55 \cdot 4\) & 54.5 & \(20 \cdot 7\) & 393 & 684 & \\
\hline FEB & 38.2 & 45.0 & 29.5 & 28:2 & 25.6 & \(26^{\circ} 4\) & 93.9 & 100:2 & 3.8 & \(4 \cdot 9\) & & 6.5 & \(41.6 \quad 43 \cdot 1\) & \(52 \cdot 9\) & 55.8 & 21.4 & 573 & 827 & 580 \(\dagger\) \\
\hline MAR. & 47.0 & \(47 \cdot 9\) & \(35 \cdot 2\) & 34.7 & \(30 \cdot 9\) & 28.1 & 113.5 & \(111 \cdot 1\) & \(4 \cdot 3\) & \(5 \cdot 0\) & & \(7 \cdot s\) & \(49 \cdot 1 \quad 47 \cdot 2\) & \(62 \cdot 1\) & \(60 \cdot 9\) & 21.1 & 607 & 836 & \\
\hline APR. & \(41 \cdot 3\) & 48.5 & \(30 \cdot 7\) & \(31 \cdot 3\) & 28.4 & 28.0 & \(100 \cdot 8\) & 103:2 & 3.6 & 4.4 & & 6.7 & 41.544 .2 & 52.6 & 56.5 & 20.6 * & 635 & 870 & \\
\hline MAY & 41.9 & 48.5 & 28.2 & 30.0 & \(25^{\circ} 9\) & 25.5
25.8 & 96.4 & \(99 \cdot 4\) & & \(4 \cdot 9\) & & \(7 \cdot 0\) & 50.351 .5 & 63.3 & \(64 \cdot 7\) & 20.4 & & 8 & \\
\hline JUNE & \(46 \cdot 9\) & \(47 \cdot 6\) & 27.0 & 31:2 & \(25 \cdot 1\) & \(25 \cdot 8\) & \(99 \cdot 3\) & 1049 & 3.6 & \(4 \cdot 1\) & \(6 \cdot 3\) & & \(44.948 \%\) & 56. & \(60^{\circ}\) & 20.0* & & & \\
\hline JUL Y & \(41 \cdot 1\) & 40.5 & 26.6 & 50.8 & \(25 \cdot 3\) & \(25 \cdot 3\) & 93.4 & \(97 \cdot 0\) & & \(4 \cdot 0\) & & & 44.848 .0 & \(56 \cdot 1\)
\(59 \cdot 4\) & 53.9
57.9 & 18.9
\(19.4 *\) & 583
538 & 643
590 & \} \(370 \%\) \\
\hline AUG. & \(42 \cdot 6\) & 4. 1 & \(22 \cdot 3\) & 28.1 & 24.7 & \(25 \cdot 1\) & 90•1 & 95.8 & & \(4 \cdot 0\) & & & 47.7
48.6
48.8 & \(59 \cdot 4\)
\(60 \cdot 5\) & 57.2
59.2 & 19.5* & 538 & 712 & \} \(370 \%\) \\
\hline SEPT & \(48 \cdot 1\) & \(46 \cdot 8\) & 26.4 & & 26.5 & \(26 \%\) & 101.4 & 109.6 & & & & & \(48 \cdot 746 \cdot 2\) & \(61 \cdot 2\) & \(57 \cdot 2\) & 19.8 & 539 & 655 & \\
\hline N & 48.7
52.1 & 48.4 & 28.2 & 24:2 & 26.7 & -7.5 & \(107 \cdot 4\) & \(100 \cdot 5\) & \(5 \cdot 4\) & 4.2 & & & \(57 \cdot 2 \quad 57.6\) & 70.6 & \(69 \cdot 7\) & 19.6 & 538 & 641 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

OUTPUT : COAL.-Total for 4 weeks ending approximately at end of month
IRON AND STEEL.-Output for a standard four-week month.
TRANSPORT.
UNEMPLOYMENT.


\title{
FOREIGN EXCHANGES.
}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & \multicolumn{13}{|c|}{average of daily rates.} \\
\hline & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Paris } \\
& \text { f. to } \mathcal{L}
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Italy* } \\
& \text { 1. to } £
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Berlin } \\
& \text { M. to } £
\end{aligned}
\] &  & \begin{tabular}{l}
Prague \\
kr . to £
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Berne } \\
& \text { f. to }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Stock- } \\
& \text { holm } \\
& \text { kr. to } £
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { NewYork } \\
\$ \text { to } £
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Buenos } \\
& \text { Aires } \\
& \text { d.to } 8
\end{aligned}
\] & Riode Janeiro d. per mil & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Bombay } \\
\text { d.per rup. }
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Hong- } \\
& \text { kong } \\
& \text { k. per } 8
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Yoko- } \\
\text { hama } \\
\text { d. per yen }
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline Parity & \(25 \cdot 2215\) & \(25 \cdot 2215\) & 20.43 & \(12 \cdot 107\) & 24.02 & \(25 \cdot 2215\) & \(18 \cdot 159\) & 4.866 & 47.58 & 27 & 24 & - & \(24 \cdot 58\) \\
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|c|}{For 1919 to 1922 Rates See Earlier Bulletins.} \\
\hline 1923 & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 69 \cdot 48 \\
& 76 \cdot 38 \\
& 74 \cdot 59 \\
& 69 \cdot 86 \\
& 69.73 \\
& 73 \cdot 20
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[b]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
95.17 \\
97.22 \\
96.94 \\
93.88 \\
95.77 \\
100.71
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[b]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
81200 \\
130300 \\
99100 \\
113700 \\
213900 \\
504400
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 11.76 \\
& 11.86 \\
& 11.89 \\
& 11.88 \\
& 11.82 \\
& 11.78
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 162 \cdot 5 \\
& 158 \cdot 7 \\
& 158.2 \\
& 156 \cdot 0 \\
& 155 \cdot 3 \\
& 154 \cdot 3
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 24 \cdot 78 \\
& 24 \cdot 93 \\
& 25 \cdot 26 \\
& 25 \cdot 53 \\
& 25.65 \\
& 25 \cdot 72
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 17.32 \\
& 17.63 \\
& 17.65 \\
& 17.47 \\
& 17.36 \\
& 17.37
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 4.655 \\
& 4.690 \\
& 4.696 \\
& 4.655 \\
& 4.625 \\
& 4.614
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 43 \cdot 87 \\
& 43 \cdot 21 \\
& 43.07 \\
& 42.94 \\
& 42.40 \\
& 41.85
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 5 \cdot 90 \\
& 5 \cdot 88 \\
& 5 \cdot 79 \\
& 5 \cdot 54 \\
& 5 \cdot 42 \\
& 5 \cdot 46
\end{aligned}
\]} & \(16 \cdot 36\) & & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 25 \cdot 15 \\
& 24 \cdot 73
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline JAN. & & & & & & & & & & & 16.28 & 26.96 & \\
\hline MAR. & & & & & & & & & & & \(16 \cdot 13\) & 27.72 & \\
\hline APRIL & & & & & & & & & & & \(16 \cdot 15\) & 28.07 & \(25 \cdot 14\) \\
\hline MAY & & & & & & & & & & & \(16 \cdot 12\)
\(16 \cdot 13\) & 28.33 & 25.47 \\
\hline JUNE & & & & & & & & & & & \(16 \cdot 13\) & 27.57 & \(25 \cdot 55\) \\
\hline JULY & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{77.80
80} & 105.9 & 1854100 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 11 \cdot 68 \\
& 11 \cdot 59
\end{aligned}
\]} & & 28.1 & 17.27 & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{4.583
4.581
4.542
4.526
4.385
4.360} & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 40 \cdot 80 \\
& 39 \cdot 18 \\
& 39.58 \\
& 39 \cdot 11 \\
& 38 \cdot 96 \\
& 39 \cdot 81
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 5 \cdot 46 \\
& 5 \cdot 15 \\
& 5 \cdot 18 \\
& 5 \cdot 6 \\
& 4.84 \\
& 5.18
\end{aligned}
\]} & \(16 \cdot 13\) & 27.05 & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 25 \cdot 53 \\
& 25.75 \\
& 25.84 \\
& 25.88 \\
& 26.67 \\
& 25.79
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline AUG. & & 106.0 & 19800000 & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 155 \cdot 4 \\
& 151 \cdot 8
\end{aligned}
\] & \(25 \cdot 25\)
25.42 & 17.12
17.10 & & & & 16.03 & 27.11 & \\
\hline SEPT. & 77.81
75.97 & 102.8
102 & 139000 , & 11.56 & 152.3 & \(25 \cdot 32\) & \(17 \cdot 14\) & & & & \(16 \cdot 49\) & 27.34 & \\
\hline NOV. & \(79 \cdot 23\) & \(100 \cdot 7\) & 22.3 Bn . & 11.53 & 151.0 & 24.99 & 16.69 & & & & 18.92 & 27.66 & \\
\hline DEC. & 82.88 & \(100 \cdot 5\) & 18.9 , & 11.46 & \(149 \cdot 1\) & 24.98 & 16.55 & & & & \(17 \cdot 11\) & 27.95 & \\
\hline JAN. & 91.00 & 98.2 & GoldMarks & 11.40 & 147.0 & 24.59 & 16.27 & 4.261 & 41.47 & \(6 \cdot 10\) & 17.22 & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{25.25
25.30} \\
\hline FEB. & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{93.49} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\(100 \cdot 3\)} & \(19 \cdot 1\) & 11.51 & 148.4 & 24.79 & 16.44 & \(4 \cdot 308\) & 42.63 & \(6 \cdot 68\) & 16.91 & 28.08 & \\
\hline MAR. & & & 19.2 & 11.58 & 1478 & \(24 \cdot 83\) & 16.33 & \(4 \cdot 293\) & \(42 \cdot 87\) & 6.42 & 16.71 & \(28 \cdot 31\) & 23.98 \\
\hline APRIL & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 71.03 \\
& 75.87 \\
& 75
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 97.7 \\
& 98.2
\end{aligned}
\]} & \(19 \cdot 4\) & 11.69 & \(146 \cdot 9\) & 24.61 & 16.48 & 4.348 & 41.28 & 6.22 & 16.78 & \(28 \cdot 36\) & \(22 \cdot 80\) \\
\hline MAY & & & \(18 \cdot 6\) & 11.65 & 148.4 & \(24 \cdot 60\) & 16.46 & \(4 \cdot 359\) & \(41 \cdot 10\) & 6.09 & 16.87 & \(28 \cdot 60\) & \(22 \cdot 14\) \\
\hline JUNE & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 75 \cdot 87 \\
& 82 \cdot 33
\end{aligned}
\] & & \(18 \cdot 1\) & 11.54 & 1471 & \(24 \cdot 46\) & \(16 \cdot 28\) & \(4 \cdot 321\) & 41.07 & \(5 \cdot 99\) & 18.99 & 28.91 & 22.86 \\
\hline JULY & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 85 \cdot 35 \\
& 8 \cdot 28 \\
& 84 \cdot 06 \\
& 85 \cdot 77 \\
& 87 \cdot 29 \\
& 88 \cdot 92
\end{aligned}
\]} & \(101 \cdot 4\) & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 18 \cdot 3 \\
& 18 \cdot 9 \\
& 18 \cdot 7 \\
& 18 \cdot 8 \\
& 19 \cdot 3 \\
& 19.7
\end{aligned}
\]} & \(11 \cdot 51\) & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 147 \cdot 9 \\
& 151.0 \\
& 149.0 \\
& 150.6 \\
& 154.1 \\
& 155 \cdot 3
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 24 \cdot 04 \\
& 23 \cdot 91 \\
& 23.64 \\
& 23 \cdot 39 \\
& 24.14 \\
& 24 \cdot 22
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 16 \cdot 42 \\
& 16 \cdot 90 \\
& 16 \cdot 77 \\
& 16 \cdot 86 \\
& 17.17 \\
& 17 \cdot 41
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 4 \cdot 368 \\
& 4.501 \\
& 4: 458 \\
& 4 \cdot 487 \\
& 4 \cdot 806 \\
& 4.694
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
\(40 \cdot 77\) \\
40.94 \\
43.05 \\
44.77 \\
\(44 \cdot 57\) \\
\(45 \cdot 20\)
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 5 \cdot 48 \\
& 5 \cdot 31 \\
& 5.45 \\
& 6.02 \\
& 6.00 \\
& 5.91
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 17.19 \\
& 17.24 \\
& 17.54 \\
& 18.07 \\
& 17.98 \\
& 18.07
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 28.80 \\
& 28.57 \\
& 28.84 \\
& 29.27 \\
& 28.75 \\
& 28.41
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 22 \cdot 78 \\
& 22 \cdot 03 \\
& 21.87 \\
& 20 \cdot 78 \\
& 20.10 \\
& 19 \cdot 68
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline AUG. & & \(101 \cdot 2\) & & 11.59 & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline NOV. & & \(106 \cdot 2\) & & 11.51 & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline DEC. & & 109.1 & & 11.61 & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline JAN. 1925 & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
88 \cdot 54 \\
90 \cdot 34 \\
92 \cdot 18 \\
92 \cdot 37 \\
94 \cdot 11 \\
102 \cdot 11
\end{array}
\]} & 114.7 & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 20.07 \\
& 20.05 \\
& 20.06 \\
& 20.14 \\
& 20.39 \\
& 20.41
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 11.83 \\
& 11.88 \\
& 11.97 \\
& 12.00 \\
& 12.08 \\
& 12.11
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 159 \cdot 3 \\
& 161.2 \\
& 161 \cdot 0 \\
& 161.7 \\
& 163 \cdot 9 \\
& 164 \cdot 0
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 24 \cdot 70 \\
& 24.78 \\
& 24.79 \\
& 24 \cdot 80 \\
& 25.09 \\
& 25 \cdot 04
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 17.74 \\
& 17.71 \\
& 17.72 \\
& 17.78 \\
& 18.14 \\
& 18.16
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 4.780 \\
& 4.772 \\
& 4.777 \\
& 4.796 \\
& 4.855 \\
& 4.861
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 45 \cdot 79 \\
& 45 \cdot 45 \\
& 45 \cdot 13 \\
& 43 \cdot 50 \\
& 44.66 \\
& 45 \cdot 13
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 5 \cdot 91 \\
& 5 \cdot 68 \\
& 5 \cdot 56 \\
& 5 \cdot 33 \\
& 5 \cdot 13 \\
& 5 \cdot 41
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 17.97 \\
& 18.00 \\
& 17.96 \\
& 17.88 \\
& 17.95 \\
& 18.05
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 28.03 \\
& 27.99 \\
& 27.45 \\
& 27.17 \\
& 27.14 \\
& 27.81
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 19 \cdot 33 \\
& 19 \cdot 66 \\
& 20 \cdot 61 \\
& 20 \cdot 95 \\
& 20 \cdot 73 \\
& 20 \cdot 18
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline FEB. & & 116.1 & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline MAR. & & 117.3 & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline APRIL & & 116.9 & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline MAY & & 119.4 & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline JUNE & & 127.0 & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline JULY & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 103 \cdot 48 \\
& 103 \cdot 54 \\
& 102.86 \\
& 109 \cdot 16 \\
& 122 \cdot 2 \\
& 129 \cdot 6
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 132 \cdot 7 \\
& 132 \cdot 7 \\
& 119.2 \\
& 121 \cdot 4 \\
& 121 \cdot 1 \\
& 120 \cdot 3
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 20 \cdot 42 \\
& 20 \cdot 40 \\
& 20.36 \\
& 20.34 \\
& 20.35 \\
& 20 \cdot 36
\end{aligned}
\]} & \(12 \cdot 12\) & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 164 \cdot 0 \\
& 163.8 \\
& 163.7 \\
& 163.4 \\
& 163.5 \\
& 163.7
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 25 \cdot 03 \\
& 25 \cdot 03 \\
& 25 \cdot 10 \\
& 25 \cdot 12 \\
& 25 \cdot 14 \\
& 25 \cdot 13
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 18 \cdot 09 \\
& 18.08 \\
& 18.06 \\
& 18.07 \\
& 18.11 \\
& 18 \cdot 10
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{4.860
4.857
4.847
4.843
4.846
4.850} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 45 \cdot 33 \\
& 45 \cdot 29 \\
& 45 \cdot 43 \\
& 46 \cdot 31 \\
& 46.78 \\
& 46 \cdot 62
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 5 \cdot 62 \\
& 6 \cdot 03 \\
& 6 \cdot 71 \\
& 7 \cdot 44 \\
& 7 \cdot 28 \\
& 7 \cdot 05
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 18 \cdot 13 \\
& 18 \cdot 14 \\
& 18 \cdot 19 \\
& 18 \cdot 19 \\
& 18 \cdot 19 \\
& 18 \cdot 20
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 28 \cdot 22 \\
& 28 \cdot 44 \\
& 29 \cdot 38 \\
& 29.47 \\
& 28 \cdot 70 \\
& 28 \cdot 69
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 20 \cdot 30 \\
& 20.27 \\
& 20 \cdot 21 \\
& 20.32 \\
& 20 \cdot 97 \\
& 21 \cdot 40 \ddagger
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline AUG. & & & & \(12 \cdot 06\) & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline SEPT. & & & & 12.05 & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline OCT. & & & & 12.04 & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline NOV. & & & & 12.05 & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline DEC. & & & & 12.07 & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline JAN. 1926 & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 128 \cdot 7 \\
& 132 \cdot 4 \\
& 135 \cdot 8 \\
& 143 \cdot 4 \\
& 15 \cdot 3 \\
& 165 \cdot 0
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 120 \cdot 3 \\
& 120.8 \\
& 1200 \\
& 120.9 \\
& 126 \cdot 2 \\
& 132 \cdot 4
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 20 \cdot 40 \\
& 20.43 \\
& 20.41 \\
& 20.42 \\
& 20.42 \\
& 20.44
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 12 \cdot 09 \\
& 12 \cdot 14 \\
& 12.13 \\
& 12.12 \\
& 12.09 \\
& 12 \cdot 11
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
163.9 \\
\(164 \cdot 2\) \\
\(164 \cdot 0\) \\
\(164 \cdot 1\) \\
\(164 \cdot 1\) \\
\(164 \cdot 2\)
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 25 \cdot 05 \\
& 25 \cdot 25 \\
& 25 \cdot 25 \\
& 25.19 \\
& 25 \cdot 12 \\
& 25 \cdot 13
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 18 \cdot 13 \\
& 18 \cdot 16 \\
& 18 \cdot 12 \\
& 18 \cdot 15 \\
& 18.16 \\
& 18 \cdot 15
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 4.858 \\
& 4.864 \\
& 4.861 \\
& 4.862 \\
& 4.862 \\
& 4.866
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 46 \cdot 54 \\
& 46.03 \\
& 44.64 \\
& 44 \cdot 84 \\
& 45 \cdot 10 \\
& 45 \cdot 27
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 7.36 \\
& 7.32 \\
& 7.16 \\
& 6.94 \\
& 7.31 \\
& 7.78
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 18.20 \\
& 18.19 \\
& 18.08 \\
& 17.88 \\
& 17.93 \\
& 17.91
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 28 \cdot 75 \\
& 28.63 \\
& 27.85 \\
& 26.94 \\
& 27.35 \\
& 27.42
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 21 \cdot 80 \\
& 22 \cdot 42 \\
& 22.41 \\
& 23 \cdot 04 \\
& 23.20 \\
& 23 \cdot 14
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline FEB. & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline MAR. & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline APRIL & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline MAY & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline JUNE & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline JULY & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 197 \cdot 7 \\
& 171 \cdot 4 \\
& 169 \cdot 9 \\
& 165 \cdot 2 \\
& 141 \cdot 8 \\
& 122 \cdot 9
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 145 \cdot 0 \\
& 147 \cdot 5 \\
& 132 \cdot 5 \\
& 118 \cdot 3 \\
& 115 \cdot 1 \\
& 109 \cdot 4
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 20.43 \\
& 20.40 \\
& 20 \cdot 38 \\
& 20.379 \\
& 20.415 \\
& 20.387
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 12.10 \\
& 12 \cdot 11 \\
& 12 \cdot 112 \\
& 12 \cdot 124 \\
& 12 \cdot 125 \\
& 12 \cdot 130
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 164 \cdot 2 \\
& 1640 \\
& 163 \cdot 8 \\
& 163.7 \\
& 163.7 \\
& 163 \cdot 8
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 25 \cdot 12 \\
& 25 \cdot 14 \\
& 25 \cdot 120 \\
& 25 \cdot 120 \\
& 25 \cdot 141 \\
& 25 \cdot 10
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 18 \cdot 15 \\
& 18 \cdot 15 \\
& 18.15 \\
& 18 \cdot 147 \\
& 18.170 \\
& 18 \cdot 155
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 4.864 \\
& 4.858 \\
& 4.855 \\
& 4.850 \\
& 4.849 \\
& 4.851
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 45 \cdot 48 \\
& 45 \cdot 42 \\
& 45 \cdot 62 \\
& 45 \cdot 90 \\
& 45 \cdot 74 \\
& 46 \cdot 16
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 7.68 \\
& 7.59 \\
& 7.51 \\
& 6.92 \\
& 6.40 \\
& 5.87
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 17.93 \\
& 17.96 \\
& 17.98 \\
& 17.89 \\
& 17.84 \\
& 17.85
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 27 \cdot 06 \\
& 26.45 \\
& 26.05 \\
& 23.83 \\
& 23.56 \\
& 23 \cdot 46
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\(23 \cdot 30\)
\(23 \cdot 63\)
\(23 \cdot 93\)
24.04
\(24 \cdot 30\)
\(24 \cdot 23\)} \\
\hline AUG. & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline SEPT. & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline OCT. & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline NOV. & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline DEC. 1927 & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline JAN. & 122.57 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{111.6
112.3} & 20.454 & & & & & & & & 18.03 & 24-17 & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\(24 \cdot 15\)
\(24 \cdot 20\)
\(24 \cdot 31\)} \\
\hline FEB. & \(123 \cdot 63\) & & \(20 \cdot 466\) & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{12.130} & 163.7 & 25.220 & \(18 \cdot 174\) & \(4 \cdot 850\) & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{47.51} & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{5.87} & 17.97 & 24.79 & \\
\hline MAR. & 124.01 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{107.7
97.05} & 20.468 & & 163.9 & 25.235 & 18.144 & 4.854 & & & 17.96 & \(24 \cdot 01\) & \\
\hline APRIL & 123.98 & & \(20 \cdot 490\) & 12.140 & \(164 \cdot 0\) & 25.251 & \(18 \cdot 135\) & \(4 \cdot 857\) & 47.55 & & 17.88 & \(24 \cdot 50\) & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 24.31 \\
& 23.90 \\
& 23.26
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline MAY & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 123.97 \\
& 123.97
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{89.96
86.94} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{20.501
20.494} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(12 \cdot 136\)
\(12 \cdot 124\)} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{163.9
163.9} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{25.253
25.244} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(18 \cdot 157\)} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{4.857
4.856} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{47.56
47.69} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(5 \cdot 80\)
5.84} & 17.93 & \(24 \cdot 32\) & \\
\hline JUNE & & & & & & & & & & & 17.91 & 24.21 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 23.26 \\
& 23.09
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline JULY & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 124 \cdot 00 \\
& 124 \cdot 01 \\
& 124 \cdot 00 \\
& 124 \cdot 0
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 89 \cdot 04 \\
& 89 \cdot 32 \\
& 89 \cdot 35 \\
& 89 \cdot 12
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 20 \cdot 450 \\
& 20 \cdot 431 \\
& 20.433 \\
& 20 \cdot 408
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 12 \cdot 119 \\
& 12 \cdot 129 \\
& 12 \cdot 135 \\
& 12 \cdot 116
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 163 \cdot 9 \\
& 164 \cdot 0 \\
& 1640 \\
& 164 \cdot 3
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 25.220 \\
& 25.212 \\
& 25 \cdot 222 \\
& 25 \cdot 249
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 18 \cdot 128 \\
& 18 \cdot 116 \\
& 18.094 \\
& 18.084
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 4.8552 \\
& 4.860 \\
& 4.8634 \\
& 4.8700
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{47.76 47.85 47.95
47.90} & \(5 \cdot 83\) & 17.87 & \(24 \cdot 15\) & 23.31 \\
\hline AUG. & & & & & & & & & & \(5 \cdot 87\) & 17.97 & 23 & 23.14 \\
\hline SEPT & & & & & & & & & & .87 & 17.97
17.97 & 23.83
23.95 & \\
\hline OCT. & & & & & & & & & & 5 & \(17 \cdot 9\) & 23:95 & \(22 \cdot 96\) \\
\hline Week ending
Nov. \(5 .\). & 124.06 & \(89 \cdot 13\) & \(20 \cdot 399\) & 12.087 & \(164 \cdot 3\) & 25.253 & 18.094 & 4.8695 & 47.89 & 5.90 & 17.98 & 24.21 & 22.89 \\
\hline ,, 12 .. & 124.00 & \(89 \cdot 42\) & 20.432 & 12.076 & \(164 \cdot 3\) & 25.258 & \(18 \cdot 102\) & \(4 \cdot 8713\) & 47.83 & \(5 \cdot 89\) & 17.98 & 24.40 & 22.72 \\
\hline 19 & 124.00 & 89.60 & 20.426 & 12.069 & \(164 \cdot 4\) & 25.273 & \(18 \cdot 101\) & \(4 \cdot 8748\) & 47.83 & \(5 \cdot 89\) & 17.97 & 24-62 & 22.55 \\
\hline ,, 26 & 124.00 & 89:58 & \(20 \cdot 425\) & 12.073 & \(164 \cdot 5\) & 25.288 & 18.095 & 4.8776 & 47.83 & \(5 \cdot 90\) & 17.99 & 24.47 & 22.55 \\
\hline Dee. 3 & 124.00 & 89.81 & \(20 \cdot 424\) & 12.073 & \(164 \cdot 5\) & 25.297 & \(18 \cdot 084\) & 4.8795 & 47.84 & 5.88
5.89 & 18.05 & 24.54 & 22.59
22.57 \\
\hline 10 & 124.00 & \(90 \cdot 03\) & \(20 \cdot 436\) & 12.073 & 164.7 & 25.287 & 18.082 & 4.8823 & 47.83
47.83 & 5.89
5.91 & 18.09
18.09 & \(24 \cdot 63\)
24.69 & \\
\hline & & \(90 \cdot 00\) & \(20 \cdot 442\) & \(12 \cdot 075\) & 164.7 & & 8.0 & .883 & 7.8 & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Printed by ST. CLEMENTS PRESS, LTD.,

Portugal Street, Kingsway,
W.C.2.

\title{
LONDON \& CAMBRIDGE ECONOMIC SERVICE
} ISSUED IN CO-OPERATION WITH THE HARVARD UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC RESEARCH

SUPPLEMENT TO MONTHLYBULLETIN vol. v.

No. XII.
JAN. 7th, 1928

Strictly Private.
Copyright.
Not for Publication PUBLISHED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF LONDON \& CAMBRIDGE ECONOMIC SERVICE CARE OF THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AT HOUGHTON ST., ALDWYCH, L.ONDON, W.C. 2

\section*{EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.}


Sir Charlbs Addis, K.C.M.G. (Hon. Treasurer)

\section*{EDITORIAL COMMITTEE FOR 1927.}

Sir W. H. Beveridab, K.C.B.
Professor A. L. Bowley (Editor) . . . . . London School of Economics.
Mr. J. M. Keynes, C.B . . . ...... Economics Department of University of Cambridge.
Ma. F. Lavington . . . . . ...... Economics Department of University of Cambridge.
Mr. H. Dalton . . . . . . . . . . . London School of Economics.
Mr. T. Gregory . . . . . . . . . . . London School of Economics.
Sir Chirles Addis, K.C.m.G.
G. L. Schwartz (Secretary).

Annual Subscription for the Full Service, \(£ 6\).
For particulars, apply to the Secretary, London Eo Cambridge Economic Service,
Houghton Street, Aldwych, W.C.2.
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
Ta'ephowt: Holborn 5671-5673.
\end{tabular}

\section*{TABLE OF CONTENTS.}
PAGE
United Kingdom ..... 415
Figures published since December 22nd
France ..... 415
Germany ..... 419
Italy ..... 423
Russia ..... 426
UNITED KINGDOM.
Additional Figures published since December 22nd, 1927.

\section*{Stocks and Shares.}

Price of 20 Industrials 8 Speculative 4 Fixed Interest Yield on

\section*{New Capital Issues.}

For Great Britain ...
Total ...
\begin{tabular}{cc} 
End Nov. & End Dec \\
\(209 \%\) & \(215 \%\) \\
\(196 \%\) & \(200 \%\) \\
\(78.9 \%\) & \(80.5 \%\) \\
\(127 \%\) & \(124 \%\)
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{llll} 
& & & \begin{tabular}{l} 
December \\
\(\ldots\)
\end{tabular}\(\quad \ldots\) \\
\(£ 13,600,000\)
\end{tabular}
... ... ... £26,400,0C0

\section*{Money.}
\begin{tabular}{lrcc} 
Short Money Index & \(94 \%\) & Week ending Dec. 31st. \\
Day to Day Rate & \(3.31 \%\) &, , & ,", \\
Three Months Rate & \(4.33 \%\) & ," \\
Bank Rate & \(4 \frac{1}{2} \%\) on April 21st. &
\end{tabular}

\section*{Prices.}

Silver (bar)—cash per oz. 26.5 d . Week ending Dec. 31st.
"Times" Index (Wholesale). Food \(151 \% \quad 148 \%\) Nov. 30th. Dec. 31st. Materials 140\% 139\% Total 144\% 142\%

Railways.

Weight carriedGeneral Merchandise Fuel

Goods Receipts

October, 1927.
Tons 5,700,000
, 16,200,000
£9,380,000

\section*{Exchanges.}


\section*{Unemployment.}

Numbers on the Live Register, together with Part-time Workers not actually employed on the dates mentioned.


\section*{FRANCE.}

Information communicated by M. LUCIEN MARCH, Directeur Honoraire de la Statistique Générale de la France.

December 20th, 1927.

THE end of the year is usually accompanied by some recovery of activity, but this year the movement is not very marked. This is clear from comparing the various indices with a year ago, a comparison now valid as the taxation changes in I926 occurred before the third quarter.

State finances remain satisfactory; the year's receipts should easily balance expenditure, even though large sums have been used for the increase of pensions and civil service salaries. But revenue from certain taxes is declining. During November direct taxes produced less than last year but that is attributable to the fact that schedules were issued

France]


FINANCE.
PRICES.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{} & \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{STOCKS \& SHARES.} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{c} 
EXCHANGE \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{c} 
Monthly \\
Averages.
\end{tabular} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}}} & \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{BANK OF France.} & \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{wholesale.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\frac{\text { RETAIL. }}{\substack{\text { Index Nos. } \\
\begin{array}{c}
\text { (Paris) } \\
\text { for }
\end{array}}}
\]}} \\
\hline & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Index Nos. of Prices of} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
 \\
Mn.f.
\end{tabular}} & & & & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Current Accounts.} & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{} & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
0 \\
0 \\
0 \\
\text { per } \\
\text { per } \\
\text { kiilo } \\
0001 \\
\hline
\end{gathered}
\]} & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { per } \\
\stackrel{L}{0} \\
\stackrel{y}{2} \\
\text { pilo } \\
\text { kilo }
\end{gathered}
\]} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\[
\underset{\text { Index }}{\substack{\text { Indes. }}}
\]} & & \\
\hline & & & : & & & & & & & and & dits. & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 8 \\
& \text { 80 } \\
& \text { a } \\
& \text { \& } \\
& \text { e } \\
& \% \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
\] &  &  &  & & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { d } \\
& \text { 曾 } \\
& \text { © } \\
& \text { t } \\
& \text { to } \\
& \text { t }
\end{aligned}
\] &  & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 幽 } \\
& \text { \% } \\
& \text { \% }
\end{aligned}
\] &  &  & & & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \dot{8} \\
& \stackrel{1}{2} \\
& \% \\
& \%
\end{aligned}
\] &  &  &  & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 6 \\
& \frac{0}{5} \\
& \frac{3}{3} \\
& 0 \\
& 0 . \\
& 0 \\
& 0 \\
& 0
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Pre-War } \\
1904-13 \\
1926
\end{gathered}
\] & 97.5 & 97.0 & 114 & 117 & \[
\begin{gathered}
184 \\
1907-13
\end{gathered}
\] & 12 & 25.2 & \(5 \cdot 17\) & 50 & 100 & 100 & 647 & 3.2 & 3.44 & 99 & \(\underset{\mathrm{Ye}}{100}\) & 100
ar 19 & & 100
J'y 14 & \(100+\) \\
\hline 1st Qr. Av... & \(50 \cdot 3\) & 50.0 & 113 & 179 & 327 & 409 & \(132 \cdot 3\) & 27.2 & 513 & 794 & 1170 & 2898 & 6 & & 616 & 631 & 545 & 707 & 491 & 451 \\
\hline 2nd Qr.Av... & 47.4 & 48.8 & 114 & 172 & 649 & 476 & 154.9 & 31.9 & 527 & 897 & 1314 & 2742 & & 22.70 & 735 & 690 & 613 & 757 & 523 & \\
\hline JULY & \(46 \cdot 1\)
50.8 & 46.4
50.8 & 140
138 & 262 & 275 & 558 & 199.0 & 41.0
35.4 & 549 & 995 & 1440 & 3226 & 7.5 & 27.73 & 895 & 834 & 717 & 935 & 574 & 539 \\
\hline SEPT & \(50 \cdot 9\) & \(49 \cdot 0\) & 165 & 236 & 173 & 422 & \(170 \cdot 1\) & 35.0 & 549 & 832 & 1434 & 2856 & & 23.90 & 740 & 784 & 721 & 843 & 590 & \\
\hline OCT. & \(48 \cdot 3\) & 49.8 & 168 & 231 & 342 & 451 & \(165 \cdot 6\) & 34-2 & 554 & 1012 & 1579 & 2949 & ", & 22-80 & 670 & 747 & 709 & 788 & 624 & \\
\hline NOV. & 51.8 & 55.4 & 165 & 240 & 650 & 498 & 141.2 & \(29 \cdot 1\) & 541 & 984 & 1535 & 3741 & ", & \(19 \cdot 30\) & 580 & 682 & 656 & 708 & 628 & 545 \\
\hline DEC & 51.0 & 55.8 & 131 & 205 & 308 & 433 & \(122 \cdot 9\) & \(25 \cdot 3\) & 525 & 817 & 1468 & 5284 & 6.5 & 16.68 & 475 & 624 & 609 & 643 & 599 & \\
\hline JAN. ... & 53.9 & \(50 \cdot 6\) & 140 & 215 & 426 & & & & & & & & & & & 620 & 617 & 627 & 592 & \\
\hline FEB. & 53.9
\(55 \%\) & \(61 \cdot 8\)
62 & 146
150 & 242 & 251 & 285 & \[
123.6
\] & \(25 \cdot 5\) & \[
522
\] & \[
592
\] & \[
1260
\] & \[
5255
\] & 5'3 & \[
16 \cdot 78
\] & \[
505
\] & 629 & 628 & 636 & 585 & 524 \\
\hline APRIL & \(59 \cdot 4\) & 69.9 & 175 & 301 & 440 & 263 & 124.0 & 25.5 & 523 & 874 & 1247 & 3896 & 5"0 & 16.98 & 495 & 639 & 641 & 643 & 581 & \\
\hline MAY & 58.6 & \(68 \cdot 9\) & 174 & 271 & 1345 & 264 & 124.0 & 25.5 & 522 & 836 & 1284 & 9823 & & 16.98 & 505 & 627 & 628 & 630 & 589 & \\
\hline JUNE & \(60 \cdot 2\) & 68.2 & 162 & 247 & 589 & 241 & 124.0 & \(25 \cdot 5\) & 524 & 703 & 1353 & 12003 & & 16.98 & 505 & 621 & 609 & 635 & & \\
\hline JULY & 58.4 & 68.6 & 164 & 286 & 516 & 237 & 124.0 & \(25 \cdot 55\) & 535 & 687 & 1133 & 12523 & & 16.98 & 495 & 618 & 597 & 642 & 557 & \\
\hline AUG. & 58.8 & 68.1 & 163 & 268 & 325 & 239 & 124.0 & 25.52 & 529 & 635 & 1132 & 11976 & & 16.98 & 485 & 615 & 584 & 647 & 539 & 507 \\
\hline SEPT & \(59 \cdot 1\) & \(67 \cdot 7\) & 157 & 266 & 399 & 206 & 124.0 & \(25 \cdot 50\) & 539 & 629 & 1165 & 10924 & & 17.38 & 495 & 598 & 557 & 637 & 532 & \\
\hline OCT. & 57.2 & \(70 \cdot 3\) & 160 & 268 & 976 & 246 & 124.0 & 25.47 & 554 & 811 & 1340 & 10697 & & 17.48 & 495 & 585 & 529 & 635 & 520 & \\
\hline & 57.2 & \(66 \cdot 9\) & 149 & 255 & 619 & 264 & 124.0 & 25.45 & 554 & 744 & 1326 & 10459 & & 17.48 & 515 & 592 & 542 & 638 & 500 & \\
\hline DEC. & 59.8 & \(69 \cdot 3\) & 151 & 267 & & & 124.0 & \(25 \cdot 39\) & 558 & & & 10710 & * & 17.48 & 515 & & & & & \\
\hline \multicolumn{21}{|c|}{+1st Qr. 1914. *From Dec.} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Dates of figures. Cols. \(1-4,15\) th of month ; \(9,12,13\), middle of month: 10,11 , based on daily averages; \(16-18\), end of month; 19,20 , "during " the month.
earlier this year and so payments could be made in previous months．

Among indirect taxes，lower figures as compared with October，and with November 1926，appear for the tax on Stock Exchange turnover．

The decline in certain taxes on con－ sumption and on trade turnover is due to the industrial and commercial stagnation． But postal receipts continue to advance， and customs receipts also．

Further，receipts for eleven months this year greatly exceed the corresponding total for 1926．They are even much in excess of the estimates，and therefore the budget will probably achieve equilibrium．

In spite of the declines we have just noted，state finances as a whole are very sound．But speculation remains hesitant， doubtless owing to trade depression， uncertainty regarding the outcome of the elections and the slackness in foreign markets．

There is less activity on the Stock Exchange than last year ；bank clearings
are much reduced；Paris Bank of France current account business is also rather lower than last year．Stock Exchange prices are stationary in most cases． Rentes rose until the middle of the year， but fell in October，were at nearly the same level in November，and rose in December． Rails were almost unchanged for several months，but fell and recovered in Novem－ ber and December．Fixed interest shares， however，as a whole，are about 15 per cent． higher than last year．Shares of the large credit institutions and the commercial banks have been weakening for some months，but they stand appreciably higher than last year．Those of land banks show an advance of nearly 50 per cent．and there still seems to be an upward tendency． Recently the Bourse has been more animated and the majority of shares have benefited by the revival．

Contango rate has been rising for three months．Liquid capital is employed to some extent for carry－over business on the exchanges and there has resulted

TRADE，OUTPUT，TRANSPORT \＆EMPLOYMENT．
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{6}{*}{} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{IMPORTS． Declared Values．}} & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
EXPORTS． \\
Values at Official Prices．＊
\end{tabular}}} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow{6}{*}{Weight of}} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{OUTPUT．} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{SHIPPING．} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{RAILWAYS．} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \\
\hline & & & & & & & & & & & \multirow[b]{5}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Coal \\
（excl． \\
Saar）．
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[b]{4}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Pig Iron． \\
Metric
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[b]{4}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Steel． \\
Tons．
\end{tabular}} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Tonnage of Ships with Cargoes．}} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{5}{*}{Nos．found work as \％ of those not found work．}} \\
\hline & \multirow[b]{4}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
E゙
O．
E． \\
Mn．f．
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[b]{4}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
-® \\
Mn．f．
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{Mn．！．} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{} & \multirow[b]{4}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
ت゙
0
En \\
Mn．f．
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[b]{4}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ©8 } \\
& \text { ¢ }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
Mn．f．
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{} & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & & & & & & & & & &  &  & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Mn. } \\
& \text { Thns. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Mn． Tons． & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Pre-War } \\
1904-13
\end{gathered}
\] & 541 & 105 & 333 & 103 & 474 & 65 & 135 & 274 & 2.89 & 1.24 & 3346 & 540 & 374 & \(2 \cdot 24\) & 1.71 & 9．02† & 34 & & & \\
\hline & & & & & & & & & & & 4213 & 747 & 672 & \(3 \cdot 35\) & \[
2 \cdot 77
\] & & 190 & \[
56.4
\] & 239 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 136 \\
& 188
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline 1st Qr．Av． & 4941 & 877
863 & 3444
3339 & 620
662 & 4413
4496 & 371
362 & 1263 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 2779 \\
& 2882
\end{aligned}
\] & 3.91
3.89 & 2.65
2.66 & 4109 & 776 & 681 & 3.77 & \[
3.26
\] & \(10 \cdot 2 \dagger\) & 210 & \[
55 \cdot 0
\] & 313 & \[
188
\] \\
\hline 2ndQr．Av． & 4864 & 863 & & & 4496 & & & & & & & & & & & \(10 \cdot 3+\) & 235 & 52.8 & 377 & 225 \\
\hline JULY & 5016 & 965 & 3365 & 686 & 5244 & 459 & 1522 & 3263 & 3.61 & 2.87
2.86 & 4297 & 814 & 704 & \(3 \cdot 64\) & \(3 \cdot 34\) & － 10 & 254 & 54.4 & 372 & 215 \\
\hline AUG． & 5235 & 1240 & 3313 & 682 & 5543 & 388 & 1509 & 3646
3528 & 3.88
3.65 & 2.86
2.63 & 42800 & 814
785 & 706 & 3.74 & 3.39 & & 269 & 55.5 & 335 & 226 \\
\hline SEPT & 4625 & 981 & 2969 & 675 & 5197 & 452 & 1217 & 3528
3646 & 3.65
3.49 & 2．63 & 4473 & 816 & 742 & 4.05 & 3.46 & \(10 \cdot 1+\) & 268 & 58.7 & 243 & 147 \\
\hline OCT． & 5106 & 951 & 3592 & 563 & 6104 & 517 & 1947 & 3646
3367 & 3.49
3.44 & 2.67 & 4553 & 790 & 714 & 3.71 & \(3 \cdot 13\) & \(10.1+\) & 253 & \(57 \cdot 3\) & 177 & 97 \\
\hline NOV． & 4994 & 1091 & 3324 & 579 & 5329
5395 & 486 & 1476 & 3367
3359 & 3.44
4.04 & 2.67
2.81 & 4554 & 827 & 741 & 3.77 & \(3 \cdot 18\) & & 252 & \(52 \cdot 1\) & 109 & 54 \\
\hline DEC．．．． & 5123 & 1128 & 3455 & 540 & 5395 & 571 & 1465 & 3359 & 4.04 & 2.81 & 4554 & 827 & & & & & & & & \\
\hline JAN． 1927 & 4079 & 1128 & 2561 & 390 & 4709 & 430 & 1392 & 2887 & 4.06 & 2.79 & 4531 & 805 & 673 & 3.76
3.29 & 2.94
2.63 & \(9 \cdot 4+\) & 198 & 48.6
53.2 & 63
24 & 31
13 \\
\hline FEB． & 4780 & 1364 & 2968 & 448 & 4597 & 364 & 1518 & 2715 & 4.78 & 3.21
2.95 & 4358 & 716 & 628 & 3.29
3.95 & 3.19 & 94 & 222 & 53.4 & 25 & 14 \\
\hline MARCH & 4414 & 1273 & 2661 & 480 & 4694 & 403 & 1469 & 2822 & \(4 \cdot 36\) & 2.95 & 4725 & 801 & 680 & 4.25 & 3.66 & & 231 & 51.0 & 33 & 17 \\
\hline APRIL ．．．．．． & 4297 & 1124 & 2673 & 500 & 4254 & 355 & 1262 & 2637 & \(4 \cdot 33\) & 2.83
3.39 & 4302
4289 & 794 & 712 & 4.47 & 3.77 & \(10.8 \dagger\) & － 227 & \(52 \cdot 3\) & 44 & 24 \\
\hline MAY．．．．．．．． & 4989 & 1318 & 3129 & 542 & 4282 & 381 & 1315 & 2586 & 4.61
3.91 & 3.39
3.16 & 4283 & 747 & 672 & \(4 \cdot 31\) & 3.77 & & 233 & 51.1 & 66 & 6 \\
\hline JUNE & 4558 & 1126 & 2906 & 526 & 4417 & 492 & 1449 & 2476 & 3.9 & 3 & 4236 & & & & & & & & & 42 \\
\hline JULY & 4068 & 1124 & 2470 & 474 & 4499 & 456 & 1370 & 2673 & 3.66 & \(3 \cdot 30\) & 4194 & 769 & 677 & 4.3 & & & 237 & \(48 \cdot 4\)
\(49 \cdot 1\) & 76
83 & 51 \\
\hline AUG． & 3772 & 1043 & 2286 & 443 & 4288 & 354 & 1172 & 2762 & 4.22 & 3.06 & 4299 & 7 & 693 & \(4 \cdot 14\) & 3.66 & & 252 & \(52 \cdot 8\) & 103 & 70 \\
\hline SEPT．．．．．．． & 3571 & 1050 & 2081 & 440 & 4545 & 409 & 1336 & 2800 & 3.62 & 3.34
3.38 & 4133 & 761
796 & 723 & 4.14 & \(3 \cdot 80\) & & 249 & 58.0 & 84 & 57 \\
\hline OCT． & 4476 & 1104 & 2840 & 532 & 5050 & 514 & 1476 & 3060 & 4.10
3.81 & 3.38
3.22 & & & 684 & & & & 232 & 55 & 81 & \\
\hline NOV． & 4632 & 1106 & 3077 & 449 & 4870 & 610 & 1505 & 2755 & 3.81 & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{France]}
a slight rise in contangoes on Stock Exchange transactions, which had fallen to an extremely low level at the beginning of October. New capital issues amounted to more than at this time last year.

In the Bank of France returns, advances to the state have diminished since the previous month, and the miscellaneous assets, which include foreign currency holdings, have slightly increased. The note issue has also increased to a very small extent. Advances are stationary at a level appreciably lower than last year. Current balances are less owing to sinking fund withdrawals. The figures of external trade fluctuate fairly regularly month by month, but the fluctuations are not great. On the whole, imports and exports are satisfactory. Imports of raw materials and exports of manufactures are greater than last year. The balance of trade for the whole year is sure to be favourable. The tonnage of shipping entered and cleared is also greater than last year. The Cardiff-Havre freight rate is inclined to rise. In fact, foreign trade continues to be good, offsetting somewhat the weakness of internal trade.

For internal trade has not yet recovered its activity. The revenue from the turnover tax has increased slightly, but is less than last year. Also, postal cheque business has decreased, and the Paris Bourse de Commerce is much less active than a year ago. The portfolio of the Bank of France is much smaller than a year ago, and has been contracting for 18 months, but that is mainly due to the abundance of money since the abolition of short term National Defence Bonds. Industrialists and merchants use such capital and avoid discount charges on their bills.

Provincial current account business at the Bank of France is still at a level lower than last year, and the same is true of the total for Paris and Provinces. Railway receipts are also rather less than in 1926, as is the daily average wagon loading. Bankruptcies are a little more numerous than last year. The above indices all
show that internal trade is passing through a period of stagnation.

Under these circumstances, industry cannot be very active, in spite of efforts to sustain exports. Coal output maintains with difficulty a level slightly below that of last year, but iron ore output and coke production are progressing. Pig-iron output keeps at last year's level with difficulty, and steel is hardly better off. The number of furnaces in blast rose to 143 by November ist from 141 on October Ist, as against 156 on January ist.

Coal consumption as deduced from production, import and export data seems equal to last year, and likewise petroleum. Cotton consumption is smaller, partly because stocks depleted early in 1926 were being built up again at the end of that year and the beginning of 1927. Stocks appear to be diminishing while production is stationary. Orders recovered in the autumn but seem to be less than last year. For wool and silk, consumption seems to be nearly equal to that of last year. Thus the textile industries as a whole remain moderately employed.

The placing of workpeople which improved in September has been less easy since. The number of unemployed drawing benefit although not great is slightly increasing.

Since the middle of the year the Paris retail price index has fallen continuously, and is at the level of the beginning of 1926. The fall from November, 1926, to November, 1927, was 25 per cent. There was a similar movement in the cost of living index, though as it had risen less it fell less. At present these index numbers are both nearly at the level corresponding to the fail in the exchanges since before the war.

Savings bank deposits are still advancing fairly rapidly, as a result of difficulty of obtaining remunerative rates for money.

Entertainment tas receipts appear to be at least as great as a year ago.

\section*{GERMANY.}

\author{
Information communicated by Dr. MORITZ ELSAS (Frankfurt), in consultation with Professor LOTZ (Munich) and Professor von SCHULZE-GAEVERNITZ (Freiburg).
}
\[
\text { December 28th, } 1927 .
\]

THE economic curve showed a slight weakening in December, which, however, was not so significant as to require any explanation beyond a purely seasonal decline. In spite of the increase in unemployment it is not yet possible to say with certainty whether a reversal of the boom movement has already set in or is to be expected in the near future. Only indirectly can it be inferred that a further upward movement is hardly to be expected at the moment. Orders in hand are still large, but the inflow of new orders has slackened, especially in the engineering, buildingand textile industries. On the contrary, the comparatively small stocks in hand (which have recently undergone a seasonal and therefore harmless increase) suggest that an eventual setback need not be followed by a selling crisis such as we experienced two years ago. Also it would seem that in spite of a certain increase in bankruptcies and the frequent complaints of slowness in payments, the credit situation is quite sound throughout. In fact the halt in the upward movement can for the greater part be attributed entirely to the lessened influx of foreign credits.

The cessation of foreign loans has affected the municipalities most of all, and, indirectly, the industries which are fostered by the orders of the municipalities, especially building and the building materials trades. It is now evident that the loans issued by the municipalities do not amount to such an important total as was previously imagined. A common loan for the consolidation of the short term debts of the municipalities is now under consideration. Whether the abrupt curtailment of the foreign borrowing of the municipalities was necessary, need not be argued. Their chief economic
activities-the construction of houses and the supply of water, gas and electricity -cannot be fulfilled by private enterprise at the moment. According to the Reich housing census in May, 1927, a million families have no separate dwelling house. As a result of subsequent building this figure has been reduced by 70,000 at the most.

Day to day money rates showed a decline, although unimportant, in midDecember, and stood then at 7 per cent. Monthly money went at \(8 \frac{1}{2}\) to 9 per cent.; bills fetched \(7 \frac{1}{4}\) per cent., private discounts \(6 \frac{3}{4}\) per cent., rising later to 7 per cent. The dollar was quoted at \(4 \cdot 187\) in the middle of the month, and \(4^{\cdot 1825}\) in the last week of December; the foreign exchanges thus remain low. As the Reichsbank is keeping exchange rates low, and is not prepared to buy foreign exchange at the high rates, the result is a check to the receipt of short-term foreign credits, since the exchange risk for the borrower offsets the advantage of lower interest rates. But however much it may be desired to keep down the volume of short-term borrowing from abroad because of the undesirable effects of a demand for repayment at any time, an effective and permanent check can only be obtained if long-term borrowing from abroad is not checked simultaneously. Otherwise, with an economy hungry for capital as in the case of Germany, the economic situation would be brought to an untimely collapse.

The Reichsbank return for the middle of December shows no important change : the bill portfolio and the note circulation both declined. The Reichsbank note cover in gold and foreign currency amounted to 54.6 per cent. ; at the beginning of the last week of the month the cover fell to \(52^{\circ} 9\) per cent. as a result of increased circulation. State revenue in November totalled 677 Mn . Marks.

Germany]
No decision has yet been reached concerning the return of German property sequestrated in the U.S.A., but the prospects are considerably more favourable now. If the release is now permitted the return of German property, which would represent an influx of capital on a large scale, would come very opportunely in view of the present reluctance of foreign countries to grant new loans, and would favourably influence the course of business. Also it would unquestionably have a political importance which could only react favourably on the relations of the two states.

Savings deposits in the Reich increased by 104 Mn . in October, and now total 4,444 Mn. Marks. Compared with the movement in October, 1926, the increase this year was smaller.

The proposals relative to an increase in the remuneration of civil servants have at last come before the Reichstag and were
passed by a large majority. As a result, the salaries of officials, which in real value were much below the pre-war level, have been at least partly adjusted. At the same time a motion was carried to the effect that in future every third vacancy in the civil service should not be filled. This will necessarily entail a fundamental simplification of the administrative machinery.

The Bourse which in November, contemporaneously with the discussion on foreign loans, experienced the lowest prices of the year, showed a definite improvement by the middle of December. Mining, electrical, cellulose and chemical shares were especially in demand.

The upward turn in Bourse sentiment is not explained merely by technical market operations, although these played a part. The chief stimulus was imparted by the prospect of a settlement of the dispute in the iron and steel industry,

FINANCE, PRICES \& WAGES.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{STOCKS AND SHARES.} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{BANKING.} & & \(\dot{\infty}\) & ¢ & & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{WHOLESALE.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{RETAIL.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { REAL } \\
& \text { WAGES }
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Capital Issues by} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Reichsbank} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Note Circulation.} & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { B } \\
& \text { 틍 } \\
& \text { Ben }
\end{aligned}
\] & 든 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ~2 } \\
& \gg
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 3 \\
& 0 \\
& 0
\end{aligned}
\] & & & \[
\begin{array}{r}
\text { Inde } \\
\text { Pri }
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Tos. of } \\
& 8 \text { of }
\end{aligned}
\] & Index & Nos. of & \\
\hline & &  &  &  & \begin{tabular}{l}
 \\
Mn. G. \\
Mks.
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
Reichsbank Notes only. \\
Marks 000 Mn .
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
Including other Notes \& Coinage. \\
Gold Marks 000 Mn .
\end{tabular} &  &  &  &  & \begin{tabular}{l}
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { © } \\
& \text { © } \\
& \text { D } \\
& \text { is }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
G. Mks \\
p. Kg .
\end{tabular} &  & rio & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 品 } \\
& \text { シ } \\
& \text { Z }
\end{aligned}
\] &  & Cost of Living
(Elsas). &  \\
\hline \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Pre-War } \\
1926
\end{gathered}
\] & 100 & & & 6100 & & \[
\operatorname{Aug}_{4 \cdot 5}^{\prime \cdot 14}
\] & & & 4.2 & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { J'ly'14 } \\
3.15
\end{gathered}
\] & 815 & \[
81 \cdot 0
\] & 74.5 & 1 & 1 & 1 & Jan. '14 \({ }_{1}\) & 100 \\
\hline 1stQr.Av. & \(26 \cdot 1\) & \(10 \cdot 7\) & 36.8 & 4158 & 869 & 2.88 & 4.94 & 2330 & \(4 \cdot 2\) & \(8 \cdot 1\) & 1987 & \[
93 \cdot 1
\] & 86 & 1.38 & 1.41 & 1.39 & 1.28 & 105 \\
\hline 2ndQr.Av. & 31.0 & \(10 \cdot 3\) & 337'9 & 4527 & 814 & \(2 \cdot 98\) & 5.08 & 2237 & \(4 \cdot 2\) & \(5 \cdot 6\) & 1087 & 89.5 & 86 & 1.36 & 1.37 & 1.40 & 1.29 & 104 \\
\hline JULY... & 34.6 & \(5 \cdot 3\) & \(171 \cdot 7\) & 4899 & 706 & 3.11 & \(5 \cdot 28\) & 2148 & \(4 \cdot 2\) & 6.5 & 701 & \(90 \cdot 3\) & 86 & 1.41 & 1.35 & 1.42 & \(1 \cdot 33\) & 102 \\
\hline AUG.... & 37.9 & \(45 \cdot 5\) & 93.4 & 4766 & 703 & 3.23 & 5.30 & 2241 & \(4 \cdot 2\) & 6.0 & 493 & 88.0 & \[
86
\] & 1.40 & 1.34 & 1.42 & & \[
102
\] \\
\hline SEPT... & 39.0 & 36.3 & \(582 \cdot 2\) & 4644 & 726 & 3.25 & 5.46 & 2240 & 4.2 & 6.0 & 467 & \(85 \cdot 5\) & 86 & 1.39 & 1.34 & 1.42 & 1.32 & 103 \\
\hline OCT. & 42.5 & 31.0 & \(82 \cdot 3\) & 5204 & 738 & \(3 \cdot 33\) & 5.50 & C181 & \(4 \cdot 199\) & 6.5 & 485 & \(78 \cdot 3\) & 86 & 1.47 & 1.36 & 1.42 & & 103 \\
\hline NOV.... & \(45 \cdot 1\) & \(30 \cdot 7\) & 68.1 & 5454 & 829 & \(3 \cdot 37\) & 5.42 & 2200 & \(4 \cdot 204\) & 6.0 & 471 & 74.0 & 86 & 1.53 & 1.37 & 1.44 & \(1 \cdot 34\) & 102 \\
\hline DEC.... & . 44.9 & \(4 \cdot 4\) & \(436 \cdot 7\) & 5853 & 664 & 3.74 & \(5 \cdot 80\) & 2197 & \(4 \cdot 205\) & 6.5 & 435 & \(75 \cdot 3\) & 86 & 1.55 & \(1 \cdot 38\) & 1.44 & & 101 \\
\hline JAN. ... & - 52.0 & \(30 \cdot 9\) & \(245 \cdot 1\) & 5837 & 1013 & 3.41 & 5.39 & 3980 & \(4 \cdot 203\) & 6.75 & 493 & \(74 \cdot 5\) & 86 & 1.52 & \(1 \cdot 37\) & 1.446 & \(1 \cdot 35\) & 101 \\
\hline FEB. ... & 56.0 & 8.4 & 84.2 & 5743 & 553 & 3.47 & 5.46 & 4319 & \(4 \cdot 220\) & 6.0 & 473 & 82.7 & 86 & 1.55 & 1.38 & 1.454 & & 101 \\
\hline MAR. ... & . 54.5 & \(7 \cdot 7\) & 256.8 & 7170 & 629 & 3.59 & 5.57 & 4351 & \(4 \cdot 219\) & 6.5 & 557 & 79.5 & 86 & 1.54 & 1.38 & 1.449 & 1-37 & 102 \\
\hline APR... & - 57.7 & \(5 \cdot 4\) & 176.6 & 8050 & 640 & 3.68 & 5.66 & 4413 & \(4 \cdot 217\) & 7.0 & 421 & 78.0 & 86 & 1.53 & \(1 \cdot 37\) & 1.464 & & 103 \\
\hline MAY ... & . 55.4 & \(10 \cdot 2\) & 156.6 & 8368 & 625 & \(3 \cdot 72\) & 5.68 & 4398 & \(4 \cdot 220\) & 7.0 & 464 & \(77 \cdot 5\) & 86 & 1.53 & \(1 \cdot 37\) & 1.465 & 1.40 & 105 \\
\hline JUNE... & . \(50 \cdot 4\) & \(42 \cdot 3\) & 128.0 & 8438 & 760 & 3.82 & 5.76 & 4389 & \(4 \cdot 220\) & 7.0 & 427 & 79.5 & 86 & 1.54 & 1.38 & 1.477 & & 105 \\
\hline JULY... & - 52.0 & 155.5 & \(180 \cdot 0\) & 8753 & 746 & 3.93 & \(5 \cdot 87\) & 4333 & \(4 \cdot 219\) & 8.0 & 428 & 78.5 & 86 & 1.60 & \(1 \cdot 40\) & 1.500 & 1.41 & 103 \\
\hline AUG.... & . \(51 \cdot 3\) & 31.6 & 70.0 & 8580 & 597 & 3.93 & 5.88 & 4331 & \(4 \cdot 206\) & 7.0 & 407 & 78.2 & 86 & 1.48 & \(1 \cdot 37\) & 1.466 & & 105 \\
\hline SEPT. & \(49 \cdot 4\) & 20.0 & 62.6 & 8660 & 668 & \(4 \cdot 18\) & \(6 \cdot 14\) & 4329 & \(4 \cdot 205\) & 6.75 & 360 & \(75 \cdot 7\) & 78 & 1.43 & \(1 \cdot 36\) & 1.471 & \(1 \cdot 39\) & 105 \\
\hline OCT ..... & - 44.9 & 6.2 & \(150 \cdot 3\) & 9574 & 690 & 4.23 & 6.13 & & \[
4 \cdot 199
\] & 7.5 & 445 & \(77 \cdot 5\) & 78 & \[
1.42
\] & \[
1 \cdot 36
\] & \[
1.502
\] & \[
1.49
\] & 103 \\
\hline NOV. ... & - \(40 \cdot 7\) & & & 9064 & 644 & 4.18 & \(5 \cdot 99\) & & \[
4 \cdot 188
\] & 7.0 & 574 & 78.2 & 78 & 1.45 & 1.38 & \[
1.506
\] & 1.42 & \\
\hline DEC... & & & & 9506 & 525 & \(4 \cdot 56\) & & & \(4 \cdot 185\) & 7.75 & & \(80 \% 7\) & & 1.47 & 1.39 & 1.513 & & \\
\hline JAN. ... & & & & & & & & & \(4 \cdot 191\) & 7.0 & & \(79 \cdot 7\) & & 1.46 & 1.38 & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
also by the more favourable prospect of the release of property in America. In particular there were encouraging reports from the general meeting of the Dye Trust which held out hopes of a higher dividend for the past year and also stated that work on coal distillation was proceeding satisfactorily and that production would show a continued increase.

The wholesale price level fell slightly in the first weeks of December. The decline was in food-stuffs, whilst the other groups-raw materials and manu-factures-remained steady. There was no change at first in scrap prices but a slight fall occurred later. In the third week of December food again rose and brought the general index up to the November level.

Activity in industry is on the whole still quite satisfactory. Only in the openair trades-building and agriculture-is a
seasonal decline to be noted. Bankruptcies have increased since November, but the figure is still below the pre-war average. Although activity in general is still good the inflow of new orders has become smaller in many industries, a fact which may be significant for the future.

The dispute in the iron and steel industry was settled in the middle of December. It was concerned with the enforcement from January \(I\), of the law regulating hours in the heavy industries which entailed a transition to the threeshift system. The works threatened to shut down and to discharge employees after January I, because they were not in a position to adapt themselves to the new conditions in so short a time, firstly because there was a shortage of skilled workers and not enough houses for new hands, secondly because they could not stand the increased financial burden

TRADE, TRANSPORT, UNEMPLOYMENT.


\section*{Germany}
involved by the 8 -hour day. The workers demanded corresponding increases of time and piece rates to compensate for the shorter hours. The Ministry of Labour has decided that the regulation concerning hours must come into force nominally on January i, but that a respite of a few months will be granted in cases where operating changes and reconstruction are necessary. Also an arbitration decision has been given by which the loss of wage entailed by shorter hours is borne, in the case of piece rates, 40 per cent. by the workers and 60 per cent. by the employer, and in time wages, 50 per cent. by each party. The award was rejected by both sides, but has been declared bindıng. Although this decision will probably prevent a conflct, it must be remembered that as a result of the new regulation the works will be driven to further rationalisation and this may mean some closing down in the future. Also it is obvious that every process of rationalisation imposes heavy financial burdens at the time.

The threatened stoppage in the iron and steel industry brought one advantage to the works in the increased demand for raw materials and semi-manufactured products. The large output of coke also reflects the activity of the industry which, as is well known, is the chief customer of the coke industry. In November the visible adverse balance of external trade again increased, and, for merchandise only, totalled 377 Mn . Marks. In
particular, imports of raw materials and semi-manufactures increased by 54 Mn . Exports of manufactures declined by 35 Mn . compared with October.

The number of unemployed increased to 605,000 by December I, and thus the total nearly doubled during November. Comparison with 1926 when the figure for December I, was \(1,370,000\), more than twice as large, shows that the recent increase is not yet a matter for great anxiety. Moreover, the late movement is mainly due to seasonal occupations-in building alone the number of unemployed increased by 100,000 in November-and is therefore no criterion of the general business situation. On the contrary, the concession of wage demands in the last few weeks implies that in many branches business is still good. By the middle of December, the number of unemployed receiving benefit increased to 831,000 . This large increase is partly attributable to the cold weather which rendered outdoor work impossible.

Of great importance to German industry was the last report of the Reparations Agent in which he envisaged the end of the Dawes scheme and the definite fixation of the Reparations total. Although this would bring many advantages for Germany, the dangers involved by such a revision (including the abolition of the transfer arrangement which protects the German currency) should not be under-estimated.

\section*{ITALY.}

\section*{Information communicated by Professor C. OTTOLENGHI, of the Royal University of Turin.}

Jamuary ist, 1928.

DECEMBER marks a date in the financial history of Italy when the inconvertible currency which had in fact endured since 1894 ceased and was replaced by a system of convertibility to gold at rates corresponding to 92.46 paper lire to sterling, ig to the dollar and \(3 \cdot 66\) to the gold lira. The existing situation justified the reform which is linked up with the names of Mussolini and Volpi.

Examination of the effective note issue in Italy in the period 1902-I3 when the exchanges were practically at par, shows that there was an expansion from 1,623 Mn . to 2,782 , or an annual increase of 105 Mn ; assuming a proportionate increase in the subsequent period terminating in 1927, the circulation would have reached \(4,252 \mathrm{Mn}\). gold lire. The estimated actual circulation on November 30th was \(18,000 \mathrm{Mn}\). paper or \(4,918 \mathrm{Mn}\). gold at the revised rate, which would be a further increase of 660 Mn ., justified by the increased area of the country and the consequent increase in population and in internal and external trade.

One proof we have in the relation between the percentage increase in the circulation and that of external trade from 1903 (when the exchanges were at par) to 1927 . Taking the circulation on November 30th, 1927, at \(18,000 \mathrm{Mn}\). and the value of external trade hypothetically at about 36 Md . on converting paper values to gold, the percentage increase in the circulation in the period under consideration was 192.5, whilst that in external trade was 197.5 .

The reform is guaranteed by various provisions, of which the chief are the
transference to the Bank of Italy of a large volume of foreign exchange on a gold basis which will serve to augment the reserves of the said bank to the extent of \(4,953 \mathrm{Mn}\). and the opening of credits with international banks, amounting to 125 Mn . dollars.

Exchanges.-The exchange, which is fairly sensitive to monetary depreciation through the repercussion of various economic contingencies, assumes with the restored currency a relatively constant value. It will be interesting to measure the repercussions of the reform in the subsequent phase. In December, before the change, sterling fluctuated between \(89 \cdot 89\) and 90.12 , and the dollar between 18.42 and 18.46 ; on December 22nd, there was a rise to 92.60 and 18.99 equilibrating to the new level and then they settled down at the end of the month to 92.38 and 18.93 , which were lower than the stabilisation rates.

Industrial Shares.-The prices of the 20 selected shares showed a general rise in December over November, but it would be wrong to interpret this as a sign of general improvement in industry ; in the greater part of the month Stock Exchange business was restricted, only after the 22 nd was the great advance confirmed. The stabilisation was regarded on the Bourse as the beginning of an era of reconstruction which may not bring immediate benefits but promises security in the future. The woollen group was especially strong.

Wholesale Prices.- Both the food and materials group showed to the end of December a continuation of the fall indicated in the previous month. The index for the first group showed a greater

\section*{Italy]}
reduction than the second group-from 588 to 567 -this was above all due to the wine index which fell from 746 to 67 I . This is still, however, a high level considering the revaluation, but is partly due to the poor harvest. Corn prices were slightly lower, but there was a rise in meat and in sugar, whose indices, 562 and 52 I , are far out of relation to the level corresponding to the revaluation.

In the industrial group the fall wàs only from 433 to 429 , as a result of varied movements in the individual commodities. Coal continues to fall, touching a minimum of 335 ; the same may be said of iron at 326 ; for silk there was a fall, though slight; but wool rose from 635 to 660, which it may be noted corresponds to the increase already observed in woollen trade securities.

Externat. Trade.-In the first ten months of 1927 imports were valued at

17,064 Mn. lire and exports at 12,778 Mn . with a balance of 4,286 instead of 6,789 in 1926. In November imports were \(1,447 \mathrm{Mn}\). and exports \(\mathrm{I}, 309 \mathrm{Mn}\). (provisional).

Comparing individual items in the two periods:-Corn imports rose from 1,626,000 to \(1,998,000\) tons; thus whilst seeking to reduce the balance of trade Italy is still constrained to import primary products, which justifies the socalled "battle for grain." Cotton imports diminished from 2,027 to 1,734 thousand quintals, an illustration of the reduced activity in the cotton trade. But figures that are clearly favourable are those of coal imports, which rose from 7,894 to 9,490 thousand tons causing an increase in the total value in spite of the great fall in price; and this in spite of the great increase in electricity consumption. The figures were not only greater than

FINANCE.
TRADE.



TRADE.


Index Numbers of Prices are for the end of tbo month.

\section*{Italy]}
those of 1926, which were affected by the English strike, but also greater than the corresponding period of 1925 .

In exports there were declines in those goods which chiefly determine the movement of the total. Cotton textiles fell from 413 to 390,000 quintals, valued at I,543 and \(\mathrm{I}, 066 \mathrm{Mn}\). lire, and raw silk from 43 to \(4 \mathrm{I}, 000\) quintals, valued at \(\mathrm{I}, 843\) and \(\mathrm{I}, 203 \mathrm{Mn}\). lire. Artificial silk alone showed increase in quantity and
value, whilst automobiles were slightly greater numerically but less in value.

Other Indices. - 306,000 persons were unemployed at the beginning of October and 332,000 at the beginning of November. Savings bank deposits, which had fallen until they touched II, i29 Mn. lire in May, began to rise in the following months and reached iI, 498 Mn . lire in September.

\section*{RUSSIA.}

\section*{Information communicated by the Institute of Conjuncture, Moscow, under the direction of Professors N. KONDRATIEFF and M. V. IGNATIEFF.}

\author{
ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF U.S.S.R. IN NOVEMBER, 1927.
}

IN October there was a reduction of cereal purchases and an inconsiderable increase of prices; at the same time conditions of credit and money circulation were favourable. November has brought no essential changes in economic conditions.

Prices.-A slight upward tendency of prices was to be observed during November (retail o. 6 per cent. as against 0.3 in October, wholesale only o. I against 0.2 ). The rise has been determined mainly by agricultural commodities in retail trade.

Currency and Credit.-For several months an increase in the circulation preceded the above-mentioned rise of prices. The circulation began to augment in March and had increased by October by \(29^{\circ}\) o per cent. This increase was partly due to seasonal factors since money circulation increases as a rule during the time of crop realisation. Yet its rise appeared to surpass the usual seasonal growth (last year the circulation increased from March to October on the whole by

I6. 4 percent.). It reached the highest point in October; in November there was a contraction of 3.2 Mn . roubles or of 0.2 per cent. In November a slight inflow of commercial banking deposits occurredfor the State Bank and the 4 Moscow Joint Stock Banks 0.8 per cent. (in October IO-3). At the same time the amount of discounting and loan operations of these banks also increased.

In November there was an increase in savings bank deposits, increased deposits of the People's Commissariat for Finance in the State Bank, and an increase of the cash reserves of the State Bank.

Trade and Industiky.-In November the reduction of purchases of cereals by State and co-operative collecting organisations went on ( 38.5 per cent. less than in October, when they were 21.4 per cent. less than in September). This reduction is firstly due to seasonal factors (bad state of roads) ; secondly, the short supply of industrial commodities to the local markets, which lessened the inducement

FINANCE．PRICES．PRODUCTION ER TRussia
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & & & & & & & & etail & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline &  &  &  & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Ex } \\
& \text { But }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 唱 } \\
& \frac{8}{8}
\end{aligned}
\] & &  & & & & & & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { cotion } \\
\text { Boto } \\
\text { Bood }
\end{gathered}
\] & \(\underset{\substack{\text { Linen } \\ \text { Ritoce } \\ \text { kocd }}}{\substack{\text { n }}}\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Wool } \\
& \text { Reol }
\end{aligned}
\] &  & & \[
\underset{\text { Rns. }}{\substack{\text { Rnb }}}
\] & &  \\
\hline  & 1925 & － & & 100 & 100 & 100 & 100 & 100 & 100 & \({ }^{27}\) & \(7{ }^{73}\) & 73 & 350 & & & & & & & & \({ }_{48}\) \\
\hline  & & & & & & & & & － & 85 & 358 & 38 & 14 & 25 & 31 & 19 & 45 & & & & \\
\hline & \({ }_{17}^{154}\) & & & 184 & 87 & 127 & 202 & \({ }_{93}^{90}\) & & & & & & & 69 & 20
17 & 78
80
80 & & & & \\
\hline & \({ }_{\substack{251 \\ \\ \\ \hline 25 \\ \hline}}\) & （178 & 348
445 & \({ }_{2}^{264}\) & － 9 & 157
158
15 & \({ }_{2}^{264}\) & 107
120 & \begin{tabular}{l}
173 \\
174 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 40 & （104 & \({ }_{4}^{46}\) & \({ }_{4}^{29} 4\) & 52
45
60 & \({ }_{99}^{69}\) & \({ }_{22}^{16}\) & \({ }_{9}^{77}\) & & （ & 42
65
65 & 17
17
20 \\
\hline & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline  & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 359 \\
& \hline 4565 \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
228 \\
\substack{277 \\
2 x=1}
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
{ }_{6}^{6707}
\] & 218
202
201 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 160 \\
& 145 \\
& \hline 154
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
187 \\
170 \\
170
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 250 \\
& 2420 \\
& 246
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 163 \\
& 180 \\
& 180
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{|c|}
210 \\
217
\end{array}
\] & & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 47 \\
& 47 \\
& 56
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 52 \\
& 59 \\
& 69
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 65 \\
& 74 \\
& 7
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 98 \\
& 95 \\
& 98
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 25 \\
& 25 \\
& 25
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
94 \\
102 \\
102
\end{gathered}
\] & & \({ }_{115}^{145}\) & \({ }_{96}^{84}\) & 19
19 \\
\hline & & & 797
919 & & & & & & & & & & 62
74 & & & & & & 155 & 137 & 21
24 \\
\hline & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 6727 \\
& 74724 \\
& 747
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 403 \\
& 402 \\
& 430
\end{aligned}
\] & 919
1040
1010 & 1188
194 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 145 \\
& 155 \\
& 155
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 164 \\
& \hline 186 \\
& 172
\end{aligned}
\] & 244 & 177
177 & 205
205
205 & 140 & （tar & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 58 \\
& 58 \\
& 56
\end{aligned}
\] & 74
89
89 & 1 & \({ }_{1}^{125}\) & 39
38
38 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1496 \\
& 150 \\
& 150
\end{aligned}
\] & 73 & （186 & － 206 & （ \(\begin{aligned} & 24 \\ & 22 \\ & 21\end{aligned}\) \\
\hline & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline & \({ }_{711}^{713}\) & 54 & 1 \begin{tabular}{l}
1142 \\
1150 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 191 & 176 & 183 & \({ }_{223}^{232}\) & & & & & \({ }_{51}^{52}\) & \({ }_{90}^{92}\) & \({ }_{123}^{122}\) & \({ }_{125}^{125}\) & & \({ }_{163}\) & 57
48
48 & \({ }_{228}^{228}\) & 163 & 20
23 \\
\hline PEB & \({ }_{766}^{730}\) & \({ }_{589}^{547}\) & 1159 & \({ }_{191}^{191}\) & \({ }_{198}^{198}\) & 185 & \({ }_{227}^{229}\) & \({ }^{1208}\) & \({ }_{217}^{21}\) & & & \({ }_{57} 5\) & 109 & 126 & 129 & & & \({ }^{48}\) & \({ }_{225}^{222}\) & \({ }_{201}^{175}\) & \({ }_{24}^{23}\) \\
\hline & \({ }_{781}^{780}\) & \({ }_{655}^{624}\) & & \({ }_{190}^{191}\) & \({ }_{193}^{203}\) & \({ }_{191}^{197}\) & 225 & 217 & \({ }_{219}^{221}\) & & & 58
62 & \begin{tabular}{l}
107 \\
124 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & \({ }_{129}^{131}\) & 117 & 40 & \({ }_{1}^{168} 1\) & 30 & 225 & \({ }_{208}^{204}\) & － \(\begin{aligned} & 22 \\ & 22\end{aligned}\) \\
\hline MUY & \({ }_{8819}^{791}\) & \({ }_{645}^{65}\) & 1356 & \({ }_{190}^{190}\) & \({ }_{186}^{195}\) & 188 & \({ }_{219}^{222}\) & \({ }_{217}^{21}\) & 218 & 125 & \({ }^{25} 56\) & 61 & 130 & 139 & 108 & 44 & 189 & \({ }_{23}\) & \({ }_{230}^{200}\) & 208 & \({ }_{24}^{24}\) \\
\hline w & \({ }_{1015}^{915}\) & \({ }_{711} 6\) & \({ }_{1659}^{156}\) & \({ }_{193}^{190}\) & \({ }_{155}^{161}\) & 175 & \({ }_{221}^{221}\) & 199 & 10 & &  & \({ }_{61}^{61}\) & \({ }_{142}^{126}\) & 120 & 91 & 33
44
4 & \({ }_{170}^{181}\) & 25
100 & 317
249 & \({ }^{257}\) & 24
27 \\
\hline SEP & \({ }_{1143}^{1106}\) & 833 & 1845 & 195 & 156 & 174 & 239 & 192 & \({ }^{20} 215\) & & & 65 & 146 & 1104 & 138 & \({ }_{5}^{53}\) & & 140 & 466 & 423 & 31 \\
\hline Nov & \({ }_{128}^{128}\) & \({ }_{808}^{840}\) & \({ }_{2042}^{1986}\) & \({ }_{198}^{196}\) & \({ }_{165}^{156}\) & 175 & \({ }_{251}^{245}\) & 191 & 17 & & & \({ }_{65}^{65}\) & 15 & \({ }_{158}^{176}\) & \({ }_{\substack{138 \\ 121}}^{121}\) & 55
50 & 226 & 110 & 467 & \({ }_{321}^{461}\) & \({ }_{34}^{34}\) \\
\hline DEC & \({ }_{1269}^{1286}\) & \({ }_{799}\) & 2092 & \({ }^{198}\) & 169 & 185 & 248 & 204 & 226 & & 69 & 65 & 171 & 170 & 133 & 54 & 226 & 96 & 286 & 322 & \\
\hline & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline \({ }_{\text {Fex }}^{\text {FEB }}\) & 1246 & \({ }_{813}^{824}\) & \({ }_{218}^{218}\) & \({ }_{202}^{200}\) & \({ }_{191}^{188}\) & 194 & \({ }_{262}^{249}\) & & \({ }_{241}\) & & 27 & 64 & \({ }_{189}^{183}\) & 175 & \({ }_{148}^{146}\) & & 240 & ¢94 & 238 & \({ }^{287}\) & \begin{tabular}{l}
32 \\
34 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \\
\hline NAY & 12 & \({ }^{813}\) & \({ }^{2220}\) & 204 & 176 & 189 & 268 & 18 & & & & \({ }_{13}^{67}\) & 199 & \({ }_{139}^{183}\) & cic8 & 年 50 & 16 & & 161 & 21 & \begin{tabular}{|c}
34 \\
28 \\
\hline 8
\end{tabular} \\
\hline MUN & \({ }_{1229} 11\) & 33 & 2208 & 204 & 176 & 183 & 266 & 29 & & & & 74 & 197 & 178 & 145 & 57 & 236 & & 17 & 208 & 31 \\
\hline AUG & 12 & \({ }_{807}^{771}\) & \({ }_{7}^{2278}\) & 204 & 159 & 180 & 226 & 06 & & & & \({ }_{78}^{76}\) & & \({ }_{1}^{129} 171\) & & & 238 & 91 & & 碞264 &  \\
\hline SEPT & \({ }^{134} 1\) & 1 & 246 & 204 & 157 & 179 & 264 & \({ }^{99}\) & & & & 7 & 23 & 198 & 70 & \({ }^{69}\) & \({ }^{267}\) & 157 & & & 99 \\
\hline Not & 14 & 11 & \({ }_{1}^{2}{ }_{242}^{254}\) & \({ }_{204}^{204}\) & \({ }_{155}\) & \({ }_{178}^{178}\) & & 205 & & & & 79 & 234 & \({ }_{2}^{198}\) & 172 & & 277 & 180 & 202 & \({ }^{467} 4\) & （ \({ }_{\text {7 }}\) \\
\hline DEC & 1413 & 972 & 22464 & 203 & 155 & 177 & 270 & & & 21 & 277 & 89 & 251 & 208 & 172 & & & 167 & 282 & & \\
\hline & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline \(\underset{\substack{\text { REB } \\ \text { MAR }}}{ }\) & \({ }_{1347}^{1356}\) & \({ }^{6} 1015\) & \({ }_{5}^{2} 2256\) & \({ }_{196}^{201}\) &  & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 179 \\
& 177
\end{aligned}
\] & \({ }_{268}^{268}\) & 210 & & & & 87 & 261 & 201 & 172 & ， & 2 & & \({ }_{205}^{1995}\) & \({ }^{51}\) & 迷 \\
\hline \({ }_{\text {AP }}^{\text {APA }}\) & \({ }_{1425}^{1354}\) & 10 & \({ }^{3}{ }^{2676}\) & 193 & \({ }_{157}^{158}\) & \({ }_{174}^{175}\) & \({ }_{265}^{265}\) & \({ }_{213}^{210}\) & & 57.24 & & \({ }_{91}^{84}\) & & \({ }_{204}^{197}\) & & & \({ }^{6}\) & & & & \\
\hline JUNE & & 579 & \({ }^{2918}\) & 191 & 159 & 175 & & & & & & \({ }^{33}\) & \({ }^{248}\) & \({ }^{192}\) & \({ }^{164}\) & & － & \({ }^{41}\) & \({ }^{226}\) & \({ }^{175}\) & \\
\hline Jut & \({ }_{1}^{1589}\) & \({ }^{9} 9\) & \({ }_{\substack{297 \\ 302}}^{298}\) &  & \({ }_{\substack{156 \\ 154 \\ \hline}}\) & & 51 & & & & & & & & & & 99 & & 314 & 4 & \\
\hline \(\mathrm{SEPT}^{\text {SeT }}\) & & & \({ }^{3125}\) & 188 & 154 & & 254 & 218 & & & & & & & & &  & & & 434 432 & \\
\hline OCT
NOV & \({ }_{1741}^{1741}\) & &  & 188 & \({ }_{154}^{154}\) & 70 & \({ }_{266}^{264}\) & 220 & \({ }_{24}^{24}\) &  &  & \({ }_{93^{*}}{ }^{90^{*}}\) & & ＊＊\({ }^{206 *}\) & \({ }^{1211^{*}}\) & ＊ \(68^{75}\) & \({ }_{\text {cke }}^{5 \times 8}\) & ＊ & \({ }_{529}\) & 934 & \({ }^{4}\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
＊Provisional．

FIHARCE．
Currency in Circulation．
Deposits，Discounts，etc．

\section*{PRICES}

Wholesale－

Retail－

\section*{Oruction．}

State Industry－
Agricultural Purchases
（ orren notes and metallic small change in circulation． （he State Bank，of the Banks of Trade and Industry，of Foreign rade，the All－Russian Co－operative，and the Moscow Municipal， End of month．General index formerly calc Russia
，by the Institute of Conjuncture，Moscow，From April， 1924 mices of 35 commodities in 40 largest Russian towns；previously unweighted arithmetic mean of 15 prices．
physical volume of production in State Industry（about 80 per cent．of the whole），being a relative numbers relating to 52 industrial commodit roduction 1923－4（Oct．－Sept．）\(=100\) ．Issued by the Institute of Cobuncture．

Bare 1925－6＝ 100

\section*{Russia]}
for the peasants to dispose of the cereals ; thirdly, the price relation of cereals and other agricultural goods was not quite favourable to the former.

But considerable animation was observed in the collection of some other agricultural commodities. Thus flax purchases increased by 222 per cent. as compared with October, but it should be remembered that November is really the first month when the new crops of flax are collected. A contraction of turnover was observed in the industrial commodity market on the Moscow Produce Exchange by 54 per cent., and the I4 provincial exchanges 21 per cent. The reduction
of wholesale turnover was largely due to decreased contracts.

However, railway goods traffic also decreased by io per cent. An increased demand for commodities was observed but was not adequately met for a number of goods. In November a decrease of industrial production occurred according to the index of physical volume. A decrease was noted in most branches of industry but was mainly connected with the number of working days-26 in October, 24 in November. The tension in the financial situation of industry was somewhat relieved.

\section*{I N DEX}

\section*{OF THE CHIEF SUBSIDIARY TABLES PUBLISHED IN THE BULLETINS OF VOL. V (1927)}


Gold Movements to and from Bank of England.
Monthly, 1925 and 1926 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. I .. Io
," ," ,, 1927.. .. .. .. .. .. .. 12 .. 406

Imports (net)-
Declared Values-
Raw Materials and certain partly manufactured goods ( 15 groups) Quarterly average, 1913, and quarterly, 1924-6 .. .. I .. '10


Values at igi3 Prices-
Raw Materials and certain partly manufactured goods (15 groups) Quarterly average, 1913, and quarterly, 1924-6 .. .. 2 .. 60 1924-ist qr., 1927 5 .. 166

2nd ,, 8 .. 274
1925-3rd ,, II .. 378
Index Numbers-See Prices, Production.
Pig Iron and Steel-Available SuppliesQuarterly, 1923-Ist quarter, 1927 .. .. .. .. 4 .. I20

2nd ,, ,. .. .. .. .. 7 .. 23I
3rd ,, ,, .. .. .. .. 10 .. 330

Prices-
Comparative Wholesale Index Nos. for II countries .. .. I2 .. 409
Prices of Manufactured Exports and Materials compared
qrly.-I924-6 2 .. 59
Retail Food Index with correction for seasonal movement .. .. I2 .. 406
Statist and Board of Trade Wholesale Index Numbers,
Details of movement, December 1926-October 1927. . .. .. II .. 375
Production-Quarterly Index-numbers.
1913-14 and 1920-6 ..... 16
". ., I920-Ist qr., 1927 ..... I23
2nd ..... 7 ..... 234
,, ," ,, 3rd ..... IO ..... 335
Production-Annual Index-numbers.
Group Index Nos. and Final Index ..... 203
Statistics in detail ..... 204
Quarterly Statistics-Summary-
1924-6 ..... II
1925-Ist quarter, I927 ..... II7
-2nd ..... 229
3rd ..... IO ..... 328
Revenue (Public)—under I4 headings. April-Sept., 1927 ..... 336
Seasonal Movement in Unemployment Insurance Statistics ..... 377
Retail Food Index ..... 12 ..... 406
Shipping-Tonnage laid up in U.K. ports- Quarterly, April, 1922-October, 1927 ..... IO ..... 331
Steel-Available for home consumption-See Pig Iron.
Unemployment-
Changes in number of Persons Insured against Unemployment-1923-7 ..... II ..... 377
Insured Males Unemployed-Monthly, 1925-7 ..... 12 ..... 407
Insurance Percentages-Monthly, Jan.-Aug., 1924-7 ..... OI
Nos. on weekly Live Register-See Supplements, p. I.

\section*{LIST OF SPECIAL MEMORANDA PUBLISHED \\ ву тнв \\ LONDON AND CAMBRIDGE ECONOMIC SERVICE}
1923. No. I. Stocks of Staple Commodities, by J. M. Keynes, assisted by R. B. Lewis. April, 1923
No. 2. Recent Tariff Changes and Their Probable Influence on British Trade, by T. E. Gregory. May, 1923
No. 3. Shipping and Shipbuilding, by D. H. Robertson, assisted by Miss D. C. Morison. July, 1923.
No. 4. Harvest Results and Prospects, by R. B. Forrester. December, 1923.
1924. No. 5. Relative Changes in Price and Other Index-Numbers (out of print), by A. L. Bowley. February, 1924.

No. 6. Stocks of Staple Commodities, by J. M. Keynes. June, 1924.
No. 7. Seasonal Variations in Finance, Prices and Industrý, by A. L. Bowley and K. C. Smith. July, 1924.
No. 8. The Physical Volume of Production, by J. W. F. Rowe. October, 1924.
No. 9. Harvest Results and Prospects, by R. B. Forrester. December, 1924.
No. io. Coal Exports, Prices and Prospects, by A. J. Sargent. December, 1924.
1925. No. if. The German Iron and Steel Industry, by Walter Greiling. June, 1925.

No. i2. Stocks of Staple Commodities, by J. M. Keynes and J. W. F. Rowe. July, ig25.
No. 13. The Belgian Iron and Steel Industry, by A. Delmer. October, 1925.
No. I4. The British Cotton Industry : Survey and Prospects, by G. W. Daniels. October, 1925.
No. 15. The Present Position and Prospects in the Wool Textile Industry, by Arnold N. Shimmin. November, 1925.
1926. No. I6. Stocks of Staple Commonities, by J. M. Keynes and J. W. F. Rowe. February, 1926.

No. ifa. Numbers Occupied in the Industries of England and Wales, igif and ig2r, by A. L. Bowley.
No. I8. The British Motor Industry, by G. C. Allen. June, I926.
No. ig. International Comparison of Price Changes, by A. L. Bowley. July, 1926.
No. 20. The French Iron and Steel Industry, by R. Jordan. July, 1926.
No. 2I. Tabular Guide to the Foreign Trade Statistics of 2I Principal Countries, by F. Brown. December, 1926.
1927. No. 22. Stocks of Staple Commodities, by J. M. Keynes and J. W. F. Rowe. March, 1927.

No. 23. The Economic Position of Great Britain, by A. C. Pigou. July, 1927.
No. 24. Comparative Price Index Numbers for Eleven Principal Countries, by A. L. Bowley and K. C. Smith. July, 1927.

Printed ivy
ST. CLEMENTS PRESS, LTD.,
Portual Stresty,
Kingsway,
W.C.2.```


[^0]:    Scale Applicable to all lines. From April, 1923, Import and Export Figures affected by changed status of S. Ireland.

    * NORMAL SEASONAL CHANGE REMOVED.

[^1]:    －Matw
    

[^2]:    * Further reduction on Feb. 3rd.

[^3]:    * 418,000, 3rd week. 406,000, 4th week.

[^4]:    PRICE OF SILVER-
    INDEX-

    Average (cash) price of bar silver for week ending 15 th of month.-ECONOMIST
    BOARD OF TRADE INDEX- Geometric Mean of Wholesale Prices (averages for month) of 150 commodities as percentage of 1913 average.
    STATIST (SAUERBECK)
    -BOARD OF TRADE JOURNAL. INDICES-
    COST-OF-LIVING INDEX-

    RETAIL FOOD PRICESWAGES INDEX-

    Average wholesale prices of 19 foodstuffs and 26 raw materials on last day of month, as percentage
    for 1913. -STATIST. Ministry of Labour's index showing movement in cost of maintaining unchanged the standard of living prevalent in working-class households before the war. For 1st of month, but placed against index. for March 1st is shown
    Average of index-numbers (as percentage of July, 1914) of rates of wages for normal week of (a) bricklayers and abourers, (b) engineering fitters and labourers, (c) comyositors, (d) dock labourers, (e) railwaymen, (f) woollenworkers, ( g ) cotton-workers, ( h ) miners, and (i) agricultural labourers. In general includes changes reported up to PROFESSOR BOWLEY.

[^5]:    Scale Applicable to all lines. From April, 1923, Import and Export Figures affected by changed status of S. Ireland.

